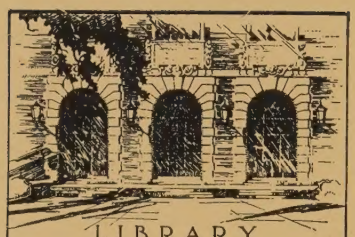
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HISTORY OF

LOGAN COUNTY

ILLINOIS

A RECORD OF ITS SETTLEMENT, ORGANIZATION, PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENT

REMOTE STORAGE

By LAWRENCE B. STRINGER

Caumont
LB66-

"Local history is the ultimate substance of national history,"—Wilson

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VOLUME I

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INTRODUCTION

The history of our country has ever been the history of the frontier. The spirit that has presided over our destinies, since the day-dawn of freedom, has ever been the spirit of the pioneer.

The creative, formative forces that marked the nation's miraculous birth; the achievements of a century, distancing those of a cycle of the nations of old; the spirit that has preserved our honor unscathed amid the shock of battle and the riot of war; the progress and prosperity, which, unparalleled in the history of the race, has differentiated us from the peoples of other climes,—all had their inspiration, their fruition and their birth, in the rugged lives of our pioneers, as they swung the ax in the primeval forest or turned the virgin glebe in the untamed valleys of the west.

The Old World knew them not—these scouts of progress—for they are distinctively our own. Europe was peopled by immense hordes of men moving in solid phalanxes from land to land. The first settlers of Rome were robbers, murderers and outlaws of all creation, to whom Romulus had given a home. The ancient Hellenes sprang from wandering tribes, who, in their journeys of conquest and plunder, pitched upon Attica as their goal. The peoples of the peninsula were extinguished by migratory invaders. The Gauls were trodden under foot by Cæsar's armies, the Celts were overrun by Saxon hordes, while out from the dark woodlands of the Danube and the Rhine issued forth a mighty host, conquering and to conquer, until the then known world bowed in homage to Odin's stalwart sons.

Not so in the land of the pioneer. Here a territory greater in extent than all Europe combined was peopled by men of peaceful pursuits, seeking homes for themselves and families in the untamed wastes of a new world. Not enmasse, but in several; not in armies, but by twos and threes; not as invaders overrunning vast domains by the force of arms, nor as subjects of an ambitious monarch, seeking rich argosies to lay at the royal feet; but as forerunners of a new civilization, who,

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with the music of the forest birds in their ears, the fire of apostleship in their hearts and the blood of the Crusaders in their veins, rose to undreamed-of heights of heroism and paved the way for our future destiny as a continental state.

Who can fitly commemorate their heroism and devotion? What pen can write, what tongue can tell, what artist's brush portray, their fitting mead of praise? History has immortalized heroes of war and captains of military prowess. The helmet, the plume, the spear and the sword have ever been the themes of classic eloquence. The courage of the Spartans, who kept the gateway of their country until all but one had died, the devotion of Napoleon's old guard at Waterloo, and the story of the Six Hundred, who, at Balaklava, charged an army, have thrilled the hearts of mankind and filled the world with wonder.

But the pioneer scouts of our progress, braving the dangers of frontier life, the beasts of prey, the red lords of the wild, the pestilence and the famine; with no companions but the stars; wading through treacherous swamps and bridgeless rivers; pitching their cabins by the lonely streams; battling with the elements, fighting the forces of nature, struggling with the denizens of the wild, that homes might be made for those they love, that posterity might revel in plenty and that over the paths which they had blazed, the mighty march of progress might move triumphantly on—these men deserved to be canonized in the cathedral of liberty and their deeds retold to generations yet unborn.

Yet, entrancing as is the story of the pioneer and of his struggles and privations, more entrancing still it is, to recount the results and the fruition of his labors as shown by a succeeding progress, unparalleled beneath the sun. Since his time mighty are the changes that have taken place and the wilderness, in which he toiled, has been made to blossom with the rose of civilization. Swamps have been reclaimed, forests felled, prairies cleared, cities builded, railroads laid and farms have multiplied until their number seems well-nigh infinite. Fertile fields have been made to yield in rich abundance, and smiling cities now glorify a landscape once bleak and wild. Commerce-laden vessels now vex the bosom of the waters, floating palaces plow the waves of the sea and over great steel highways, gridironing the state, thunders the commerce of the world. Wonderful labor-saving machinery has multiplied the power of human hands; the lightnings have been compelled to do the will of man; science and invention are performing miracles on land and sea, while whirring factory and glowing forge send up maelstroms of blackened smoke, as incense to the god of trade. Hospitals for the sick and distressed now dot the land, temples of learning on every hillside arise and in place of stone, church spires penetrate the skies, and with golden crosses kiss the sun.

An epoch in American history it was, when Joliet and Marquette, soldier of fortune and black-robed priest, pushed their craft up the winding rivers, crossed the narrow portage and reached the Wisconsin, shining like a silver band amid the bordering shadows. By day, the overhanging trees, the tranquil stream, matted with entangling verdure. By night, the bivouac, the flickering fire and slumber beneath the stars. When they embarked again, the mists hung over the valley like a bridal veil, and when the mists melted away before the rising sun, the Mississippi River was discovered, and the Mississippi Valley was won to civilized man.

Another epoch in history it was when George Rogers Clark, soldier and diplomat that he was, by achievements not surpassed since Hannibal crossed the rugged fastnesses of the Alps, gave his name to the list of earth's conquerors, added to his country a territory of more than two-thirds the area it already claimed and snatched the Northwest, in its beauty and grandeur, as a priceless gem from the British crown.

Still another epoch it was when, ninety-two years ago, during the presidency of James Monroe, Illinois, choicest region of this Northwest, destined to lead all the states in the value of its crops and the mileage of its railroad tracks, to stand third in population and commercial power and to hold in its confines the third city of the land, was admitted into the Union as a sovereign state.

From the very heart of this Illinois, dowered forever by cosmic causes with the richest portions of national wealth; at its geographical center, east and west, north and south; from prairies exhaustless as they reach the horizon on every hand; in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-nine, there was carved out, by the legislative hand, a county of this great state, and its name was and is, and probably will be, to the end of time, the *County of Logan.*

Its first settlement was contemporaneous with the admission of the state, its history is substantially along the same lines as that of the state and its growth and progress has kept pace with the progress and improvement of the state.

Agriculturally it is the very heart of Eden. Nowhere is the soil more fertile and rich or nature's resources more abounding. The late Governor Oglesby, in his lifetime, was wont to say that he had traveled the habitable globe over, had explored the rich valleys of the Ganges and the Nile, but nowhere else had he seen nature so bountiful in gift of soil and season. In measurement of bushels to the acre, it has long held the palm as the greatest corn-producing county in the state. Here you can reach out your hand and fairly clutch the gold which the sun rains down, as he takes his daily journey between cornfields and meadows, highlands of wood and lowlands of clover. Here shines the brightest jewel that adorns the golden clasp of the corn belt of the world.

Here in Logan County the Kickapoo Indian was once lord of the wild and careened across its prairies in native freedom. Here came the early settler, the "snow bird" and the pioneer to struggle with the forces of nature and help lay the foundations of a state. Here later came local government, courts of law and organization, at first crude, but becoming perfected as population increased and industries flourished. Here were the same early social, religious, political and ethical conditions which characterized the rest of the state. Here sprang into existence schools and institutions of learning, churches and hospitals, public institutions, mines, industries, organizations, cities and towns. Here was the same nucleus of patriotic thought which impelled a citizenry to enlist and fight for the flag. Here ambitions have had their beginnings, their failures and achievements. Here local history has been made, which, after all, is subordinate to national history only in the sense in which each leaf of a book is subordinate to the volume of which it is a part.

Here an Oglesby, three times governor of Illinois, United States Senator and Major-General in the Civil War, lived and died, and his sepulchred remains now sanctify the soil of this county, which he loved so well. Here a Judge Logan and a Judge Davis held court and balanced the scales of justice, and a Peter Cartwright urged sinners to repentance. Here a Lincoln practiced his profession before he became known to fame, either in state or nation.

To write a history of such a county is no easy task. It necessarily calls forth all the attributes of which one is possessed. It demands research and study. Whatever the production, it will fall far short of doing justice to a subject so far-reaching and complex. But such a history, accurate, complete and succinct, has been a want "long felt," and to approximate such a record, as near as the limit of the time given and the writer's ability to compile would allow, has been the most earnest endeavor.

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Lawrence B. Stringer.

THE EDITOR

Lawrence B. Stringer was born February 24, 1866, and came, with his parents, from New Jersey to Illinois, when ten years of age. He received his primary education in the public schools, was graduated from Lincoln University, now Lincoln College of the James Millikin University, with the degree of A. B., later was graduated from the Chicago College of Law, took the post-graduate course at the same institution, received the degree of LL.B. from Lake Forest University, was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law at Lincoln, Ill. He was married December 18, 1890, to Miss Helen Pegram, daughter of W. A. Pegram, of Lincoln, Ill.

He was elected Representative in the Illinois General Assembly, in an adverse political district when 23 years of age and was re-elected to the same position two years later by an increased majority. While a member of that body, he was Chairman of the Committee on Education and fathered several measures along educational lines, among them being the present Compulsory Education Law, now upon the statute book of the state. As a member of the Committee on Elections, he assisted in drafting and having passed the present Australian Ballot Law. He was also the author of several measures for the protection of coal miners of the state.

In 1900 he was elected to the Illinois State Senate, was his party's candidate for president of that body and by virtue thereof minority leader. He was also temporary and permanent chairman of the Illinois Democratic State Convention in 1892.

In 1904, at the age of 38 years, he was nominated for Governor of Illinois by the Democratic State Convention held that year, and despite the discouraging conditions which confronted his party, conducted a vigorous campaign and at the election received nearly 10,000 more votes in the state than did his party's candidate for president. In this election, while Mr. Roosevelt, Republican candidate for President, carried Logan County by a plurality of 621, Judge Stringer's plurality, in the county, as Democratic candidate for Governor was 442,—a difference of 1,063 votes.

This campaign will be remembered in the history of the state as one in which there was a complete absence of the usual vituperation and personal abuse, and at its close, Judge Stringer was tendered an appointment as Presiding Judge of the Illinois State Court of Claims, by Governor Deneen, his political opponent in the campaign, which position Judge Stringer accepted and still retains.

Under the primary election law in force in 1909, voters were given an opportunity to express upon their primary ballot their preference for a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Senator Hopkins. Judge Stringer's name was placed upon the Democratic ballot at the primaries held that year, with the result that he carried every voting precinct in the state over his opponent, a majority of them by a unanimous vote. In the session of the Legislature following, a deadlock of over four months ensued, and was finally broken by the election of William Lorimer to that office.

Judge Stringer has an extended reputation as a public speaker, having filled engagements upon the public rostrum in various capacities for the past twenty-five years. For three years past he has been engaged in Chatauqua lecture work, under the auspices of one of the leading Lyceum Bureaus of the country and has addressed audiences in various states of the union. He is a member of the Illinois State Historical Society, and has given especial study and attention to the early history of Illinois, a subject upon which he has both lectured and written and concerning which he is regarded in the light of an authority. His knowledge upon this subject, largely secured by individual research, his experience in public life in the state, as well as his special taste and inclination for literary work, particularly along historical lines, render him peculiarly fitted and adapted to write a history of the county which is his home.

THE PIONEER PUBLISHING CO.

HISTORY OF LOGAN COUNTY

CHAPTER I.

DESCRIPTIVE.

Logan County is situated at the very heart of Illinois. It is the core of the commonwealth and, within a few miles of its southern boundary line, is found the geographical center of the state. It is bounded on the north by the counties of Tazewell and McLean; on the east by Macon and DeWitt; on the south by Macon and Sangamon; and on the west by Sangamon, Mason and Menard. It contains 618 square miles. It is rectangular in shape, save for a half congressional township given McLean County on the northeast, and a half congressional township and ten sections given to Sangamon and eight sections to Menard on the southwest. It is 24 miles in extreme width, east and west, and 28 miles in extreme length, north and south. If wholly rectangular, it would contain 672 square miles, but 54 square miles are taken off and given to the counties, as aforesaid. The third principal meridian forms its eastern boundary line, for the county's entire length.

The Fortieth degree of latitude passes east and west, through the county, and the county lies between the Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth degrees of longitude. To be exact, the City of Mt. Pulaski is situated on the Fortieth degree of latitude, north, and its longitude is 89 degrees and 19 minutes, west. The relative position of the county, upon the globe, is evidenced by the fact that the same Fortieth degree of latitude passes close to Philadelphia, through Columbus, Ohio, forms the northern boundary line of Nebraska, runs slightly north of Denver, and half way between San Francisco and California's northern boundary line. In the Old World, it passes near Lisbon and Madrid, the Island of Sardinia, Mt. Olympus in Southern Italy (site of the thunderbolts of Jove), Constantinople, Mt. Ararat (harbor of the Ark), Pekin, China, and Tokio, Japan. The Ninetieth degree of longitude hits Guatemala and Yucatan.

The surface of the country is a gently undulating prairie, covered here and there with beautiful groves and belts of timber. The latter are mostly situated on the borders of streams and they were the places first selected by the early pioneers, as locations for their homes. The soil is

generally of a rich, brown, vegetable mold, the most productive on earth, and its products are as diversified as the wants of man. Along the streams and on the high plateaus, it is thinner and mixed with clay. In an average year, the county produces about two million bushels of oats, a half million bushels of wheat and over eight million bushels of corn. According to its area, it contains a larger proportion of tillable land, than any county in the state. Without regard to area, only one other county reports a less number of acres of improved land; and without exaggeration, it can be said that Logan County contains no waste land. In all essential natural elements, for the cultivation of the products of the soil, Logan County is unsurpassed by any section of equal extent in the world. The natural undulations of its surface presents landscape scenes of varying beauty, while the grandeur of its prairies, horizon-fenced on every side, eclipse the wonders of the Arabian nights and defy the painter's brush or the poet's pen to half depict their glories.

HYDROGRAPHY.

The principal streams of the county are Salt, Sugar, Kickapoo, Prairie and Deer Creeks and the Lake Fork of Salt Creek. These, with their numerous lesser tributaries, drain every township in the county. Salt Creek is the main stream of the county and itself is a tributary of the Sangamon River, into which it flows. In fact, Salt Creek is in reality the north fork of the Sangamon. From its confluence with the Sangamon to its rise, it is longer and drains more territory than the Sangamon does, from its rise to the mouth of Salt Creek. At the time of the settlement of the county, Salt Creek was a much wider stream than now. Ferdinand Ernst, a distinguished German who visited Central Illinois in 1819, and who, on his return to Germany, wrote and had published, in 1823, his observations of his trip, speaking of Salt Creek, which was called by the Indians, "the Onaquispasippi," says of it: "We continued our journey northward and soon reached the charming banks of the Onaquispasippi Alas, this river was too high to be crossed on horseback. It is still a more beautiful river than the Sangamon, for it has all the characteristics of the latter but in a higher degree. It is likewise navigable for medium sized vessels. These two rivers—the Sangamon and the Onaquispasippi—will not only open up a market for all produce in the direction of St. Louis and New Orleans, but their proximity to the Illinois River will, in time, furnish this region with another very promising prospect, by the lakes, to New York City, by means of the canal now in progress, connecting that city and Lake Erie. It is also a very easy thing to unite the Illinois with Lake Michigan by a twelve mile canal,—even now, in case of high water, the transit there now is made." The context of this extract would indicate that the point

where Ernst viewed the raging "Onaquispasippi," in 1819, was west of where the Salt Creek bridge now stands, west of the Lincoln Chautauqua grounds, southwest of Lincoln, and all this was said about a stream, across which a man may now almost walk dry shod, for nearly half of every year.

Still this is not so strange, when one is told, that in the issue of the Cincinnati Gazette of Jan. 19, 1832, there appeared this advertisement: "The splendid upper cabin steamer, Talisman, J. M. Pollock, master, will leave for Portland, Springfield, on the Sangamon River and all intermediate points and landings, Thursday, Feb. 2. For freight or passage, apply to Captain Vincent A. Bogue." Portland was on the south side of the Sangamon, near Springfield, between where the bridges of the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central railroads now span that river. Later, on March 29, 1832, the Sangamo Journal felicitates the citizens of Springfield, on the arrival at Portland, opposite the town, of the 150 tons burthen steamboat, the Talisman. It says: "When Capt. Bogue located his steam mill on the Sangamon River, twelve months ago, and asserted his determination to land a steamboat there, within a year, the idea was considered chimerical by some and utterly impracticable by others. The experiment has been made and the result has been as successful as the most enthusiastic could expect. The boat experienced some difficulties from drifts and leaning timber on the shore, which made her trip somewhat tedious. But the result has clearly demonstrated the practicability of navigating the river, by steamboats of a proper size, and by the expenditure of $2,000 in removing logs, drifts and timber, a steamboat of 80 tons burthen will make the trip, in two days, from Beardstown to this place. Springfield can no longer be considered an inland town!" The story has to be spoiled by telling that the Talisman's first trip was her last. The river going down, the boat was unable to turn around and had to back out. She never made the trip again, but was burned to the water's edge, in April of the same year, at St. Louis. And Springfield has ever since been an inland town. Still the incident goes to show that the Sangamon River and Salt Creek (Onaquispasippi) were once streams of great importance and carried immensely greater volumes of water than they do now.

Salt Creek has its rise in the southeastern portion of McLean County, near the DeWitt County line, traverses the latter county in a southwesterly direction, runs near the town of Kenney and enters Logan County at the eastern boundary line of Aetna township. It then traverses Aetna, Chester, Broadwell and Corwin townships. After leaving Logan County, it becomes the boundary line between Menard and Mason Counties, until it enters the Sangamon River. Sugar Creek takes its rise near the City of Bloomington, in McLean County, runs southwesterly to the Logan County line, enters Logan County at the north-

east corner of Eminence township, flows southwesterly through Eminence, West Lincoln and Sheridan townships, entering Salt Creek at the northeast corner of the county of Menard. Kickapoo Creek rises in Old Town township, in McLean County, flows in a southwesterly direction, out of McLean County, into DeWitt County, traverses the northwest corner of the latter county, near Waynesville, enters Logan County at the southeast corner of Atlanta township, traverses Atlanta, Oran, Eminence, East Lincoln and West Lincoln townships and enters Salt Creek in the northwestern portion of Broadwell township. Lake Fork of Salt Creek runs westerly through Lake Fork and Mt. Pulaski townships, then flows in a northerly direction through Elkhart and Broadwell townships, entering Salt Creek in the latter township. Deer Creek rises in Oran and enters Salt Creek, near the boundary line of Chester and Broadwell townships. Prairie Creek traverses the township of the same name, touches Sheridan township slightly and empties into Sugar Creek, in the southeast corner of the County of Mason.

FLORA.

Logan County has most of the botanical characteristics common to the timbered and prairie regions of the state. According to its flora, Illinois has been divided by botanists into three parts: The heavily timbered regions of the south, whose dense vegetation is remarkable for its variety; the central portion, which, except in the vicinity of the water courses, is mostly prairie and is noted for the great number and variety of its grasses and other indigenous plants; and the northern section, which is about equally divided between woodland and prairie. Logan County lies in the heart of the central portion and within the great prairie belt, a region famous for the fertility and depth of its soil and the luxuriance of its flora. Plants, like animals, are greatly influenced in their growth and development by surrounding circumstances. As man and the domestic animals have driven many species of the native animals from this region, so numerous kinds of indigenous plants have disappeared before the onward march of civilization. Hence, we find today in the fields and meadows, few of the grasses and other plants that flourished here in their native beauty, fifty years ago.

Timber has always been found along the numerous streams of the county and occasionally a grove, in an isolated position. The principal kinds of timber found are the varieties of the oak, hickory, walnut, maple, etc. On the creek bottoms, sycamore, elm, ash, etc., are abundant and, where the soil is lighter, scrub oak and black jack abounds. Of the oak, there is the burr oak, white oak, post oak, laurel leaf, jack oak, pin oak, chestnut oak, scarlet and red oak; of the hickory, the shell bark, white heart, swamp and the pignut; of the maple, rock maple,

DR. JOHN LOGAN
After whom Logan County was named. Born, 1788. Died, 1852.
Father of Gen. John A. Logan.

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sugar maple, and soft maple; the white and black walnut; the white, green, black and blue ash; the red and white elm; the rose, black, cane and brittle willow. Among other trees and woody plants are the hornbeam, serviceberry, hackberry, red bud, dog wood, red thorn, coffee nut, cottonwood, mulberry, wild plum, wild cherry, crab apple, sumac, elder, sassafras, slippery elm, prickly ash, paw paw, red birch, hazel nut, black and honey locust, spiceberry, box elder, Virginia creeper, hawthorn, witch hazel, woodbine, prickly ash, ivy, prairie and wood rose, elderberry, bass-wood, wild grape, black currant, greenbrier, trumpet creeper, blackberry, raspberry, gooseberry, etc. Everywhere throughout the county, groves of shade trees and orchard trees have been set out, near or around farm dwellings and greatly beautify the landscape. There is considerable cultivation of fruit trees in the county. Apples and peaches are not always a sure crop owing to recurrent freezes. The smaller fruits, however, grow abundantly. Grapes are produced lavishly and are of an excellent quality, while raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, gooseberries, currants and the like, do exceedingly well.

Indian corn is the first crop in importance and value. Corn is king in Logan County and his dynasty is eternal. Wheat is raised in large quantities. Oats afford a prolific crop. The soil is wonderfully adapted to the production of timothy, blue grass, clover and all other grasses, and these afford an inexhaustible source of pasturage, besides their great value when made into hay. Blue grass seems to be indigenous. The cereals of minor importance, as rye and barley, are cultivated in small degree. The root crops of the county are abundant, and include such varieties as Irish and sweet potatoes, turnips, onions, carrots and the like. Cabbage, lettuce, peas, beans and other vegetables are raised in large quantities and melons, pumpkins and squashes grow to a large size.

An interesting incident in connection with the cultivation of corn in Logan County was the attempt, in 1893, of John Buckles, a well known old settler of Mt. Pulaski township, to ascertain just how much corn could actually be raised on an acre of Logan County ground. He selected, for the undertaking, the most fertile piece of ground on his farm. The ground was underlaid with water pipes, so that in case of a drought, it might be easily and conveniently irrigated. The ground was divided into four equal divisions, each being a few inches over one hundred and four feet square. The rows of corn were planted two feet apart and the hills ten inches apart, with one grain in a hill. There were in all ninety-two rows. Each square contained over 6,000 hills, thus making about 24,500 hills to an acre of land. Allowing one ear to a stalk, a very fair estimate, and 110 ears to the bushel, it would have yielded about 220 bushels to the acre. The corn was planted May 10th, and during the next two months, it grew rapidly, developed perfectly

and met all requirements, surpassing all expectations. During these two months, the corn was inspected by many practical farmers, who came to view it, and all pronounced the growth remarkable and predicted a yield even exceeding the estimate before made. The time for its maturity was eagerly waited for, when on the tenth day of July, a heavy rain storm, accompanied by a violent wind, blew the mammoth stalks to the ground. It had been Mr. Buckles' intention to exhibit the corn, when matured, at the World's Fair at Chicago, held that year, but the unfortunate incident of the storm prevented him from so doing. Nevertheless, he sent to the Fair some prairie grass that was nine feet long and some blue grass that was four feet in length, that was raised on his farm.

THE PRAIRIES.

A peculiar feature of this section of the state, which excited the amazement of the early explorers, was the vast extent of the prairies or natural meadows. The origin of these has been attributed to various causes, such as some peculiarity of the soil, absence or excess of moisture, recent upheaval of the surface from bodies of water, the action of fires, etc. In many sections, there appears little to distinguish the soil of the prairies, from that of the adjacent woodlands, that may not be accounted for by the character of their vegetation and other causes, for the luxuriant growth of native grasses and other productions has demonstrated that they do not lack in fertility, and the readiness with which trees take root, when artificially propogated and protected, has shown that there is nothing in the soil itself unfavorable to their growth. Whatever may have been the original cause of the prairies, however, there is no doubt that annually recurring fires have had much to do with perpetuating their existence, and even extending their limits, as the absence of the same agent has tended to favor the encroachments of the forest. Grasses grow in a single season, and when dry, furnish sufficient fuel to effectually burn up or destroy any young timber sprouts that might exist. Trees require a large number of years growth, to enable them to withstand even a moderate fire. Thus rich soil, exposed to annual fires, produced an annual growth of grass, while lighter soil, growing too little grass to sustain a fire, or localities sheltered and protected from fires, would grow trees. Narrow strips of land between streams and branches of streams were generally timber land. At the date of the white settlements, the timber had retired to the banks of the streams, to the thinnest soil or the low bottoms and in most cases was still retiring. As proof of this, it was noticed that in many instances the extreme points, the outposts or picket lines of timber, had retired and left roots and stumps burned to or under the surface, yet in reach of the plow, mementos of its former status.

FAUNA.

At the time of its first settlement, Logan County was remarkably prolific in the variety and abundance of its fauna. Here once roamed, almost unchecked and in countless numbers, the buffalo, roebuck, hind, stag and different kinds of fallow deer, panther, wolf and wildcat. The creeks were covered with swan, geese, ducks and teel. Wild turkeys were greatly abundant. Beaver, otter and mink interested the trapper. Foxes, squirrels, racoons, opossums, rabbits, weasels, moles, wild pigeon, prairie chicken, brant, quail, varieties of birds, snakes, insects and bees, were all common. Frederick Ernst, in his recollections of his travels of 1819, states that in the prairie north of Elkhart mound, he found many rattlesnakes, mostly small and of gray color. Most of the wild game which formed a valuable and necessary means of subsistence for the early settler has been exterminated. The buffalo, with his beaten track through the prairies and groves, the elk and the deer, and other large species of game, have long since disappeared, with the Red Man, himself a superior kind of game, before the all-conquering invasion and greed of the white man; but the smaller game such as rabbits, opossums, racoon, quail, prairie chicken, duck and the different varieties of fish in the streams, many of them protected by law during certain seasons of the year, continue to exist in varying numbers.

Wolves were so numerous and troublesome, in pioneer days, that bounties were offered for their scalps. The records show that wolf scalp bounties were paid as late as 1885. Among the wolf scalp bounties paid in recent years were the following: 1872, James Young; 1873, Samuel McGarvey, John Flick; 1874, William E. Jones, Jasper N. Atteberry, Oliver Weaver, William Evans, J. A. Hoffman; 1875, John B. Garnett, John D. Gillett, John H. Bell, J. W. Heckard, William Young, J. A. Thorp, H. L. Walden; 1877, John Buchanan; 1878, Joseph A. Uhr; 1881, William Evans; 1882, John McCormick, J. W. Smith; 1883, J. W. Smith; 1884, O. F. Mittendorf, William S. Beaver; 1885, James S. Randolph (four scalps), H. L. Pierce (five scalps). Most of these wolves were captured in the timber, along the creeks, in Eminence and Corwin townships. A few were secured in Elkhart, Broadwell, Atlanta and Chester townships.

Deer were so abundant in early times that they furnished fresh meat for the early settlers, taking the place of beef today. Colby Knapp, at one time, aroused a herd of forty deer on the site of the present court house in Lincoln. The Indians frequently went out on deer hunts and forays and would round up and kill as high as two hundred deer. Their manner of hunting deer was to surround a certain scope of country and gradually close in on the game. As they advanced nearer together, they would commence a series of yells and vociferations, which would

thoroughly frighten the deer, who would run from one side of the ring to the other, only to hear the same outcry, and if sufficiently near, a shot would be fired at them by some of the hunters. These being mounted on ponies, and riding at a furious gait, would be uncertain in their shots and seldom brought the deer down until within closest range. The hunter did not always seem to care as to the result of his shot, as the excitement of the chase was to him quite enchanting, and he often prolonged it to gratify himself. Deer was quite abundant, even as late as the fifties. John Buckles, in his life time, often told of a deer hunt, participated in by himself, Leonard Scroggin and others, in the winter of 1852. The snow had been falling lightly in the morning before the day of the hunt, but by noon it became warmer and the snow was converted into a slow, drizzling rain, which continued until nightfall. During the night, it turned suddenly cold and by the morning of the day of the hunt, the snow was covered with a thick crust of ice. The hunters saddled their horses, collected their hounds and made for the Illiopolis prairie. This was an excellent place for deer, for in the long prairie grass, they could easily conceal themselves from the hunter. The party had just separated to go in different directions, when a large buck jumped up in their midst and started across the prairie. Then began the exciting chase, as the pack of hounds, followed by the hunters, started rapidly in pursuit of the fleeing game. On account of the ice, the deer's hoofs were soon broken, and then it fell an easy prey to the hunters. Before the close of that eventful day, ten deer were slain. Venison, following this day's hunt, was a common dish for a while on the table. In the fall of 1858, Joe Bruner killed eleven deer and William Atteberry ten, on the Bloomingdale prairie, north of Lincoln.

Today, in the family of Rodentia, or Gnawers, are the red squirrel, woodchuck, gray rabbit, moles, Norway rat, muskrat and the common house and field mouse. Among the Reptilia are the various species of turtle, the lizard, the black snake, rattlesnake, water snake, moccasin, copperhead, garter snake, house snake, joint snake, blue racer, spreading viper, hissing adder; the bull frog, marsh frog, wood frog, common toad, tree toad, water newt, and mud puppy; the white, black and striped bass, catfish, pike, gar, goggle-eyed perch, sunfish, chub, croppie, sucker, buffalo, etc.

Among birds are the various species of hawk, black bird, king bird or bee martin, crow, red bird, scarlet tanager, oriole, pewee or Pheobe bird, kingfisher, humming bird, whippoorwill, various species of swallow, woodpecker, sap sucker, various species of owl, buzzard, prairie hen, partridge, quail, turtle dove, wild pigeon, plover, snipe, killdee, woodcock, brant, wild duck, mocking bird, bluebird, cat bird, brown thrush, chickadee, brown creeper, nuthatch, wren, cedar bird, grosbeak, meadow lark, blue jay, butcher bird, thistle bird, cowbird, black bird

and many others. Of recent years, various new species of birds have made their appearance, from time to time, greatly increasing the number and variety of the gay songsters of the trees.

ALTITUDE.

The following elevations in Logan County were taken by U. S. Government engineers in 1909, under the direction of the State Geologist, and markers were placed at the points designated: Court house square, two feet north of post, at southwest entrance, 590.856 feet; Chesnut, 8.1 miles southwest of and 600 feet north of Pleasant Grove church, at the southwest corner of the turn in the road, 611.45 feet; southeast corner of southwest quarter of section thirty-five, in Mt. Pulaski township, about three miles north of Mt. Pulaski, 613.326 feet; southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty, in Chester township, 584.96 feet; twenty-one feet southeast of the center of section eighteen, in Chester township, 591.335 feet; three hundred feet east of the west line of section 36, and 300 feet east of the railroad, in West Lincoln township, 593.14 feet; northeast corner of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirty-three, at the southwest corner of the crossroads, 615.411 feet; thirty feet west of the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section twelve, about thirty feet southwest of the intersection of a private road, south, with an east and west road, 595.6 feet.

CENSUS RETURNS.

The population of Logan County, as reported by the United States Census Bureau, in its Census Reports for the several decades, since the county was established, is as follows: 1840, 2,333; 1850, 5,128; 1860, 14,272; 1870, 23,053; 1880, 25,041; 1890, 25,489; 1900, 28,680; 1910, 30,216. The census of 1850 contains the following items as to the county: Foreign born residents, 246; births during the year, 216; marriages, 55; deaths, 62; families in the county, 844; dwelling houses, 835; number of residents unable to read and write, 167; number of improved acres of land, 46,694; number of unimproved acres, 67,925. The only town or village population given in the census of 1850 is that of Mt. Pulaski, which is reported as 360. The census of 1860 divides the population into precincts, as follows: Atlanta, 2,379; Elkhart, 918; Lake Fork, 1,283; Lincoln, 5,700; Middletown, 1,474; Mt. Pulaski, 800; Prairie Creek, 761; Sugar Creek, 957. The urban population in 1860, is given as follows: Lincoln, 1,679; Postville, 311; Atlanta, 1,140; Mt. Pulaski, 634; Elkhart, 120; Broadwell, 107; Middletown, 320; Lawndale, 84. Acres of improved land, in 1860, were 191,035;

of unimproved land, 50,322. In 1870, the foreign born population was given at 3,033, and the number of acres of improved land, 321,709.

The urban population in 1880 was as follows: Lincoln, 5,639; Mt. Pulaski, 1,125; Atlanta, 1,168; Latham, 251; Broadwell, 214; Chesnut, 117; Lawndale, 170; Cornland, 100; Beason, 121; Emden, 143; Hartsburg, 188; San Jose (in Logan County), 37; New Holland, 139. The number of acres of improved land in 1870 were 350,496. The foreign born population in 1880 numbered 3,154. The urban population in 1890 was as follows: Lincoln, 6,743; Mt. Pulaski, 1,853; Atlanta, 1,180; Elkhart, 387; Broadwell, 232; Latham, 265; Cornland, 127; Lawndale, 174; Chesnut, 163; Emden, 204; Hartsburg, 262; Middletown, 382; New Holland and Beason, not given. The number of acres of improved farms in 1890 were 351,840; unimproved, 32,883. The township population in 1890 was given as follows: Aetna, 946; Atlanta, 1, 698; Broadwell, 849; Chester, 854; Corwin, 1,032; East Lincoln, 4,480; Elkhart, 1,400; Eminence, 1,155; Hurlbut, 532; Laenna, 964; Lake Fork, 438; Mt. Pulaski, 2,606; Oran, 943; Orvil, 1,503; Prairie Creek, 1,035; Sheridan, 968; West Lincoln, 4,086.

For the year 1900, the township population was as follows: Aetna, 999; Atlanta, 1,781; Broadwell, 775; Chester, 837; Corwin, 1,138; East Lincoln, 5,641; Elkhart, 1,378; Eminence, 1,136; Hurlbut, 556; Laenna, 1,123; Lake Fork. 430; Mt. Pulaski, 3,013; Oran, 948; Orvil, 1,632; Prairie Creek, 984; Sheridan, 1,117; West Lincoln, 5,192. The urban population in 1900 was as follows: Lincoln, 8,962; Mt. Pulaski, 1,643; Atlanta, 1,270; Elkhart, 553; Latham, 429; Emden, 330; Broadwell, 202; Hartsburg, 269; New Holland, 358. The number of acres of improved land in 1900 was 357,205; number of foreign born residents, 3,021; white population, 28,366; colored population, 314; number unable to read and write, 386; families in the county, 5,774; number of farm homes, 2,385; number of farms, 2,405; average size, 158 acres. The census returns for 1910 were not received in time to have same included in this work.

CHAPTER II.

GEOLOGICAL.

On the geological structure of a country depends the pursuits of its inhabitants and the genius of its civilization. Agriculture is the outgrowth of a fertile soil; mining results from natural resources; from navigable rivers spring commerce and navies. Where the soil and subjacent rocks are profuse in the bestowal of wealth, man is indolent and effeminate; where effort is required to live, he becomes enlightened and virtuous; where, on the desert sands, labor is unable to procure the necessaries of life, he is a savage. The civilization of states is a reflection of the physical condition of the rocks and soil which underlie it.

All the geological periods have worked intelligently and continuously to concentrate the rocks that should supply the necessary materials for the formation of a durable soil, and later ages took care that they should be finely pulverized and well distributed. The finer, lighter and richer portions of this material remained long in suspension in the waters that once covered all the Mississippi Valley and was thus diffused over the surface of Logan County. The shallow lakes on the prairie levels received and deposited it. The shallow lakes became marshes and gradually filled up with a rich loam, supplied by decaying vegetation, through long centuries of vegetable growth and decay. This formed a rich, deep, surface mold, which made the county a garden for production. No region in the world can show a soil more carefully prepared, through vast geological times, with all the most valuable mineral and chemical supplies, for vegetable life and progress.

The formation of the soil of Logan County is due to geological and physical causes that have left their effects throughout the Mississippi Valley. This vast domain was, during long ages, a great sea of fresh water, extending into the regions of the north pole. During the glacial period, immense bodies of ice would break loose and float southward. In their passage they sometimes would dredge great channels, which would afterwards become the beds of streams. In their progress, as they reached the warmer latitudes, they deposited their accretions. Their ponderous weight, by attrition, pulverized the underlying masses, which

settled and formed a sedimentary surface. Animal and vegetable organisms, existing in inconceivable abundance, added their remains to the fertility of the soil, and this process doubtlessly continued during a long extended period prior to the occupancy of man. Long before the prairies of Logan County clanked with the din of railroad trains, ice-formed navies plowed the seas in which they were submerged and distributed cargoes of sedimentary soil. No mariner walked their crystal decks to direct their course; no pennon trailed in the winds, from their glittering masts; yet they might have sailed under the flags of a dozen succeeding empires, each as old as the present nationalities of the earth.

The geological structure of Logan County, like that of all Central Illinois, embraces a representation, more or less complete, of the whole Paleonic series of formations, from the Calciferous group of the Lower Silurian to the top of the Coal Measures. Overspreading these formations are beds of more recent age, comprising sands, clays, gravels and soil of varying thickness. These superficial deposits constitute the Quaternary system of modern geologists, and may properly be separated into four divisions: Post-tertiary sands, Drift, Loess and Alluvium. The first named occupies the lowest position in the series and consists of stratified beds of yellow sand and blue clay, of variable thickness, overlaid by a black or deep brown, loamy soil, in which are found leaves, branches and trunks of trees in a good state of preservation. Next above lie the drift deposits, consisting of blue, yellow and brown clays, containing gravel and boulders of various sizes, the latter the water-worn fragments of rocks, many of which have been washed down, from the northern shores of the great lakes. This drift formation varies in thickness and its accumulations are probably due to the combined influence of water currents and moving ice, as above stated.

The Loess is a fine mechanical sediment that appears to have accumulated in some body of fresh water. It consists of marly sands and clays, of a thickness varying from five to sixty feet. Its greatest development is along the bluffs of the streams. Fossils are often found in this formation, consisting chiefly of the bones and teeth of extinct mammalia, such as the mammoth, mastodon, etc. The term Alluvium is usually restricted to the deposits forming the bottom lands of the streams. They consist of irregularly stratified sand, clay and loam, which are frequently found in alternate layers, and contain more or less organic matter from decomposed animal and vegetable substances. In Logan County narrow belts of Alluvium skirt the larger creeks, especially the Lake Fork of Salt Creek. Many of these belts are subject to occasional overflow from freshets, and much of it is valuable by reason of the heavy growth of timber it sustains.

The geological formations appearing at the surface in Logan County consist almost entirely of drift, the older rocks outcropping only in a

few places and the Alluvium being confined to the bottom land of the creeks. The underlying rock, as far as can be ascertained, consists entirely of the different beds of the Coal Measure series. The Loess can be said not to appear at all, except in a few isolated places along the creek bluffs, where it consists of buff or ash colored marly sand, containing fresh water shells of existing species. The drift formation, which covers the older rocks in all portions of the county, is composed of beds of blue and brown clay, sand and gravel, as before stated. It has been penetrated at comparatively few points and hence its depth can only be approximately estimated. The records of borings in the county given below will give an idea of the thickness of the drift. The material of the drift appears to be generally roughly stratified; alternating beds of sand, gravel and clay being met with. The sand and gravel beds generally make up but a small part of the total thickness, though sometimes the gravel beds attain considerable thickness, as for instance, on Salt Creek south of Lincoln, and on Kickapoo Creek, northeast of Lincoln, where gravel is being unearthed for commercial purposes and seems to be well-nigh inexhaustible. Occasionally, a bed of black earth or vegetable mold, still containing pieces of wood, trunks of trees, leaves, etc., only partially decayed, is met with, or a bed of quicksand, containing fossil land or fresh water shells.

RECORDS OF BORINGS.

The geographical strata in level localities, like Logan County, where there is little outcropping of older rocks and where the streams do not flow between high bluffs, can only be ascertained by the record of borings of wells, coal shafts and the like. The well from which the City of Atlanta obtains its water supply, being 151 feet deep, shows the following record of drift beds penetrated: Black soil, 3 ft.; yellow clay, 15 ft.; blue clay, 10 ft.; sand and gravel, 9 ft.; white clay and sand, 7 ft.; blue clay with gas, 3 ft.; dry sand and gravel with gas, 13 ft.; blue clay, 4 ft.; clay, sand, gravel and gas, 16 ft.; hardpan, 9 ft.; black drift, 6 ft.; white clay, 2 ft.; green clay, 4 ft.; hardpan, 2 ft.; gravel and water, 12 ft.; total, 151 feet. In the vicinity of Atlanta, several wells reach a depth of 125 feet, and occasionally a well is sunk to a depth of fully 200 feet without entering rock. The well drillers report that the upper hundred feet is a softer clay than the lower hundred feet. A buried soil is not uncommon at the base of the soft clay. At Lawndale, at an elevation lower than Atlanta, several wells have been sunk to depths of 65 to 80 feet, mainly through hard till. Water is found beneath a cemented gravel, in loose gravel or sand. East from this village wells are in several instances 50 to 55 feet in depth and enter gravel below till.

In the vicinity of Emden, tubular wells are 85 to 200 feet in depth, without entering rock. They usually penetrate alternations of till, with sand and gravel. Well drillers report that west from Emden the wells frequently penetrate a dry gravel to depths of 90 to 115 feet. Southwest from Emden, a sand and blue silt frequently constitutes almost the entire section to a depth of at least one hundred feet. A well on Section 31, in Prairie Creek township, showed the following sections: Yellow clay, mainly loess, 16 feet; blue clay, nearly pebbleless, called blue mud, 150 feet; hard blue clay, probably till, 30 feet; gravel at the bottom; total depth, 196 feet. At Hartsburg, the public well reaches water in sand, below till, at 95 feet. Another well in the village struck rock at 100 feet. In the vicinity of Broadwell the drift is mainly a blue till and is 60 or 70 feet in depth. Wells are frequently obtained above the blue clay, at depths of 15 or 20 feet. At Elkhart, the drift is about 60 feet in depth. A generalized section of the drift at Elkhart is as follows: Loess and slightly pebbly clay, 12 feet; black soil, containing wood, 3 to 6 feet; yellow till, 5 to 10 feet; blue till, 30 to 35 feet. Records of several wells west from Elkhart show sections similar to the above and enter rock at about 60 feet.

The boring for the Citizens Coal Company's shaft, at Lincoln, gave the following record: Surface soil and clay, 18 feet; drift, 3 feet; blue clay, 8 feet; hardpan, 16 feet; sand and water, 16 feet; sand and water and hardpan, 24 feet; coarse gravel, 3 feet; hardpan, one foot six inches; fire clay, 3 feet 6 inches; lime rock, 20 feet; black slate, 1 foot 6 inches; fire clay, 2 feet; red and white clay, 12 feet; fire clay, 2 feet; conglomerate rock, 12 feet; brown slate, 30 feet; black slate, 4 feet; coal, 1 foot 6 inches; fire clay, 10 feet; blue sand rock, 18 feet; soap stone, 3 feet; fine blue sand rock, 7 feet; blue slate, 18 feet; brown slate, 5 feet; black lime rock, 1 foot 8 inches; black slate, 3 feet 4 inches; coal, 5 feet 6 inches; fire clay, 20 feet; blue and rock, 2 feet.

At Mt. Pulaski, the public water supply is from a well about 80 feet in depth, which is mainly through a sandy drift. On the plain near Mt. Pulaski, a black mucky soil is penetrated below yellow clay, at a depth of 16 or 18 feet and wells are obtained at about 30 feet. The boring for the coal shaft at Mt. Pulaski passed through 92 feet of drift clay and gravel and then gave the following strata: Sandy shale, 20 feet; limestone, 1 foot; fire clay, 1 foot; gray slate, 20 feet; sandy shale, 40 feet; limestone, 2 feet; black shale, 1 foot; coal No. 8, 1 foot 6 inches; fine clay, 2 feet; clay shale, 4 feet; gray sandy shale, 6 feet; conglomerate limestone, 15 feet; clay shale, 2 feet; black slate, 1 foot; coal, 6 inches; fire clay, 6 inches; black slate, 10 inches; coal, 4 inches; fire clay, 8 inches; reddish shale, 10 feet; sandstone, 30 feet; sandy clay shale, 30 feet; black limestone, 8 feet; coal No. 5, 4 feet; fire clay, 4 feet; total, 351 feet 10 inches.

COAL MEASURES.

The stratified rocks which outcrop in the county are very few, and, as has already been stated, belong to the Coal Measure series. Along Salt Creek, some distance above Middletown, are found a few tumbling masses of bluish limestone, which have evidently come out of the bluffs, but no good exposures. A boring was at one time made in the bluff, along the creek, in Section 13, on what is now the Beaver land, which passed through 130 feet of alternating beds of limestone, arenaceous and argillaceous shales, passing through the drift and surface deposits at the depth of only 15 feet. A seam of coal was said to have been met with, near the boring, but its thickness cannot be ascertained. It is also said that a two feet vein of coal had been worked here, by the early settlers, but there are now no traces of any coal outcrop or of any old workings.

At Rankins' Mill, farther up the stream, at well known Rocky Ford, the creek flows over a bed of limestone, which is quarried at one or two places, on the southern bank. Many of the older farm residences thereabouts and the houses in Postville, had foundations and chimneys constructed of this rock. The rock is a light gray or bluish gray, irregularly imbedded limestone, and contains a few of the common Coal Measure fossils. Its thickness here, as ascertained by means of a well dug in one of the quarries, was eleven feet, and underneath it, were found four feet of black slate, seventeen feet of fire clay and then six feet of limestone. The hole was continued by boring to a depth of 80 feet from the surface, at which depth a seam of coal was struck. A similar bed of limestone to the Rocky Ford bed, outcrops on Lake Fork of Salt Creek, in a ledge about three feet high, which has been quarried to a slight extent.

The South coal shaft at Lincoln, after passing through about seventy feet of soil and drift, afforded the following sections: Light blue arenaceous shale, 6 feet; hard, bluish, impure limestone, containing many small corals, etc., 3 feet; black slate, 10 inches; coal, 1 foot 6 inches; fire clay, 6 feet; arenaceous shale, 3 feet. About four miles south of Lincoln, a hole was sunk by boring to a depth of about 250 feet and three separate seams of coal reported. In a boring at Atlanta, a seam of three and a half feet was reported at a depth of 242 feet. In 1887, boring was made for gas at the site of the present Latham Company's Coal shaft, in North Lincoln, and in a distance of 610 feet, four distinct seams of coal were at the following depths and of the following thicknesses: At 290 feet, a five and three-quarters feet vein; at 470 feet, a six feet vein; at 580 feet, a ten feet vein, and at 610 feet, a six feet vein.

What is known as the lower coal, No. 5, is the vein which is now mined in all of the coal shafts in Logan County. The coal is generally a harder and better heating material than that in the upper beds, besides being more reliable in its thickness. It, however, contains, in some parts, its share of impurities, but usually so disposed in the vein, as to be more easily separable. The following is the depth at which coal is being mined in the county at the several shafts: Latham Coal Company, Lincoln, 290 feet; Citizen's Coal Company, 290 feet; Lincoln Mining Company (South Shaft), 285 feet; Mutual Coal Company, Mt. Pulaski, 360 feet; Middletown Coal Company, Middletown (in the Menard County district), 210 feet. The thickness of the vein mined is uniformly about five feet.

Limestone rock, as before stated, is to a limited degree quarried at Rocky Ford, for rougher masonry work at near-by points. Clay and loam suitable for the manufacture of tile and brick are found in the county. Sand for building purposes is quite abundant. The gravel beds, now being used for commercial purposes, have been before mentioned. A very fine white sand found along Salt Creek, known as Kaolin, was utilized for a while by a local company in the manufacture of a scouring and polishing brick.

MINERALS.

About 1880, Thomas H. Quisenberry, a "forty-niner," who dug gold in California and who resided at that time in Eminence Township, on Sugar Creek, washed out of the black sand in the creek, some excellent samples of flake gold. Near this location, several strong springs bubble from the earth and owing to the adjacent discovery of the flake gold, are now known as the "Gold Springs." Mr. Quisenberry also found some specimens of copper ore, while digging in the same neighborhood, at a depth of about three feet. More gold was washed out of the dirt around the Gold Springs in 1896. An analysis, at that time, obtained one-half grain of gold and silver combined from a pound of dirt. The loss is one-fourth by dissolving silver, leaving three-eighths of a grain of gold, or 1.56 ounce per ton, which at four cents per carat per pennyweight, would amount to $26.83 per ton; one-third of a grain of silver or .52 ounce per ton, at sixty cents per ounce is thirty-one cents, making a total of $27.14 per ton. In this connection it might be noted that it is a tradition among the early pioneers, that the Indians secured silver ore from somewhere in and around the region where the Kickapoo empties into Salt Creek. Indian graves, exhumed in earlier days, brought to light silver trinkets, crudely fabricated, buried with the bones of the departed. Jacob T. Rudolph, who came to Logan County as a child, a year after the deep snow, informed the writer that, after a heavy rain, he and his boy companions were in the habit of wandering

along the creek, hunting for Indian relics washed down by the waters and were often rewarded by finding small beads and trinkets of molten silver ore. Frederick Ernst, in his description of his travels in the Illinois country in 1819, states that he was present at the signing of the Kickapoo treaty at Edwardsville, that year, and that the eighty Kickapoo warriors present wore silver rings and silver bands on their neck and arms.

FOSSIL REMAINS.

At various times, mastadon bones and teeth have been found or exhumed in the county, particularly along the beds of the creeks. In October of 1877, workmen, while ditching on the William Gelsthorp farm, near Beason, exhumed the partial remains of a mastodon, in the clay of a small ravine, about two feet from the surface. One of the bones was seven feet in length and another was nine and a quarter inches in diameter. A tusk uncovered, measured about eight feet. It was estimated that the animal must have measured sixteen feet long. Several mastodon teeth have been found along the Kickapoo Creek in recent years. Near Illiopolis, in Macon County, but not far from the Logan County line, the remains of a mastodon were exhumed, beneath a black mucky surface soil, four feet in depth. The jaws contained the teeth intact, both tusks. The larger bones were found associated with the bones of the buffalo, elk and deer, all imbedded together in a bed of quicksand, that had probably once formed the bottom of a pool of water, to which these animals resorted and in which they perished. This would indicate that the mammoth and mastodon were coeval with species of mammalia, still existing in the Mississippi Valley. In digging a well near the old Christian church in Lincoln, in January, 1860, a piece of wood was found, seventeen feet under ground, bearing the mark of an axe or some other sharp instrument.

GLACIAL MORAINES.

What is known by modern American geologists as the Illinois Glacial Lobe, included a portion of the great ice sheet, which, in prehistoric times, extended from the highlands east and south of Hudson Bay, southwestward across Michigan and Illinois, to the axis of the Mississippi Valley, in southwestern Illinois. The region invaded by it, occupied the midst of the great interior basin between the Appalachian and the Rocky Mountains. The greater part of the Illinoian drift has a plane surface, destitute of the swells and ridges which usually occupy the Wisconsin sheet. There are however a few belts of sharply ridged drift found within its area, and one of those is found in eastern Sangamon and southwestern Logan County and has been called the Buffalo

Hart moraine, the village of Buffalo Hart being situated on it. In a monograph, prepared by Frank Leverett, entitled "The Illinois Glacial Lobe," and published by the United States Geological Survey in 1899, the following description of the Buffalo Hart moraine is found:

"The Buffalo Hart moraine is well defined for a distance of about fifteen miles in eastern Sangamon and southwestern Logan Counties, passing from the Sangamon River near Mt. Auburn, northwestward past Buffalo and Buffalo Hart to Elkhart. It consists of knolls of considerable prominence, somewhat closely aggregated, many of which are 30 or 40 feet and a few 75 or 80 feet or more in height. Among the knolls there are sloughs and shallow basins, giving the surface a subdued type of knob-and-basin topography. This belt has an average width of nearly two miles. East from it, there are scattering knolls of considerable prominence, one at the town of Mt. Pulaski being nearly 30 feet in height. The connections of this belt with other moraines are rather vague. There is, however, toward the southeast, a series of mounds and short ridges, occupying the interval between the southern end of this moraine. The eastern line would lead northward, through western Logan County and eastern Mason County and embrace a series of knolls scattered over that region. The western line would follow the low ridge, westward, and cross the Illinois River, near the mouth of Sangamon River, and there connect with the small drift ridge mentioned above, which occupies southern and western Fulton County. The features are too vague to make a satisfactory correlation along either line. It seems preferable, therefore, to have the belt without an attempt at definite correlations.

"The drift in this moraine, like that in the bordering plain, consists mainly of till. Even the prominent Elkhart mound has till exposed where the road crosses its northern slope. There are, however, local developments of gravelly material in some of the knolls and ridges, as in the Kaskaskia moraine and the northern end of the ridged drift of the Kaskaskia basin. In case those ridges prove to have been formed by an ice sheet, occupying the district east of them, the Buffalo Hart moraine would seem to be a natural northward continuation of the belt.

"The northern terminus of the Buffalo Hart Moraine is in the form of a very prominent mound, rising 150 feet above the bordering country, or about twice as high as any of the other knolls in the moraine. It is known as the Elkhart mound, being situated about a mile east of the village of Elkhart and has been a landmark from the early days of settlement. It commands a view for twenty miles or more in all directions. From this mound a low ridge leads off westward about three miles, where it merges into the general upland plain. There are two lines of possible continuation for system of ridges. The moraine is covered with loess, usually to a depth of 12 or 15 feet, and this obscures the great

underlying drift and renders it difficult to discover places where gravel may be obtained. The knolls scattered over southern and western Logan County, have been found in some cases to contain considerable sand, but they also, like the knolls of the moraine, appear to be composed principally of till."

The earliest moraine of the Wisconsin drift, so far as recognized, is one exposed to view in central and eastern Illinois and western Indiana. This has been known as the Shelbyville moraine, the name being derived from the Illinois City of that name, which is situated on the extreme southwest point of the morainic loop. The moraine passes through a portion of northeastern Logan County. The towns of Macon and Warrensburg, in Macon County, and Hallsville and Waynesville, in De Witt County, are on the moraine. From Waynesville, the course is northwestward, past Atlanta to Delavan, and then takes a northward course. In Logan County its course can only be ascertained by an examination of the drift.

By reason of all these geological and physical agencies, came the productive soil of Logan County. From long habit we have come to look upon the soil, apparently unappreciative of its wonderful importance in the economy of life. Unattractive, its productions transcend the most elaborate works of art; undiversified in appearance, an endless variety springs from its prolific abundance. Its mysterious elements, in the alchemy of nature, bloom in the flower, load the breeze with fragrance, blush in the clustering fruit, whiten the fields with harvest, and furnish the fabrics which clothe and protect the body of man from the rigors of the climes. Entering the domain of animal life, the same elements pulsate in the blood, suffuse the cheek with the glow of health, speak in the eye, render the tongue vocal with eloquence and music and fill the brain with glowing imagery and brilliant fancies. As from the soil all material things come, so to the soil all return. The lofty tree, spreading its canvas of leaves to the winds, finally dies and undergoing decomposition, enriches the earth in which it grew. The king of beasts, whose loud roar can be heard for miles, is unable to resist the fact, which, in the end, consigns his sinewy frame to the mold. Even man, lord of the lower world, must likewise suffer physical death and mingle his frame with the soil from whence he sprang. In the material world, the soil is lord paramount of all.

CHAPTER III.

CLIMATOLOGY.

Logan County, in common with other localities of the same latitude, has the four seasons well defined. The melting snows of winter, generally attended by the rains of spring, convert the rich soil into mud. The heat of summer, at times intense and sub-tropical, is tempered by the breezes of the prairie. Autumn, with diminishing heat, terminating in what is known as Indian summer, with its mild and uniform temperature and soft and hazy atmosphere, becomes the pleasantest part of the year. Winter, with its boreal blasts and its social firesides, is only marred by the severe sudden changes and extreme vicissitudes, that oftimes cause disease.

The extremes of climate in this locality are, by the scientist, thus explained. The different continental masses, during the summer, become rapidly heated, under the influence of the sun, while the surrounding oceans are less sensitive to its effects. As the result, the lands bordering on the sea, have milder temperatures, while the interior is subject to intense heat. During winter, for similar reasons, the interior becomes severely cold. In addition, the air becoming heated and rarefied at the equator, rises and flows in vast masses toward the poles. On reaching colder latitudes, it descends to the earth, and, as an undercurrent, returns to the equator, and supplies the tropical vacuum, caused by its previous ascent. Owing to the earth's rotation, from west to east, these undercurrents lag behind the earth, while the upper currents get in advance of the earth. The result is that, in this latitude, the prevailing winds come from the southwest. The northeast trade winds, in their progress to the equator, impinge against the lofty chain of the Andes, are deflected up the Mississippi Valley and mingle with the winds from the southwest. In their passage along the Andes, the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, they become charged with tropical heat and moisture. On entering the Mississippi Valley, walled in, as it is, by mountain barriers, these winds are directed northward, and mingling with the southwest winds, dispense their waters, warmth and fertility upon this section of the globe. From local causes, these winds often

veer about, to different points of the compass, and frequently sweep over the land with the fury of a tornado.

The sub-tropical heat of our summers make possible the wonderful products of our soil. A high temperature, for a short season, is more beneficial, to many plants, than a moderate temperature long continued. In particular point, is the great staple of Logan County, Indian corn. It was originally a tropical grass, and when cultivated in regions of a high and protracted temperature, exhibits a strong tendency to revert to its original condition. In the Gulf States, it grows to a greater height than farther northward, but its yield is correspondingly less. In the valleys along the Pacific slope, it attains a medium size, but fails to mature, for want of sufficient heat. In this section of Illinois, where it gets the benefit of the short but intense summer heat of this clime, its productive capacity is much greater than in the Gulf States or on the Pacific. It is a strange fact of nature, that a plant should so undergo a transformation, in its structure and natural habits, that its greatest producing capacity should be near the northern limits of its possible cultivation. Only the fact of our short, sub-tropical summers explains this apparent anomaly.

TEMPERATURE.

Statements of temperature as to hot or cold periods, observed in any community for a long term of years past, must always be received with more or less allowance, especially when based upon word of tradition. Individual thermometers register variously and individual temperature records of days, that have been noted for the extremes of warmth or cold, when compared with the Government reports on record, invariably lose much by the comparison. Tradition has it that on July 15, 1869, in Logan County, the thermometer reached 135 degrees and that on January 5, 1884, it reached 30 degrees below zero. If this be so, these were the hottest and coldest days, respectively, experienced in the county, but as no verification can be made of these records, they are not vouched for here. Since the year 1879, according to the Government reports, the highest temperature recorded was 107 degrees, which occurred July 22, 1901, and the lowest was 22 degrees below zero, in 1884. During that period, that is, in the last thirty years, the highest and lowest temperatures in the various months have been as follows: January, highest 68 degrees, lowest 22 degrees below zero; February, highest 72 degrees, lowest 21 degrees below zero; March, highest 84 degrees, lowest 2 degrees; April highest, 88 degrees, lowest 19 degrees; May, highest 92 degrees, lowest 34 degrees; June, highest 98 degrees, lowest 40 degrees; July, highest 107 degrees, lowest 49 degrees; August, highest 100 degrees, lowest 48 degrees; September, highest 99 degrees, lowest 31 degrees; October, highest 91 degrees, lowest 20 de-

grees; November, highest 77 degrees, lowest 2 degrees; December, highest, 67 degrees, lowest 14 degrees below zero.

In 1893, a U. S. Weather Station was established at Mt. Pulaski, and was discontinued December 31, 1905. This station was equipped with standard maximum and minimum thermometers, exposed in an instrument shelter, and the rain gauge, of standard weather bureau pattern, was exposed in the open, free from all obstructions. The official records of this station, for this entire period of 12 years, beginning 1894 and ending 1905, show the mean average temperature to have been 52.5 degrees. The regularity of the temperature, year by year, is shown by the following statement of the mean annual average temperature, for each year of the period: 1894, 54 degrees; 1895, 51 degrees; 1896, 54 degrees; 1897, 51 degrees; 1898, 54 degrees; 1899, 53 degrees; 1900, 54 degrees; 1901, 52 degrees; 1902, 52 degrees; 1903, 52 degrees; 1904, 50 degrees; 1905, 52 degrees. The mean average temperature of each month for the entire period of 12 years, was as follows: January, 26.8 degrees; February, 24.6 degrees; March, 41.3 degrees; April 53.2 degrees; May, 64.4 degrees; June, 72.7 degrees; July, 76.2 degrees; August, 68.5 degrees; September, 68.5 degrees; October, 55.6 degrees; November, 41.6 degrees; December, 29.7 degrees. No better idea of the average temperature of Logan County could be given than the above.

RAINFALL AND PRECIPITANCY.

The government records, at the Mt. Pulaski Weather Station, for the years, 1893 to 1894, show the general average yearly precipitation to have been for this period, 33.39 inches. The precipitancy for each year of the above period was as follows: 1894, 29.61; 1895, 30.08; 1896, 32.68; 1897, 31.42; 1898, 45.12; 1899, 32.94; 1900, 39.17; 1901, 29.32; 1902, 39.53; 1903, 31.83; 1904, 37.95; 1905, 28.55. The average precipitation during that period, for the respective months, was as follows: January, 2.12; February, 2.11; March, 3.37; April, 2.77; May 3.32; June, 3.85; July, 3.28; August, 2.72; September, 3.82; October, 1.92; November, 2.01; December, 2.10. The particularly wet months during this period, with the amount of precipitancy, were as follows: March, 1898, 9.90 inches; May, 1899, 9.83 inches; June, 1902, 8.46 inches; July, 1896, 8.14 inches. The particularly dry months were Jan. 1900, 0.31 inch; April, 1899, 0.72; July, 1898, 0.56; August, 1893, 0.35; October, 1895, 0.31; November, 1904, 0.02. The latter was the one month, in the entire period, when there was substantially no rain at all.

LATE AND EARLY FROSTS.

As a general indication of the date of the first early killing frosts in the fall, in this region, the following dates of the same, for the period from 1885 to 1906, are herewith given: Oct. 6, 1885; Oct. 1, 1886;

Sept. 24, 1887; Sept. 13, 1888; Sept. 18, 1889; Sept. 13, 1890; Oct. 5, 1891; Oct. 23, 1892; Oct. 15, 1893; Oct.. 6, 1894; Oct. 9, 1895; Oct. 18, 1896; Sept. 20, 1897; Oct. 23, 1898; Sept. 26, 1899; Sept. 17, 1900; Nov. 4, 1901; Nov. 23, 1902; Oct. 24, 1903; Oct. 26, 1904; Oct. 12, 1905; Oct. 10, 1906.

The following list of late frosts and freezes, in the spring, damaging to the fruit, was prepared by Jerry Wheeler, of Lincoln, from a diary kept by him since 1870: April 15, 1870; April 23, 1871; April 16, 1872; May 4, 1873; April 27, 1874; June 10, 1877; April 20, 1879; May 16, 1882; May 21, 1883; April 17, 1884; April 18, 1887; April 20, 1888; May 2, 1889; May 3, 1890; April 19, 1891; April 21, 1893; May 14, 1895; May 1, 1900; April 19, 1901; April 15, 1902; May 1, 1903; April 28, 1904; April 22, 1905; May 7, 1906; May 4, 1907; April 16, 1908. Perhaps one of the most remarkable killing frosts in the history of the county occurred in the spring of 1910. An unusually warm February, in itself unprecedented, in the records of the county, brought out the vegetation, matured the fruit trees past their blossoming, to the formation of the fruit, and covered the shade trees with leaves, to the extent of three-fourths their mature size. Following this condition, on the night of April 23d, the thermometer fell to eighteen degrees and the next day there were from four to six inches of snow, resulting in complete destruction of the fruit crop and the early vegetables and flowers. The leaves on the trees were frozen to a crisp and dropped to the ground. Later on, new leaves put out and clothed the trees again, but the fruit never recovered.

DEEP SNOWS.

Undoubtedly the greatest snow storm, ever experienced in Logan County, was the famous "deep snow" of 1830 and 1831, and it marks an epoch in the county's history. The storm began in the latter part of November and snow continued to fall with brief intermissions until January. Then came a cold rain, which froze as it fell, forming a crust on the surface of the snow; then again more snow and after that a continuous blast of cold winds from the north, lasting over two weeks. Although there was only an average fall of from three to four feet, on the level, yet in some places, where it had drifted, the snow banks were seven feet in depth, covering fences and filling up lanes. By January 5, 1831, the snow had reached a depth of over 15 inches, by the 10th it had increased to 34 inches, by the 31st to 40 inches and by February 2, 1831, was over three and one-half feet deep. It is not the intention here to more than mention this snow as a meteorological fact, for it will be treated at greater length, in another chapter, in the story of the county's early settlement.

While probably no snow storm, in recent years, has reached the importance of the "deep snow" of 1831, in frequent years since, snow blockades have impeded travel, and, in later years, delayed the passage of railroad trains, through the county, for days. One of the deepest snows since, was the snow of Feb. 28, 1900, which reached a depth of 15 inches on the level. Snows of twelve inches in depth occurred Feb. 19th, 1846, in February 1847, on Jan. 3rd, 1873, March 19th, 1881 and Feb. 12th, 1893. Snows of eleven inches in depth occurred Nov. 27th, 1875, Dec. 13th, 1878 and Jan. 14th, 1885; ten inches of snow are recorded, as having fallen on March 12th, 1841, March 2nd, 1850, Dec. 7th, 1852, Jan. 21st, 1855, Jan. 23rd, 1873 and Feb. 8th, 1877; nine inches of snow are recorded for Nov. 16th, 1869, March 7th, 1881, Jan. 25th, 1895 and Feb. 3rd, 1896, while eight inches of snow fell on Nov. 11th, 1842, March 27th, 1843, Feb. 8th, 1858, Dec. 31st, 1863, Jan. 20th, 1867, Dec. 4th, 1868, Jan. 15th, 1871, March 28th, 1876, Jan. 26th, 1886 and Jan. 22nd, 1898.

MILD WINTER OF 1832.

The winter of 1832-33 was as mild, as the winter of 1830-31 was severe. The Sangamo Journal of Jan. 5th, 1832, published at Springfield, described the conditions existing in that year, in what is now Logan County, as well as in what is now Sangamon. It said: "The season is certainly remarkable. For several days past we have had no frosts and the weather has been as mild as the latter part of April usually is. We hear the melifluous notes of the frog; the grass has started in the prairies; in the bottoms, the May apple has sprouted, from one to three inches; and most kinds of cattle do well without feeding. Plowing is going on in the county. We have some fears the warm weather will cause the wheat to joint. To prevent this, whenever it can be done, the wheat should be fed down by calves. No doubt those of our citizens who left us for Arkansas, last summer, are congratulating themselves on the fine climate of that country, while they suppose the Illinoisans are buried in snow and suffering from cold weather. Joy remain with them."

THE SUDDEN FREEZE OF 1836.

Along with the "deep snow," what was known, by the early settlers, as the "sudden freeze," ranks with it as a meteorological event. As with the "deep snow," it will simply be mentioned here and will be later on expanded upon, in the early history of the county. This event occurred Dec. 20th, 1836. Snow had fallen in the morning, turning to rain about noon and melting the snow into slush. Suddenly about two o'clock an icy blast blew from the northwest and instantly everything was frozen

hard. Ice was frozen in the creeks, from six inches to a foot, in a few hours, while chickens and domestic animals were frozen in their tracks.

HIGH WATER OF 1844.

The spring and summer of 1844 is remembered, by the old settlers, as one of the gloomiest and most disastrous in their history. It rained almost incessantly throughout the spring, until some time in June. The whole country was flooded with water. What little corn that was planted was mostly drowned out and vegetation wore a sickly hue. It was a year of short crops and general depression. The creeks were swollen to such an extent as to cover the entire bottoms. The "high water of 1844" stands as the climax, in the matter of land overflow in the county, and the water has never been as high since. Later overflows were always compared to the "high water of 1844" and always unfavorably.

STORM OF 1858.

A number of severe windstorms swept over the county, in the forties and early fifties, but owing to the sparcity of settlers did little damage and received little attention. On Friday, May 14, 1858, a severe storm passed over the southern portion of Logan County and along the Sangamon border. In its sweep, it struck the residence of Evans Britton and utterly demolished it. The family, consisting of Mr. Britton, wife, child and hired man, were all in the second story, yet were not killed. Mr. Britton and the hired hand were seriously injured and Mrs. Britton and the child slightly. The foundation timbers of the house, being of solid oak, eight inches square and 30 feet long, were carried a distance of 200 yards. The storm was accompanied with heavy hail and a perfect deluge of rain carried off nearly every bridge in the surrounding country.

STORM OF 1869.

A severe wind storm passed through Lincoln and vicinity, April 18, 1869. A great deal of damage was done throughout the city, in the blowing down of fences, shade trees, and the like, and the unroofing of several residences. The house of Oliver Goltra was blown from its foundations, the family barely escaping with their lives. At the fair grounds, several buildings, sheds and stalls were damaged. Several large barns were demolished east of Lincoln, and a general storm prevailed throughout the entire county, doing damage to more or less extent.

STORM OF 1870.

That portion of the county in the vicinity of Elkhart, was visited by a wind and hail storm, on July 5, 1870, resulting in much damage. Hail stones fell during the storm in great abundance, being estimated

in instances as being as large as partridge eggs and resembling jagged pieces of ice. They were so numerous, that in places they were drifted three and four inches deep. The fury of the wind tore up a section of sidewalk, in front of a business house, and carried it a distance of thirty feet, hurling it against an old frame house and demolishing the house. The Catholic Church was moved three or four feet, from its foundation, the hotel unroofed and the telegraph wires and poles blown down. The cornfields were deluged with water and hundreds of acres of small grain were ruined and destroyed.

STORM OF 1882.

The month of June, 1882, witnessed a number of severe storms in the county, which did considerable damage. The rainfall in the county, during that month, was enormous and the entire country flooded. Salt Creek reached to within two inches of the high water mark of 1844. Bridges were washed out in numerous places, including the large covered bridge over Salt Creek, at Middletown, 150 feet long, which also went down and was destroyed. During one of the heavier storms, considerable damage was done on the farm of Andrew Layman, east of Lincoln, corn cribs being demolished, trees twisted off, fragments of lumber scattered for over 200 yards, and a long piece of fencing was driven by the force of the storm into the roof of the house. In Lincoln, the Rubicon sewer overflowed, other sewers were broken and many houses flooded. The main tent of Cole's circus, showing at Elkhart, was demolished, at a loss of $5,000. The rain at times was accompanied by hail. The bottom lands were all inundated and the crops thereupon completely destroyed.

BIG SLEET OF 1883.

The greatest sleet storm in the history of the county occurred Feb. 2, 1883. The storm came from the northwest. It began with a kind of hard-balled snow, gradually changing to a fine, dry sleet, and then to a mixture of sleet and rain, which froze solid as fast as it fell. Every tree became a mass of ice and every twig an icicle. Fruit and shade trees were broken down by the mass of ice clinging to them. During the night, the almost continuous crashing of branches was heard everywhere. The dawn of day showed everything covered with a coat of ice about an inch thick. All of the telephone wires were down with the heavy weight and nearly half of their supporting poles were snapped in twain and strewn across the roadways, in from two to six pieces. Telegraph wires received the same damage. Even the railroads were for a while blocked by the ice on the rails. In Lincoln, the old court house was coated as

OLD COURTHOUSE AND SURROUNDINGS AT THE TIME OF THE GREAT SLEET OF 1883

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with an icy coat of mail, as were all the residences and buildings. Ice was hanging from the trees in every conceivable form. Large trees, in certain instances, were bowed over, in such a manner, as to form magnificent crystal arches, extending to the middle of the road. Two days later came the sun, which shone through the glistening boughs, with all its beauty, until the whole scene seemed like Fairyland, adorned with palaces of pearls, with domes of crystal, and forming a vista, indescribably grand. This continued for nearly a week, before there was sufficient warmth and wind to cause the ice to drop from the trees and other objects. The sleighing was good, until about February 15th, when a thaw set in, causing damaging floods.

TORNADO OF 1883.

In April, May and June of 1883, there were a number of lines of tornadoes developed in different sections of the West. One of these lines passed through Logan County. On May 17th, a storm center passed down the eastern slope of the Rockies and spread out into a long belt of low barometer, over the Mississippi Valley. On the 18th, the center of this low barometer belt changed its course to the northeast, passing to the north of an area of high barometer, which lay over the Gulf and Middle States, and developing by its rapid movement, a line of tornadoes, which extended from Springfield, Mo., to Chicago. Southeastern Logan County was in the track of one of these storms, which in its severity and resulting damage and loss of life, was the most disastrous storm that Logan County ever experienced in its history. Near Lake Fork, the storm struck the house of Thomas Chandler, completely wrecking it and hurling its inmates out into the fury of the storm. Mrs. Chandler, who was an invalid, died the same night, from the effects of the storm. An infant child was carried three miles away from the house, where it was subsequently found dead. The house of Ben Keck was also destroyed, being carried entirely away, Miss Anna Lanham having her skull fractured. Hamilton Copeland's house was unroofed and the cornice of the building carried a distance of five miles. John D. Copeland's barn was wrecked and five vehicles demolished and blown away. The Muldoon bridge at Lake Fork was destroyed, the fury of the storm being evidenced by the fact, that the mudsills of the bridge, which were three feet underground, were pulled up with the rest of the structure. The house of Peter Shaver, across the Lake Fork and near the Illiopolis bridge, was absolutely destroyed, not a timber being left. Mr. and Mrs. Shaver and an infant child were carried into the air and deposited, unhurt, in the branches of a tree. Isaac Joslyn's house was also destroyed, Mrs. Joslyn being seriously injured. In this vicinity, orchards were mowed down like grass, timber uprooted, fences leveled,

stock killed and vehicles and implements blown to pieces and the fragments scattered about the country. From Lake Fork, the storm moved up to the section of the county near Latham, where an incalculable amount of damage was done, but no lives lost. The residence of D. Gordon was blown to atoms. Tenant houses belonging to William Uhle and D. H. Sims were destroyed. The residences of Clarence Emery, Charles Lennons, Richard Hoover, Joseph Woodey and Erastus Nice were lifted from their foundations and in most cases demolished. The residences of Andrew Bauman, George Hanselman, John Keagle, Henry Maxheimer, James Mathews and Conrad Storks were among those unroofed and damaged. The barns of William Waddell, F. D. Belknap, Fred Fuhrers and very many others were blown away. The damage throughout this section of the county was very general, as hardly a farm place, in the track of the storm, escaped great damage.

On the same night, a tornado also struck in the neighborhood of New Holland. Whether this was the same storm or another one of similar kind, it is difficult to decide. This storm came up about nine o'clock at night, first striking the home of Claude L. Stone, three miles southwest of New Holland. The residence was entirely demolished. Mrs. Stone and infant child were found covered with the debris of the house, the former being found unconscious and the latter dead. One farm hand was carried a distance of 300 feet and another was carried 150 feet and landed at the foot of a tree; neither was seriously injured. Miss Hannah Rice, a domestic, was carried forty rods from the house, thrown against a trees and killed. There was not a stick a foot long left of the house and the furniture was actually ground to pieces. The house of M. D. Woodruff was unroofed and the Douglas school house twisted from its foundation. The track of the storm was said to have been about 100 feet wide.

An incident connected with this storm was the finding, by Stephen Beck, upon his farm, near Rocky Ford, of a warranty deed of land from one Sophia E. Wheeler, of Greene County, Ill., to Sarah E. Westrope, of the same county, to certain Greene County lands. Notice of the finding of this deed was published in the papers. Subsequently, Mr. Westrope, husband of the grantee, having seen the notice, sent for the deed. It developed that a tornado had passed through Greene County, on the same day as the Logan County storm, and had destroyed Mr. Westrope's home, near Manchester, Ill., one of his children and a nephew being killed. The deed had thus been carried by the storm a distance of over 80 miles. The deed had not been recorded. Patrick Gleason also found, shortly after the storm, a Greene County tax receipt, in a cornfield, belonging to John D. Gillett.

CLOUD BURST OF 1892.

On the twenty-first of June, 1892, the City of Lincoln was visited with a cloud burst, that seems to have been purely local. It occurred about 4:30 o'clock, in the afternoon, and consisted in a blinding deluge of rain, that has never been equalled before or since. Buckets standing in the open were filled until they overflowed and it was estimated that at least twelve inches of water fell during the storm. The streets were converted into rivers, door yards into lakes, wooden sidewalks became floating rafts and the entire city, for a few hours, was a veritable Western Venice. Latham Park was a beautiful lake for several days, where boating in tubs and rafts was indulged in by the small boys. Gas, light and water were shut off, sewers bursted open and cellars were filled. The storm was accompanied by fierce lightning, which struck in about a dozen places, including the Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home. One Cornelius Hoagland, out at the ball park, was killed by a stroke of lightning during the storm.

HURRICANE OF 1901.

Another terrific wind and rain storm, that was quite general in the county, occurred June 22, 1901. At Middletown, the Warren Grain Elevator was blown down, with over 2,000 bushels of corn. The Middletown Methodist Church was badly wrecked, numerous business houses were damaged and every house in the country surrounding Middletown was more or less injured. At Rocky Ford, the big iron bridge was lifted and thrown bodily into the creek, at a loss of $4,000. In Lincoln, many houses were twisted from their foundations. The roof and third story of the Lincoln Mattress Factory was carried completely away; an addition to the Roller Mills was blown down and the spires of St. Mary's Catholic and St. John's Lutheran Churches were badly damaged. In the southern part of the county, the fall of rain was very great, washing away fences, tearing out bridges and destroying crops. Much damage was also done by lightning.

EASTER DAY CYCLONE, 1903.

Easter Sunday, April 12, 1903, was marked by a peculiar storm phenomena in the southeastern portion of East Lincoln township. In substantially all other portions of the county, the sun shown brightly all day. So it did also in the portion visited by the storm, until about 2 o'clock, when a small cyclone with a track of about 50 yards in width, was suddenly formed from apparently harmless floating clouds, and first pounced down upon the farm residence of Samuel V. Baldwin, owned by Judge S. A. Foley, about a mile and a half from Lincoln, unroofing

the house, blowing in the windows and carrying the porches away. The old residence of Thomas Price was also carried away. The track of the storm for a considerable distance swept everything in its path, as clean as a floor, then suddenly lifted and whirled about in the air for a considerable distance more, when it struck the farm of Adam Schonauer, sweeping a path clean of brush and fences, until it reached the house, which it moved from its foundation and demolished, scattering the fragments for a quarter of a mile. Agricultural implements and vehicles were also destroyed. The Schonauer family were upon their porch and saw the cyclone picking its way along. They fled to the cellar and all escaped without injury. A few minutes before and a few minutes afterward, the sun was shining as usual. The storm could be seen forming, from the City of Lincoln, where it resembled a funnel, the lower portion resembling an elephant's trunk, twisting about in all sorts of contortions, bouncing in the air and then striking earth again. After the storm passed Schonauer's, it lost its fury and was soon dissipated in the air.

CHAPTER IV.

THE ABORIGINEES.

In the transfer of real estate, it is customary to require an abstract of title, showing the successive owners, from its first possessor. A similar interest should attach to the matter of the past occupants and owners of what is now known as Logan County. At different periods in the distant past, Logan County, in common with other portions of the wide Western World, was the home of vast populations. Here, events transpired as great and thrilling as have ever occurred since. Here were victories and defeats, scenes of happiness and horror. Here cities have risen and fallen. Here great peoples have risen, flourished, and utterly vanished, leaving behind them no record of existence but their voiceless graves. Passing over a consideration of the first primitive peoples, as well as what is known as the Mound Builders of a supposed more recent date, all of whom have left no discovered traces of their existence in this section of the state, and whose history is at best apochryphal and visionary, we come to the American Indian, who at the time the first white man, in his birch bark canoe, floated down the majestic Mississippi, was the real lord and owner of the soil of what is now Illinois.

These Indians were divided into powerful tribes, who held their hunting grounds, by the power of the tomahawk and club. Chief among these tribes were the Kickapoos, industrious, energetic, more civilized and cleanly than all their neighbors, but equally cruel, treacherous and unforgiving. From the earliest days, their bitter hatred of the encroaching white race was implacable and they were ever a fierce tribe. Their historical records run back to the first occupation of the St. Lawrence Valley, by the French. Champlain found them along the shores of Lake Huron. From that early day, they proved an intractable people, never forming any lasting alliance with either the French or the English. They reached Rock River from the north, about the same time as the white explorers of Illinois, and from that date remained prominent in all the savage warfare incident to early colonization, roaming, at different periods over nearly every county within the present limits of the state. They were almost among the first to commence war and

the last to submit and enter into treaties. They were in the field against Generals Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne, and were leaders in all the bloody charges at Tippecanoe. For many years, they harassed the exposed settlements, were long the terror of the Illinois frontier and more than all the other tribes combined, retarded the advance of white settlement.

By 1812, the Kickapoo had become fixtures throughout the central portion of the state and their principal rendezvous was along Salt, Kickapoo and Sugar Creeks in what is now the County of Logan. Davidson and Stuve's History of Illinois, page 39, says: "The Kickapoos, in 1763, occupied the country, southwest of the southern extremity of Lake Michigan. They subsequently moved southward, and at a more recent date dwelt in portions of the territory, on the Mackinaw and Sangamon rivers and had a village on Kickapoo Creek and at Elkhart Grove." Parrish's Historic Illinois says: "The principal towns of the Kickapoos were located on Kickapoo Creek and at Elkhart Grove." In fact, Kickapoo Creek, rising in McLean and flowing principally through Logan County, was named in honor of the tribe. Ferdinand Ernst, mentioned heretofore, in his accounts of his travels in Central Illinois in 1819, recites, that after leaving Elkhart Grove, they journeyed northward to Salt Creek, (called by the Indians, the Onaquispasippi River), that they had intended to examine the locality of the Kickapoo town, but were forced to forego it, because unable, from high water, to get across Salt Creek, or as he terms it, the Onaquispasippi River.

Governor Reynolds, in his "Pioneer History of Illinois," in a thrilling account of the kidnaping of certain early settlers, in Kentucky, by Kickapoo braves, and their being carried by their captors to the principal Kickapoo town, located this Kickapoo town, "on Salt Creek, northeast of the Elk Heart Grove, in Sangamon County." Reynolds wrote his history in the fifties and still includes in Sangamon County, the territory now known as Logan, as was frequently done at that time. As this account, (now out of print), gives a chronicle of the first historic event, which connects Logan County with the white race (the same occurring in 1790, the first year after George Washington was inaugurated first president of the United States), it is reproduced here, in Gov. Reynold's exact words:

"It will be recollected, that James Gilham, Sr., emigrated to Illinois at an early day, and at a still earlier one, he emigrated from South Carolina, and settled on the frontiers of Kentucky. In the year 1790, he had selected himself a residence in Kentucky, and was in the field plowing his corn, with one of his sons, Isaac, then a small boy. The boy was with his father, clearing the young corn from the clods and sods, which the plow might throw on it, while the rest of the family were in the house. Several Kickapoo warriors went to the house and captured Gil-

ham's whole family, that were not with him in the field. The field was some distance from the house, and he did not immediately discover the disaster. These savages captured his wife, one girl and two sons. What horrible feelings Gilham experienced, when he returned home from his work, as he supposed, to his family and dinner; but discovered his house sacked by the Indians, his family captured, and either killed or doomed to savage bondage; but man was made to mourn.

"The Indians made the family, by signs, remain quiet, so as not to alarm Gilham, in the field. They made quick work of it and started for *the Kickapoo town, towards the sources of the Sangamon River, Illinois.* They cut open the bed-ticks, and took such articles out of the house as they could carry away on their backs. They were afraid to take any horses, lest the whites would follow their trail and destroy them. The country where Gilham resided was thinly settled and before he could get a party to pursue the Indians, they escaped. Mrs. Gilham was so terrified that she was almost bereaved of her mind. After the Indians had taken the house, and the family, the first she recollects was her son Samuel, a small boy, saying: 'Mamma, we're all prisoners.' Gilham and neighbors followed the Indian trail a considerable distance, but could not overtake them. He, on his return, suffered misery and mental anguish that is indescribable. Yet hope lingered with him, that, as the Indians had not killed his people, he would again recover them. Hope never entirely abandons any one, in almost any affliction.

"The Indians steered clear of the settlements and were extremely cautious in their march. They kept a spy before and one behind, on the trail, so that their retreat was guarded, as much as possible, by their numbers. The party suffered from much hunger. The three white children were in great misery, from their hurried march and the want of food. But human nature can endure much and will contrive many expedients, before suffering death. Mrs. Gilham patched up rags around the feet of her children, to save them from the briars and thorn. They traveled over a wilderness, without roads. A mother's love for her children knows no bounds. Sympathy, at last, seized on the warriors, and they treated the prisoners with all the savage kindness and mercy in their power. They were out of provisions and one day they halted to hunt for something, to save them from starving. The children had a small morsel of dried meat to eat, and the grown ones nothing. Two of the best hunters were sent out and one returned with a poor summer racoon. Mrs. Gilham said that the sight of this poor coon caused her more happiness than any other earthly sight she ever saw. She was afraid her children would either perish with hunger or the Indians would kill them, to save them from starvation.

" The party could not hunt, near the white settlement, for fear of detection and if they delayed, the whites would overtake them. This was

the reason of their going so long without food and almost suffering death from hunger. This coon was not dressed in Parisian style, but most of the hair and fur were taken off, and some of the contents of the extreme inside were thrown away, while the balance was put in a brass kettle and placed over a fire. The coon was soon boiled into a nondescript dish, mixed together the meat, bones, hide, some hair, some entrails, claws and feet, of the animal. As soon as this mess was cool, and before, the horn and wooden spoons were in complete operation, and the whole assembly, of white and red skins, got some relief from absolute starvation.

"As they approached the Ohio River, they became more cautious for fear of meeting the Americans on the river, either waylaying for them, or in boats descending the river. They came to the Ohio a small distance from Hawsville, Kentucky, and camped near the river, until rafts could be made on which to cross it. They were detained more than a day in making rafts. Dry logs were procured and tied together, with red elm bark, and the rafts placed near the edge of the water, so that they might be put in the river in a moment and not touch the water before they started over, as they would not be so light, having received some water before. The wily savages were afraid to cross the river in daylight. Mrs. Gilham was much terrified at the idea of crossing the river with her children at night. The party had three rafts. The largest one took Mrs. Gilham and her three children, with two prudent old Indians, to paddle it over. The others crossed in the two rafts prepared for them. The embarkation was in the night, as silent as if they were in a grave yard, and the rafts were paddled over the Ohio with the same secrecy.

"These warriors considered it a great triumph to take these four prisoners and conduct them in safety to the Indian town. In this proportion, they exercised all their talents of bravery and sagacity to accomplish it. But when they had crossed the Ohio, they considered themselves safe and released their watchfulness and caution to some extent. In the country south of White River, in the present state of Indiana, they hunted, marched slow, and lived well, in comparison to the time they ate the coon. They steered clear of the small white settlements around Vincennes, and crossed the Wabash, below Terre Haute. They marched through the present counties of Clark, Coles and Decatur, Illinois, and, finally, after a long and hazardous travel, from the southwestern frontiers of Kentucky, three or four hundred miles, they reached in safety, the Kickapoo town, which was situated *on Salt Creek, northeast of the Elk Heart Grove,* in Sangamon County.

"What a horrid situation the Indian war placed the Gilham family in. Four with the Indians, and two in Kentucky, in great misery and affliction. Gilham, as soon as he found his family were not killed, but

taken prisoners by the Indians, took courage, and hoped again to see his wife and children. He sold his improvement in Kentucky, put his son, Isaac, with a friend and set out in search of his people. After much delay and fatigue of mind and body, he found they were alive, amongst the Indians, and made arrangements to purchase them. At last, he obtained all his lost family and they lived together, many years, in happiness. The young son, Clement, could not talk a word of English, when he was regained by his father. In 1815, Ann Gilham, wife of James Gilham, obtained a grant of land of 160 acres, from Congress, as an honorable testimonial of the suffering and hardships, in her captivity with the Indians, as above narrated."

The above quaint narrative is valuable for various reasons. It shows that as early as 1790, the Kickapoo tribe of Indians were in full possession of the hunting grounds of Central Illinois; that the principal town or capital of the tribe was in what is now Logan County, and not elsewhere, as frequently claimed; and that the Kickapoo Indians were not the exceedingly cruel and bloodthirsty tribe, they have been described to be. Mrs. Gilham and her children were undoubtedly the first white people to set foot on Logan County soil, even though under protest; and yet this was thirty years before a permanent settlement, by whites, was actually attempted.

The next record of a white person in Logan County is found in the annals of the Illinois Territory. About 1810, the Indian tribes, including the Kickapoo, had become hostile and were making forays on the scattering white settlers, in the southern portions of the state. Territorial Governor Harrison sent deputations to the various tribes in Illinois, to endeavor to settle, by treaty relations, the unsettled condition of affairs. Davidson and Stuve's History of Illinois, page 256, says: "A mission in charge of Joseph Trotier, a sagacious French creole, of Cahokia, was also sent to the Kickapoos, who inhabited the country *along Sugar Creek, in the northern part of the present county of Logan.* The usual talks or speeches, with many fair promises, from this rather shrewd, but treacherous and implacable nation, were had, which were also written down as interpreted."

Following this, in 1812, Governor Edwards, of the Illinois Territory, arranged a protracted council, with the Indian chiefs and warriors. This was held at Cahokia, April 16th, and was attended by representatives of the Kickapoos, Pottawattomies, Ottawas and Chippewas. The Kickapoo chiefs and warriors, (or what might be called Logan County's representatives), present, were Little Deer, Blue Eyes, Sun Fish, Blind of an Eye, Otter, Makkak, Yellow Lips, Dog Bird and Black Seed; these names being, of course, the English equivalent for the real Indian names. Gomo, of the Pottawattomies, was the spokesman of those assembled. On behalf of the Kickapoos, Little Deer, presented Gomo, in

the following words: "My father, I am of the village of the Great Lick. I give you my hand and wish to be peaceable. You might have heard talk of me and I am well known by all these Indians here. It is well known to them all that I never listened to the Prophet. I am the first chief, who, after the battle of Tippecanoe, went to Governor Harrison with my flag. My father, my chiefs and warriors are here, who all know me to be a peaceable Indian. Gomo will speak to you and we will all agree to what he will say. My father, the people of my village are now anxious for my return, to hear the results of this council. We have reflected on your speech of yesterday and we have consulted together, and Gomo will answer, in the name of us all." This eloquent introduction of the speaker of the day, by one who at that time, before the day of white settlement, was the most distinguished resident of what is now Logan County, is well worth preservation here.

The Cahokia council did not accomplish its desired effect and hostilities broke out later more fiercely than ever. Governor Edwards then raised a small army, among the early settlers, to silence the warring Indians. On the 18th of October, the defenses of the frontiers having been provided for, his crude army of 400 mounted men, took up its line of march. Davidson and Stuve's History of Illinois, gives their line of march, as follows: "The route pursued was upon the west side of Cahokia creek, thence to the Macoupin, which was crossed, near the present site of Carlinville; thence northeasterly, crossing the Sangamon below the junction of the north and south forks, west of the present capital of the state; passing thence *east of Elkhart Grove, crossing Salt Creek not far from the present City of Lincoln* and thence in a northward direction, striking an old deserted Kickapoo village on Sugar Creek." These tenantless bark wigwams were painted up with rude savage devices, representing the red skins scalping whites, and the town was burned to ashes. From this point the "army" moved on to Lake Peoria.

From all of the above interesting Indian history, it can fairly be deduced that the principal Kickapoo Indian town was in Logan County, was located on Salt Creek and its site was probably slightly west of and probably including the present Lincoln Chautauqua grounds. The nearest to an actual eye witness of this location was Ferdinand Ernst, referred to before, who in a recital of his travels in 1819, describes Elkhart Hill, and then continues: "We continued our journey northward (from Elkhart Hill) and soon reached the charming banks of the Onaquispasippi, (the Indian name for Salt Creek). Alas, the river was too high to be crossed on horseback. Here a passable road runs northward to Fort Clark on Lake Peoria," and then he adds, "unable to get across the river (Salt creek), we were obliged to forego examination of the locality of the Kickapoo town and we started on our return jour-

ney." It will thus be seen that the Kickapoo town was on the north bank of Salt Creek, across from where Ernst stood, which he could not reach on account of the high water in the creek, and this point was near the road running "northward to Fort Clark on Lake Peoria." Seven years before, Governor Edward's small army had passed this same way, from Elkhart Hill to Fort Clark. They had crossed Salt Creek, as stated by Davidson and Stuve, "near the present City of Lincoln." Later, the road made by Edward's army became known as "the Edward's trace." The state road from Springfield through Logan County to Peoria, known as "the Fort Clark road," followed the old Edward's trace. This state road followed a county road, previously laid out in 1825, by the Commissioners of Sangamon County. The commissioners in their order of laying out said road, began the same at Springfield, "thence to the Sangamon River at Chapman's Ford, thence by Phillip's old store, thence by the old trace to Judge Latham's, thence by the old road to McClure's ferry on Salt Creek, thence to Robert Musick's on Sugar Creek, thence to the county line, in a direction to Fort Clark." "Edward's trace," the state road and the county road running from Springfield to Fort Clark, therefore undoubtedly crossed Salt Creek at McClure's ferry. As near as the writer can ascertain, McClure's ferry was located on Salt Creek, on what is now known as the Spitzbarth land, west of the present Lincoln Chautauqua grounds, and west of the old Primitive Baptist Church. And in this same locality or thereabouts, Ernst, by his testimony, substantially locates the Kickapoo town.

It will also be remembered that Gov. Reynolds, in his pioneer history, locates the Kickapoo principal town, to which the Gilhams were carried, as "on Salt Creek, northeast of Elk Heart Grove." There were no doubt other Indian villages in the county, all more or less transient, as Indian villages usually were. There was no doubt an Indian village at Elkhart Hill, another on Sugar Creek, another on Kickapoo Creek, near where the Champaign and Havana branch of the Illinois Central Railroad crosses the same, for here Indian mounds are found and the plow frequently turns up Indian beads and trinkets on adjoining farms. Many Indian mounds are also to be found near Lake Fork, and Rocky Ford was a frequent Indian habitat. But the firmly established Kickapoo town, the capital of the tribe, known among the Indians far and wide, from Michigan to the Big Salt of Kentucky, was undoubtedly located as aforesaid.

No more beautiful or logical site for an Indian town could be found. The high rolling bluff commanded a view of a great extent of country on every hand. At their feet, the Onaquisapasippi, where the Indian could fish and canoe, rolled onward to the sea. The heavy timber furnished the exact sort of home fitted to the Indian mind. On Salt Creek, there were various "salt licks" and from these the creek derived its

name. Here the wild animals came for miles around, to satisfy their taste, by slowly eating the salty earth and here the Indian hunter was always sure to find wild game. It will be remembered that Little Deer at the Cahokia Council stated that he was from the village of the Great Lick. It is even possible that this was the Indian name of the Logan County Kickapoo town.

The beginning of the end of the Kickapoo, in Logan County, occurred July 30, 1819. Prior to that, they were the rightful owners of the soil and claimed all that scope of country south of Kankakee River, east of the Illinois River and north of a line drawn from the mouth of the Illinois to the Wabash. This, they claimed as their property, by descent from their ancestors, by conquest from the Illinois and uninterrupted possession for more than fifty years. The treaty, by which they ceded the above tract of land, to the United States, and retired forever from the home they loved so well, was made at Edwardsville, on the date above given. The negotiations on the part of the United States were made by August Choteau and Benjamin Stevenson. The Kickapoos were represented by Pemoatan, Penasee, Keetatta, Shekoan, Mawntoho and eighty dusky chiefs and warriors, with their plumes, paint and wampum, acting for themselves and their tribe. Reluctantly and substantially under duress, they made their scrawls and marks to the instrument, by which they sadly gave up forever their old time home, the graves of their ancestors, their fertile fields and hunting grounds. The land ceded by them is estimated to have contained ten million acres. For this, they were to receive $2,000, in silver, annually, for fifteen consecutive years, at their new location on the waters of the Osage River, the government guaranteeing them peaceable possession of their country on the Osage and to restrain all white persons from hunting or settling thereupon. The government also agreed to furnish boats to transport their property down the Illinois River, and to select some judicious person to accompany them in their journey through the white settlements.

Ferdinand Ernst, before referred to, was present at the making of his treaty, at Edwardsville. Of the event he says: "The most remarkable curiosity, which met me at Edwardsville, was the camp of the Kickapoo Indians, who were sojourning here, in order to conclude a treaty with the plenipotentiaries of the United States, whereby they renounced all rights and claims to the lands on the Sangamon, Onaquispasippi, and in the entire State of Illinois, ceding the same to congress and to immediately vacate the State of Illinois. Their color is reddish brown; their face irregular, often horribly colored with red paint; their hair is cut to a tuft, upon the crown of the head and painted various colors. Very few are clothed. In summer, a woolen covering; in winter, a buffalo skin is their only covering. They seem to be very fond of ornaments,

as of silver rings about the neck and arms. They likewise carry a shield before the breast."

Proclamation was made of this treaty January 13, 1821. By 1822, only 400 Kickapoos were left in Illinois. As the white settlers began to come in, these gradually withdrew, until by 1836, none were left. After the establishment of Indian agencies, Indians of other tribes, principally Delawares and Pottawatomies, would occasionally pass through the country, for a number of years following the withdrawal of the Kickapoos, and many of the Kickapoos themselves remained for years, along the creeks and about the timber, loath to leave their old home. In passing through, these Indians of other tribes would stop a day or two, near the creeks, and hunt, in order to obtain a supply of food, principally deer meat.

Referring to the Indians, C. C. Ewing, an early settler in the county, in an interview, said: "The Indians about our place were of the Kickapoo tribe. The government permitted them to remain and hunt, after having treated with them for their lands. These savages were a fearful sight to us boys, they being the first we had ever seen. Some were painted different colors; others had heavy rings in their ears, or had notches cut in them. Their camp was close to our place and we visited them frequently. They were quite friendly and we could easily learn their peculiarities. They would spread their deer hides around their wigwams and cut the vension in small slices and place these on the hides to dry in the sun. Their dogs, which were numerous, had first choice in these pieces and were generally undisturbed. When a deer would come in sight, the entire squad of braves would rush for their ponies and ride pell-mell after it, shooting from the backs of their ponies. As soon as the deer fell, it would be slung across the back of a pony, trained to the purpose and brought to camp. When their dinner was prepared, of venison and soup, the warriors arranged themselves around the pot in a circle, spoon or ladle in hand. The chief placed himself in a prominent position, and amid deep silence, pronounced a harangue in the Indian tongue, which we supposed was saying grace. The moment he concluded, each Indian rushed for the pot, as if on a race for life, and rapidly began to devour its contents."

After the Kickapoo retired to the Osage County, the tribe could not be kept intact. Some settled down to cultivate; more rambled off, to hunt on the grounds of southern tribes, entering Texas and Mexico. They were sent out of the Chickasaw country in 1841, but were allowed in Creek territory for some time. In 1838, the agency band had dwindled to 725; in 1839 to 419. In 1845, it had increased to 516 and these were in a thriving condition, raising enough vegetables and grain, to support themselves and supply Fort Leavenworth. They refused to be Christianized, by any sect. A leading chief, one Kennekuk, set him-

self up as a prophet and had quite a following. He was said to have been unusually eloquent. In 1854, they were removed to a reservation, in Atchison County, Kansas, part of their large tract being ceded for $300,000. Soon after, the tribe lost by smallpox and by 1863, there were only 343 on the reservation, the southern or wild band only appearing when the annuities were to be paid. Soon after, the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad bought part of their lands at $1.25 per acre. In 1865, thirty families took land in severalty, 160 acres to each family, and seventy-nine families took their land in common. The roving Kickapoos numbered about a thousand in 1873, when about 400 returned from Mexico and were placed in the Indian territory. In 1873, there were 274 at the Kansas reservation and there were 46 children in their schools.

The Kickapoo Indian, like all others of his mysterious, untraceable race, has contended against fate; his once mighty power is broken, the charm of his ancient glory is among those things that are past and this country, once his country, with its limpid streams, its enchanting forests and its magnificent plains, knows him no more. Pursued to his retreating footsteps, by the onward march of civilized man, he sees the final extinction of his race, under the crushing decrees of inevitable destiny. The murmuring streams of the valley, the requiem winds of the surviving forests tell of his wrongs and unite in tones of mournful cadence, in condemnation of his fate. "Lo, the poor Indian."

CHAPTER V.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Probably the most conspicuous physical feature that adorns the landscape of Logan County is Elkhart Hill. Covered with virgin timber, on its summit and every side, it entrances the vision of the passerby, as it majestically towers above the surrounding plain. Since time immemorial, it has been known to the hunter and the explorer, to the settler and the scout, to the white man and the red. When the crystalline fleets of glacial times carried their rich cargoes of fructifying soil over Illinois, Elkhart Hill marked the extreme limit of one of the prehistoric moraines. When the Indian careened in native freedom over his extensive hunting ground, Elkhart Mound was known to the chiefs and warriors of every Illinois tribe. Closely seconded by the settlement on Sugar Creek, it was the site of the first attempt of a white man to found a home on what is now Logan County soil. A location so picturesque, a situation so historic, since the birth of time, fitting and appropriate it surely was that when the tide of immigration turned northward to the generous heart of Illinois, it found one of its initial footholds on the sunny slope, beneath the umbrageous shade and by the never-failing springs of Elkhart Hill and Grove.

In 1819, Frederick Ernst, a gentleman of wealth, education and literary taste, came from the Kingdom of Hanover, to locate a German colony, in the newly admitted State of Illinois. While in this portion of the habitable world, he took occasion, at this very early date, to explore the Mississippi Valley and visit regions, which, by the white man, had never been explored before. Returning home, he wrote a monograph of his trip, which was published at Hildesheim, in Hanover, in 1823. This monograph, he called his "Observations made upon a Journey through the Interior of the United States, in the year 1819." It was not translated into English until 1903. It has already been referred to in this work, and it is still more valuable for reference here, for it is the only statement of an eye witness of scenes being enacted in Logan County, almost a century ago,—a statement as reliable as it is unique, as interesting as it is old, and as conclusive of the matters, of which it speaks, as if inspired.

Ernst left Edwardsville in the month of July, 1819, and turned his face toward the country of the Sangamon. He crossed the Sangamon, "between the mouths of Sugar and Spring Creeks," in a canoe which he there found, letting the horses swim alongside. Continuing, his narrative, he says: "As soon as we had left the timber of the Sangamon, upon the other bank, we came into another large prairie, where a not insignificant hill, covered with timber, attracted our attention. *It was* ELKHART GROVE. This place is renowned on account of its agreeable and advantageous situation. A not too steep hill, about two miles in circuit, provided with two excellent springs, is the only piece of timbered land in a prairie from six to eight miles broad. Its forest trees show the great fertility of the soil. I found on it sugar trees, from three to four feet in diameter, *and the farmer settled here, Mr. Latham,* had thirty acres enclosed by the wood of the blue ash. This hill is lost to the Sangamon, as well as northward toward the Onaquispasippi (Salt Creek), in alternating hills without forest, which, to me, judging from the kinds of grass they bore, seemed very well adapted to sheep grazing or vineyards. Eastward, at the foot of the hill, is a level, rich prairie. Here, Mr. Latham had planted thirty acres of corn, this spring, which thrived beyond all expectation. From this soil, I took a small sample, which seems to consist of loam, and an insignificant admixture of sand. In the surrounding prairie, the two springs reappear, which were lost in the ground, at the edge of the forest. Toward the south, there are several springs in the prairie, some of which form little waterfalls, often three or four feet high. All these circumstances make the Elkhart Hill not only a beautiful, but, from an agricultural point of view, a very valuable possession. For whoever owns the woodlands of the Elkhart, controls at the same time the greater part of the large and rich prairie surrounding it, where on account of the scarcity of wood, it would be difficult to establish a farm. This farm is, up to the present time, *the one situated farthest north in the whole State of Illinois,* except, perhaps, in the military lands on the other side of the Illinois River."

This farm, described by Mr. Ernst, as the "farthest north in the whole state of Illinois," was undoubtedly the first white settlement in Logan County, twenty years before Logan County was formed. The corn, described by him, as planted that spring, was unquestionably the first corn planted by a white man on Logan County soil and the Mr. Latham referred to in his narrative, was none other than James Latham, who settled at Elkhart Hill in the spring of 1819. It seems hardly credible that ninety-two years—a century, less eight years—have elapsed, since the coming of the white man to this portion of Central Illinois. Mighty have been the changes since that time. When Mr. Latham first settled at Elkhart Hill, James Monroe was President of the United States, George the Fourth was King of England, Mexico was an Em-

"ELKHART HILL"
Site of first settlement in the county

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pire, Louis, the Eighteenth, had been restored to the throne of France, and Napoleon was in exile at St. Helena, Illinois had just been admitted as a state, Kaskaskia was its capital and Shadrach Bond was playing the role as first governor. Railroads, telegraphs, telephones, electric lights, sewing machines, photographs and the thousand inventions of modern life were unknown. Flint and steel were used to strike fire, and mail came on horseback, once a week. Central Illinois was many days' journey, by stage coach, from the East and the usual path of the emigrant was by stage to Pittsburg, down the Ohio River on a boat, up the Mississippi and the Illinois to Peoria and then across the country, to place of destination.

James Latham was born October 25, 1768, in Loudoun County, Virginia, and was of English descent. He emigrated to Kentucky, when a young man, and was there married, June 21, 1792, to Mary Briggs, also a native of Virginia, and who was born Feb. 3, 1772. Their family consisted of ten children, all of whom were born in Kentucky, as follows: Elizabeth, better known as "Betsey," the eldest child, born Nov. 25, 1793, and married in Kentucky, May 9, 1810, to James W. Chapman; Lucy, born Aug. 18, 1797; Fanny, who died quite young; Richard, born Dec. 23, 1798; Mary L.; Philip C., born Jan. 25, 1804; Nancy; Maria, born Nov. 14, 1809; John, born Sept. 9, 1812; and Robert B., born June 21, 1818. In the early part of the year 1818, the Latham family resided in Union County, Kentucky. Rumors had frequently reached their ears of the great fertility of the country on the Sangamon. Travelers who had passed through, reported it to be a veritable garden of Eden. Somewhat familiar with the hardships of the frontier, and more or less imbued with the spirit of the pioneer, the Latham family, after due consideration, decided to try their fortunes in "the Sangamo country" of Illinois. Therefore, early in the autumn of 1818, James Chapman and his wife, Elizabeth Latham Chapman, together with her brother, Richard Latham, left Kentucky for Illinois. The first spot which attracted their attention was a location on the north side of the Sangamon, near the mouth of Fancy Creek and near where the Chicago and Alton railroad now crosses the Sangamon River, about a mile below the present town of Sherman. Here they settled and staked out a claim, and here Mr. Chapman established a ferry, near Bogue's Mill. Later in the year, James Latham also came from Kentucky and joined his son and daughter and son-in-law, on the banks of the Sangamon, and with him also came Ebenezer Briggs, a near relative of his wife. At that time, there were very few other settlers in the Sangamon country. Springfield was then unknown and one of their nearest neighbors was John Kelley, whose cabin was the only one on the site, where the capitol of the state was yet destined to be.

Considerable snow fell in the early part of the winter of 1818, and in January, came the usual thaw. The Sangamon bottom was overflowed and with it the site of the Latham home. This not being very promising for future agricultural returns, Mr. Latham, his son, Richard, and Mr. Briggs decided to start northward, in search of a location, on more elevated land. Having been familiar only with timbered country, like all the early settlers of Central Illinois, they did not consider the prairie worth their while, and were on the lookout for a suitable location by some stream. They traveled past the present site of the town of Williamsville, and while skirting the minor streams, saw, in the distance, the wooded hill of Elkhart. Bending their steps that way, they were entranced with the vision as they nearer approached.

On arrival, they explored the timber, and finding on its northwest slope, a bountiful spring of water, decided to make this site their home. Here in April of 1819, they built a cabin, the first ever built in Illinois, north of the Sangamon River. They journeyed again to Mr. Chapman's place, brought back some farming tools, and immediately began to prepare the crop, which Frederick Ernst saw. After the crop was cultivated, they proceeded to build a commodious double log cabin on the edge of the grove. This house was one of the best cabins erected in pioneer days. It was roomy, had a covered porch between the two parts, and was the temporary home and abiding place for scores of weary emigrants, who later came into this section, seeking homes, and who were welcomed to the cabin with Kentucky hospitality.

As soon as the double cabin was completed, James Latham returned to Kentucky and brought back his wife, and family, as well as his household goods, in several large wagons, and installed them in the new home. They arrived at Elkhart Hill, in the month of September, 1819. The site of this cabin was on the first rise of the hill, on the northwestern slope, about half way between the foot and the brow of the eminence, not far from what is known as Crohurst Station, on the Interurban. The site, along with the adjacent lands, was sold to Frances Thompson about 1850, who built a modern residence upon the same. The property passed into the hands of Gue F. Thompson, by descent, who sold it to Governor Oglesby, in 1885. Here Gov. Oglesby erected a fine residence, which later caught fire and was entirely consumed, with most of the contents, entailing much loss. After the fire, Gov. Oglesby did not rebuild on the old site, but selected a new site farther to the south on the brow of the hill. The site of the old Latham first settlement is now bare of buildings, but the exact spot can still be pointed out. Standing there, one can see the magnificent landscape, spreading out to the north, east and south, a most entrancing view. The spring still bubbles near by, not as strongly as in pioneer days, but sufficiently strong to create a constant stream. The ruts of the old stage

coach, which made regular trips from Springfield, past the Latham home, over McClure's ferry on Salt Creek and Robert Musick's on Sugar Creek, to Fort Clark, can yet be traced out clearly and distinctly through the timber, and on the brow of the hills. The old scars, made by the wheels, are now covered with nature's verdure, but they are not hidden nor lost, many though the years have been that intervene.

Sangamon County was created by the Act of the Legislature, approved Jan. 30, 1821, and it included then all of what is now Logan County. Seeking for a man of honesty and ability to fill the responsible office of Probate Justice, (an office similar to County Judge), the early settlers selected James Latham, for that position. He held the first term of Probate Court, at Springfield, June 4, 1821, and was therefore, in effect, the first County Judge, not only of Sangamon County, but Logan County as well. He held this position one term. In 1823, Mr. Latham and his son, Richard, built a horse mill at Elkhart, which was the first mill built north of the Sangamon River. It was an ordinary horse mill, but it required four horses to run it, and it was a great convenience to the early settlers. Prior to the building of this mill, they had been compelled to go to Edwardsville, for their grinding, a distance of over a hundred miles. When the Latham Mill was completed, many came a great distance to Elkhart, and often would camp out, while waiting their turn.

The government land office was not established in Springfield until 1823, the first sale of lands in Central Illinois taking place in the latter year. Mr. Latham filed his claims with the land office in 1824, and received patents to about 620 acres in what is now Elkhart township, including nearly all of section seven, and eighty acres in section eighteen. In the first year of Mr. Latham's settlement, John Hamlin, an influential citizen of Fort Clark (Peoria), came on a prospecting tour and remained all winter with Mr. Latham. The next spring he made an improvement near Elkhart Hill, but not long afterward, abandoned it, and returned to Fort Clark. Mr. Latham was the first to cultivate prairie soil, in Logan County. In 1824, Mr. Latham was appointed by President John Quincy Adams, to the position of Indian Agent, at Fort Clark, since called Peoria. Upon this appointment he removed his family to Fort Clark, in order that he might have them with him, in his new field of labor. In this position, he became well acquainted with the prominent Indian chiefs of the state, who came to him to receive their annuities from the government. A letter written by him at that time, to President Adams, indicates the difficulties met with, in those days, in the reception and delivery of mail. He says: "I have written a letter and expect to have a chance to send it to Chicago, in four or five weeks." He afterwards added a postscript: "As no opportunity has offered during the past five weeks, I shall send this by a messenger." James Latham

remained with his family, at Fort Clark, for two years, when he was taken ill, and died June 5, 1868, in his fifty-eighth year. His remains were brought back to Elkhart, where they were interred in the old cemetery, on the brow of the hill, above the old home site, and there they rest today undisturbed. The family returned, after the father's death, and took up their residence again at Elkhart Hill. James Latham's widow, Mary, lived at Elkhart, for nearly twenty years, after her husband's decease, passing away Aug. 11, 1847, and being also laid away in the old cemetery on the hill.

James and Elizabeth Chapman, whom Mr. Latham left on the Sangamon, in 1819, remained there until the Spring of 1820, when they came to the mouth of Lake Fork, built a cabin and made an improvement. Two years later they sold this place to Jeremiah Birks, and removed further down Salt Creek, near Rocky Ford. Later they removed to Tazewell County, but returned again to Logan County, settling at Elkhart Hill. Elizabeth Chapman died Feb. 14, 1835, and James Chapman died Oct. 21, 1865, in his seventy-seventh year. Both are buried in the old cemetery, on Elkhart Hill. Of the other children of James Latham, Lucy married Grant Blackwell and returned to Kentucky in 1827, where both died, leaving one child. Mary L. married John Constant, of Springfield, and died at that place, May 3, 1841, leaving four children. Maria married Archibald E. Constant, of Springfield, who also had settled in Sangamon County as early as 1819. They resided in Springfield, until 1863, when they removed to Elkhart, Mrs. Constant dying there, Nov. 13, 1868, and Mr. Constant, Jan. 19, 1875. Mr. Constant entered land in Logan County, near Elkhart, in the early thirties, and is said to have built the first brick house in Logan County, making his own brick and hauling his lumber from Springfield. The house was burned in 1870. John was married in Sangamon County to Lucy Bennett, a native of Kentucky, and they had two children. Philip C. was married in Springfield, May 15, 1831, to Catherine R. Taber, who was born Feb. 25, 1812, in Ohio. He was killed by lightning, near Shawneetown, Ill., May 25, 1844.

Richard Latham, who came with his father to Logan County, ahead of the rest of the family, in 1819, entered land for himself, in section eighteen, of what is now Elkhart Township, on the south brow of Elkhart Hill, later known as the Gillett homestead, and received letters patent for the same in 1828. Here he kept what was known as the old "Kentucky House." This was the stopping place for early settlers in the twenties and later on, the lawyers who traveled the circuit, Treat, Logan, Stuart, Baker, Edwards, Matheny, the immortal Lincoln himself, and scores of others, stopped for awhile on their journeys from Springfield to Postville, Bloomington and other towns, and partook of the hospitality of the home. In about 1821 or 1822, Benjamin

Briggs came from Kentucky and settled at "the grove," on Richard Latham's place. With him came his wife and his wife's sister. Mr. Briggs was a dealer in furs and accompanied the famous John Jacob Astor, on his trip from Fort Clark, now Peoria, to the Pacific Coast, which trip, it will be remembered, laid the foundation of the Astor fortune. Later, he served in the Black Hawk war.

The name of Mr. Briggs' sister-in-law was Emily Hubbard, and on Sept. 16, 1824, she and Richard Latham were made man and wife, this being, if not the first marriage, at least one of the first marriages, solemnized in the county. They had one child and mother and child died at Elkhart about 1825. Richard Latham was married a second time, Nov. 27, 1828, to Mrs. Margaret Broadwell, of Springfield, whose maiden name was Stephenson. She was a daughter of John Stephenson, who came to Sangamon County in 1820, his daughter, Margaret, and her two brothers, John and James, all coming to Sangamon County in 1820, with their father. James Stephenson was the first County Surveyor of Sangamon, when it included Logan County. Her first husband was William Broadwell, and their oldest son was William B. Broadwell, who laid out the Village of Broadwell, in Logan County, and for whom said village was named. William Broadwell was killed at the old town of Sangamo, Nov. 22, 1824, while assisting in raising a barn. After Mrs. Broadwell's marriage to Richard Latham, in 1828, she came to Elkhart to live. In 1853, Richard Latham and family moved to Springfield, where he died, June 5, 1868, and where his widow died in 1886. Both are buried in the old cemetery at Elkhart, on the hill.

Robert B. Latham, the youngest member of the Latham family, who came to Elkhart Grove in 1819, was closely identified, from his years of maturity to his death, with the history of Logan County, and the history of the county is, more or less, a history of his life. He was one year old, a babe in arms, when his father, the family and their household goods came across the country, from Kentucky to Illinois. After his father's death, in 1827, he attended school for awhile at Morgansfield, Kentucky, returning to Elkhart. At the age of 16, he entered the high school at Springfield and after a few years there, returned to Elkhart, and engaged in farming at the old Latham place. He was married Nov. 5, 1846, to Georgiana Gillette, a native of New Haven, Conn., and a daughter of John Gillette, Sr., who had previously moved into the country and settled at Bald Knob. Previous to his marriage Mr. Latham had built a house on the site of the old cabin, which his father had raised. In 1850, he sold the place and moved to Mt. Pulaski, the then county seat, where he engaged in the real estate business. In 1852, in company with John D. Gillette, he entered between six and seven thousand acres of Logan County land. He was employed to secure the Chicago & Alton railroad right of way and was one of the

founders of the City of Lincoln. He was elected to the Legislature in 1860, and in 1862 was appointed Colonel of the 106th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. He was instrumental in bringing the Peoria, Lincoln Decatur, as well as the Champaign & Havana, railroads through the county. Mrs. Georgiana Latham, his first wife, died at Mt. Pulaski in 1853. He was remarried, July 24, 1857, to Savilla Wyatt, daughter of William Wyatt, a native of Morgan County. Colonel Latham departed this life, April 16, 1895, in his seventy-seventh year. His wife still survives him. The City of Lincoln will ever be a perpetual monument to Col. Latham's unselfish service to the people among whom he lived.

As has already been suggested, while the James Latham settlement, at Elkhart Grove, was undoubtedly the first white settlement in what is now Logan County, the Robert Musick settlement, on Sugar Creek, was a very close second. James Latham and Robert Musick both located in Logan County in 1819, the difference being that the former came in the spring, about April 10th, and the latter in the fall, about October 22d. Ferdinand Ernst, in his narrative, where he makes the statement that the Latham farm is "the one fartherest north in the whole state of Illinois," also adds: "However, it will not remain so much longer, since fifteen miles farther, some cornfields have been laid out and a farm will be established there toward spring." Fifteen miles north of Elkhart was the Musick farm, to which Mr. Ernst unquestionably referred. Ernst was at Latham's in the fall of 1819. He then saw standing corn and thirty acres in cultivation. At the Musick farm, the cornfields were only "laid out," as he states, and the farm was to be "established there toward spring." Mrs. Lucinda Carlock, now of Bloomington, a daughter of Robert Musick, in a letter to the writer says: "My father and mother were married in Kentucky. My mother's maiden name was Sarah Roach and she was born in Virginia. My father was born in Kentucky and lived there until after he was married. They moved to Illinois in the fall of 1819. There was one family came with them, but they became discouraged and moved back. My father and his family lived six weeks with no white people nearer than Elkhart and with Indians for nearest neighbors. Father settled seven miles north of Lincoln, at the south side of the Sugar Creek timber, where he lived and died."

Robert Musick was born April 14, 1792, and Sarah Musick, his wife, was born Oct. 3, 1794. When they came to Logan County in 1819, there came with them the following children: Mary, aged seven; Esther, aged five, familiarly known as "Hettie," and Berry, a child in arms. Seven other children were born to them in Logan County. As was customary with the early pioneers, Mr. Musick sought a location in the timber, along the banks of some stream. After skirting Sugar Creek, for some

distance, he finally decided upon a location, near that stream, in the northeast corner of what is now West Lincoln township, where the same corners with East Lincoln, Oran and Eminence townships. Here, Mr. Musick erected a small cabin, which was partly constructed of boards, sawn with a whip-saw. He soon made friends with the Indians about him. These Indians were remnants of the Kickapoo, Pottawattomie and Delaware tribes, who had combined their interests in an Indian village in McLean County, and hunted along Sugar Creek. Mr. Musick was well acquainted with Jim Crow, White Eyes and Big Bull, all well known Indian Chiefs. Mr. Musick had lost a toe from one foot, and his four-toed foot was a great curiosity to the Indians, who called him "Man-without-a-toe." He was a good marksman and frequently challenged the Indians to shoot at a mark, usually discomfiting them, and they respected him highly on that account. Some of these Indians talked English fairly well. They would kill scores of deer and then when becoming tired of venison, they often came to Mr. Musick's to exchange it, for what they called "hogee meat." For the first few years, Mr. Musick had great difficulty in securing supplies. About 1823, a settlement was made at Pekin, and this was the Musick trading point from that year until Postville was laid out, in 1835.

"Robert Musick's on Sugar Creek" was one of the old landmarks in this section of Illinois, by reason of its early settlement. It was probably not far from the "old Edward's trace," which marked the path of Governor Edward's military expedition against the Indians in 1812, and which passed Carlinville, Elkhart Hill, west of the present site of Lincoln, thence north through what is now Logan County to Fort Clark, now Peoria, for the records of the County Commissioners of Sangamon County show that, in 1825, a county road was laid out beginning at Springfield, past Chapman's Ford and Phillip's old store, "thence by the old trace to Judge Latham's, thence the old road to McClure's Ferry on Salt Creek, thence to Robert Musick's on Sugar Creek, thence to the County line, in a direction to Fort Clark." The road viewers of this road were Robert Musick, Robert McClure and John Buckles. In 1828, another county road was laid out from Rocky Ford to "Robert Musick's on Sugar Creek."

Of the Musick children, who came with Robert Musick, in 1819, the oldest, Mary E., was born Nov. 20, 1812. She was married April 3, 1829, at Sugar Creek, to Jacob Judy, this constituting the first marriage solemnized in this settlement and to them eleven children were born. Jacob Judy was born Jan. 9, 1804, and came from Ohio, to Tazewell County, in 1825. Mr. and Mrs. Judy lived in the latter county until 1862, when they came to Logan County, in Eminence township. Here Mrs. Judy died Dec. 9, 1885. Mr. Judy remarried in 1887 and died in September, 1903, lacking four months of being a century old. He was, for a while, one of five living generations and at his death was the an-

cestor of 117 grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Jacob Judy, during his lifetime, was a prominent attendant at all Old Settlers' gatherings, and on one of these occasions, stated that in 1830, Pekin was called Town Site and Peoria, Fort Clark; that the former consisted of three cabins and the latter, ten or twelve. He said: "We had to go to Springfield for a doctor and when my uncle was sick, he died before the physician could get to him, as it was a journey of thirty-six hours. We went to Chicago with grain, and brought back salt, taking three or four weeks for the trip. I once killed two deer before breakfast. We could have taken up any amount of prairie land, but every one in those days preferred timber." The second daughter, Esther Musick, known as "Hettie," was born Nov. 1, 1814, and was married to Joseph Ewing, son of Samuel Ewing, who came to the county in 1827. Joseph Ewing died before his wife, Hettie, and in later years, she was married to John W. Hawes. The latter came from Kentucky, with his father, John Hawes, in 1835. She died in Eminence township, March 17, 1869. Berry Musick was born Dec. 14, 1818, and was thus less than a year old when he came, with his parents, to this section of Illinois. He was married to Lucinda Bruner in 1840 and lived in Logan County until the day of his death. He died Jan. 10, 1893, leaving seven children. Of the children, who were born in Logan County, James was born Jan. 9, 1821, and died Jan. 8, 1853. He was married to Sarah Jane Warrick. John Musick was born Jan. 15, 1823, and died Nov. 28, 1851. His wife's maiden name was Sarah Shores. Henry Musick was born May 6, 1825, and died Aug. 6, 1884. He was first married to Jane Ewing and some years after her death, was married again. The maiden name of his second wife was Martha Folsom. George Musick was born Oct. 28, 1827. He was engaged in the mercantile business in Postville and was one of its leading citizens in the palmy days of that town. Later he was identified with the political history of the county and with the growth of the City of Lincoln. He was married to Ange Minier. He was elected Sheriff of the county, in 1856, and served in that capacity one term. He is now a widower and owns large property interests in the city of Lincoln, but resides, most of his time, at Eldorado Springs, Mo. Lucinda Musick, now Carlock, was born Feb. 1, 1830, and now resides in Bloomington, Ill. Robert Musick, Jr., was born March 9, 1833, but died in infancy. Fielding Musick was born July 31, 1836, and departed this life, March 25, 1904. He married Hannah Simpson, who survived him, and who now resides at Eureka, Ill.

Shortly after the arrival of the Lathams and the Musicks, in what is now Logan County, James Turley and wife settled on Lake Fork. The exact date of Mr. Turley's settlement in the county is not well fixed, but he seems to have been the first white settler in the Lake Fork Valley, and the Latham settlement at Elkhart Grove, the Musick settlement on Sugar

Creek and the Turley settlement on the Lake Fork were all close together in point of time. James Turley was born in Virginia, where he married Agnes Kirby. They first removed to Kentucky, carrying their two first born children, in baskets, one swung on each side of a steady pack horse. Later, hearing about the "Sangamo Country" and its great possibilities, Mr. Turley came to Illinois. He picked out a location in section thirty, of what is now Mt. Pulaski township, of Logan County, the same being what was afterwards known as the William R. Buckles farm. Here he staked out a claim and proceeded at once to erect a double log house, which was the first cabin ever built in the Lake Fork Valley. Some time after the death of his first wife, Mr. Turley married Mrs. Sarah Hoblit Lucas, widow of Thomas Lucas. Mrs. Lucas was a sister of John Hoblit, who came to the county in 1826, and Thomas Lucas came to the county in 1829. James Turley was the father of fourteen children, seven of each sex. His sons were—David, Samuel, William, Charles, George W., Thomas J. and John. Charles Turley was born and reared in Kentucky, and his wife, Elizabeth (Chatham) Turley, was born near the Blue Mountains, in Virginia, being a native of Greenbriar County, but reared in Kentucky. Charles Turley and family came to what is now Logan County, in 1823, settling in what is now Elkhart township. The children who came with him were Osben, the eldest, who was born in 1812; Marshall, who removed to Iowa; Grisenda, who married Anthony Ridgeway; Sanford; Eranda, who married G. C. Wright; and Charles, Jr. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Turley, after coming to the county, Perry, who died, aged about twenty years, and David K. Turley, who was born April 11, 1825. Charles Turley, Sr., died about the year 1836. George W. Turley was born March 5, 1798, near Mount Sterling, Ky. He was one of the most prominent public men in the early history of the county. He was continuously Justice of the Peace, in the county, from the time of its formation, to the time of his death, which occurred Feb. 28, 1865. He also held that office, when Logan County was part of Sangamon. He was a teacher at an early date and was an authority in legal matters among the old settlers, in the years before the lawyers came. He was one of the three promoters of the City of Mt. Pulaski and built one of the first houses in the town. He first entered land in Mt. Pulaski township, in 1828, near where his father located. He was married to Margaret Scott. Among his children were Mrs. M. L. Beam, Mrs. E. A. Parks and Richard E. Turley. The latter, his only son, was born July 27, 1827, and married Anna Baxter in 1869. He died Oct. 25, 1885. He platted several additions to the City of Mt. Pulaski. Thomas J. Turley was born May 7, 1802, in Montgomery County, Ky., and came to Logan County with his parents, being the youngest son. He was married to Mary Trotter, Sept. 27, 1827, and moved to Sangamon County, in 1828, settling five miles east of Springfield. They were the parents of ten chil-

dren. Thomas J. Turley died Sept. 7, 1852. James Turley, ancestor of all, was a sort of arbitrator in his day among the Indians, who called him the "Big Chief," and by reason of his influence with them, prevented a proposed general Indian onslaught upon the white settlers. Mr. Turley is buried in Carlyle Cemetery, west of Mt. Pulaski.

There were quite a number of prospective settlers, who came to the county along about 1820, who did not remain permanently. Ezekiel Hopkins was one of these. He remained for two years on Sugar Creek, near the Musick's, and then returned to Indiana. John Porter also came about this time and while it is said he became a permanent settler, there is no record of any entry of land by him. John Stephenson also came with his family, but afterwards went to what is now Sangamon County. Aquilla Davis and family located near Elkhart Hill in 1820. Mr. Davis had been a Revolutionary soldier. He was born in Maryland in 1756, and went to Virginia when a young man, where he married Isabella Briggs. They had six children in Virginia, namely: Edward; William B.; Alexander B.; Thompson, Hezekiah and Marion. Mr. and Mrs. Davis emigrated to Kentucky, where they had two other children, Benjamin F. and Judith. All came to Elkhart Hill, in 1820, but moved to near Williamsville in Sangamon County in 1823. Several years afterwards, they returned to Elkhart Hill, where Mr. Davis laid out the town of Elkhart. His daughter, Judith, married Oramel Clark, an officer in the war of 1812 and a resident at one time of Kaskaskia, Illinois' territorial and first state capital. Benjamin F. Davis was a Baptist preacher and one of the first ministers in the county. He removed to Norwood, Kansas. Aquilla Davis died Aug. 23, 1832 and Mrs. Davis died Jan. 23, 1833, both near Elkhart.

Some time in November, 1821, Erastus Wright came to Elkhart Grove and taught school there, at James Latham's, during the winter of 1821-2. He was therefore the first school teacher in Logan County. He came of an old line New England family, was born Jan. 21, 1779, in Massachusetts and went with his family to Vermont, when he was three years old. In the spring of 1821, he and his brother Charles, started west. They travelled as best they could, principally by stage coach, to Buffalo, N. Y., then by schooner to Fort Dearborn, now Chicago, then on foot, making a preliminary survey of the route now occupied by the Illinois and Michigan canal, touching the Illinois River, near where LaSalle now stands. They then descended the Illinois River to Fort Clark, now Peoria, then to James Latham's, at Elkhart Grove, and then to Springfield, arriving there Nov. 21, 1821. On their way south, they stopped at Fancy Creek, near Williamsville, in what is now Sangamon County, at the house of John Dixon, who afterwards laid out the city of Dixon, Ill. Springfield had just been selected as the county seat, in the preceding April, but no town had as yet been laid out.

A log court house had just been completed. Mr. Wright described the new town, in the following words: "Elijah Iles had about $500 worth of goods in a log cabin, ten by fourteen; Charles R. Matheny and John Kelly lived in log cabins, not a quarter of a mile distant; the Indians, Kickapoos and Pottawattomies, often came along in squads, and when others had built cabins near by, the Indians called the place Log-town." After a few days in Springfield, Mr. Wright came back to Elkhart Grove, and taught school for the Lathams, as before stated. He afterwards went to Sangamon County and was elected school commissioner, which office he held for ten years. He also built the first frame house in Springfield. Later he laid out the town of Mineral Point, Wis., using a bed cord for a chain. He was engaged in the real estate business during most of his life, having an office in Lincoln, as well as in Springfield. He laid out the "town of West Lincoln," now Lincoln Hill addition to the City of Lincoln. He first married Jane Gardner, of New York, the marriage taking place in Fulton County, June 15, 1831. They had three children: Eliza Ann, born July 2, 1833, married Oct. 20, 1858 to Rev. John A. Hamilton; James G., born March 20, 1835, married Sarah A. Wilbourn, died in Lincoln, Nov. 16, 1858; Maria Jane, born Nov. 14, 1837, married Dec. 23, 1856, to Robert P. Johnston. Mr. Wright's first wife died Jan. 24, 1841. He married Lucy Barrows, who died without issue, April 22, 1867, and was again married in Lincoln, March 23, 1868, to Mrs. Lucy F. Carpenter, nee Johnson. Mr. Wright was crushed to death, by being run over by a passenger train, at the C. & A. depot, in Springfield, Nov. 21, 1870.

The spring of 1822 marked the simultaneous advent, in what is now Logan County, of the progenitors of two well known and numerous Logan County families, the Buckles and the Birks. John Buckles, the ancestor of the former family, was born in Virginia, in 1772, while Virginia was still a colony of England and George the Third was King. In 1795, he married Anna Vandeventer, and sometime after, they moved to Tennessee. While Illinois was still a territory, and about the year 1812, they moved again, this time, to what is now White County, in the State of Illinois. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Buckels, nine children, the eldest of whom was Robert, who was born April 29, 1796, in Tennessee. About the time, that John and Anna Buckles moved to White County, Illinois, there came to the same county, Jeremiah Birks and wife, from the State of Georgia. In 1818, Robert Buckles, son of John Buckles, married a daughter of Jeremiah Birks, Mary Birks, better known as "Polly." Soon after this marriage, the Birks moved to Arkansas, and in 1822, Robert and Mary Buckles decided to join them there, and did so, making the trip on horseback, each carrying a small child, (Jeremiah and William R.), over the uninhabited prairies of Illinois, across the almost impassable swamps of the Mississippi Valley and,

through the timber of Missouri, to the then wilds of Arkansas, a distance of 800 miles. Not being attracted by that country, they all decided to try the country "along the Sangamo," of which they had heard. Robert Buckles and wife made the trip back to Illinois, in the same manner in which they had made the trip to Arkansas, Jeremiah Birks and family coming along in a two-horse wagon. Reaching the Sangamon, they crossed it and came north, locating at the mouth of Lake Fork in May or June of 1822, where Mr. Birks bought out James Chapman's claim and improvements, as before noted, the "improvements" being a log cabin. Mr. Birks began, at once, pioneer life in Illinois, but Robert Buckles and wife returned to White County, coming back, however, to the Lake Fork country, in the fall of the same year, where Mr. Buckles built a very small log cabin, near the Birks' home. Mr. Birks moved farther over up Lake Fork, that fall, however, and the long dreary winter was passed by Mary Buckles, in a log room, ten feet square, floored with puncheon, windowless and with a mud chimney. The roof of the cabin was of stakes, riven from the forest timber. The family lived on game and fish. In the spring of 1823, Mr. Buckles moved to the farm where he died, upon which there was a log house, which was an improvement on the one above described, and in this, the family lived several years. Soon after, Robert Buckles' parents, John and Anna Buckles, came to what is now Logan County, remained about ten years and then moved to McLean County, near the village of Leroy. Here they lived the remainder of their days, John Buckles passing away in 1842, and Anna Buckles in 1857.

For more than a quarter of a century, Mary Buckles did without a cookstove, doing all the cooking in an open fire place. Many a day did she walk over a mile to her father's house, spin and weave all day, walk home and repeat it next day and so on, meanwhile caring for a large family. Both cotton and flax were raised by the early Logan County pioneers, the cotton being ginned by hand, by being placed before a fire, until the seeds would fall out. Then it was carded, spun, woven, colored and made into garments wholly by hard labor and about the same tedious method was taken with flax. In 1826, Mr. Buckles enlisted in the Winnebago War, doing good service. On his return, he devoted his time to raising cattle and driving them to distant markets, Galena, St. Louis and Chicago. He drove cattle to the latter place, when it was a small trading post in the swamp. On these trips, he frequently slept nights on the open prairie. He often met Indians, who, at times, caused him uneasiness and trouble. The following letter written to the Logan County Old Settlers' Association, in 1880, by Mary Buckles, will be of interest. She says:

"When I first started out to find a home, I rode 800 miles on horseback. We moved out here in 1822 and lived that winter by the mouth

of the Lake. The house we lived in, was made of logs split, and notched at the end, and laid together. The way we got our bread in those days, was to beat the corn into meal and then make our bread and boil our hominy. We came to Illinois, in October, and I never saw the face of a white woman until in March, except my step-mother. We moved in the spring, up on the Lake, where Jerry Buckles now lives. We lived in the frontier house, until my husband died. I have seen as many as a hundred Indians camped together down where William Buckles lives. The Indians used to stop at our house, when they were out hunting, and wanted something to eat. Sometimes my husband would be away from home and just myself and the little children there. It would make my very heart ache, but I always gave them something to eat, to get shut of them. When we came through Springfield, there was but one store and that was Major Iles'. We got our first grindings at Buffalo Hart and Elkhart. It was ground by a horse mill. My husband volunteered and went to the war, to fight the Indians, in 1826, and I was left alone with five little children,—not a man on the place. Elizabeth Ann Copeland was the first child I had born in this county. I had an aunt who died in March, 1824. The way they made her a coffin, was to cut down a walnut tree, on the place, where we lived, and dig it out and bury her in it. She was interred at William Buckles' graveyard.

"We raised a large family of children, and, for fourteen years never had a doctor in the house. I had fifteen children and raised fourteen, until they were grown and married. In those days, we clothed our children by spinning and weaving. We wove coverlets, blankets, jeans, flannels and everything we wore. Instead of pianos, organs and sewing machines, we had looms and spindles. We did all our own coloring. Children had no chance to get an education in those days, and we only had three months school in a year. We had no preaching for a long time after we came here, and the first preaching I ever heard was at old Grandfather Turley's. Then we next opened our doors for a meeting. Bob Foster was the first who held a three days' meeting at our house; then A. J. Kane, of Springfield, had a three days' meeting, out under the shade trees. Folks were not as particular then, as they are now, for they would come from Buffalo and Sangamon and from all around. We couldn't set as fine a table then, as we do now, but we always had plenty to eat. I have had from eighteen to twenty persons to stay all night with us, when they came up to meeting. Now if I were young again, and had a family to raise and knew there was such a country as this, I would be willing to go through it all again. Although I had a very hard time, I never regret it, on account of my children."

Robert Buckles died Feb. 18, 1866, in his seventieth year. Mary Buckles, who was born in Georgia, May 26, 1803, survived her husband over twenty years. She died Oct. 19, 1888. At the time of her

death, she had been the ancestor of 15 children, 138 grandchildren, 125 great-grandchildren and 7 great-great-grandchildren, nearly all of whom were living at that time, 285 in all. Both Robert and Mary Buckles were interred in the Steenbergen Cemetery. William R. Buckles, their oldest son, was born in White County, Ill., July 10, 1819, being three years old, when he came, with his parents, to the Lake Fork. He was one of the most sucecssful hunters among all the early settlers. He located on the farm where he died. He was married Oct. 12, 1841, to Mary A. Scroggin, daughter of Carter T. Scroggin. To them were born six children. William R. Buckles died Feb. 11, 1885, and his wife died in 1891. They were buried in the Carlyle Cemetery. Jeremiah Buckles was born in 1820, also in White County and came, with his parents, to Logan County, in 1822. He was married at the age of 22, to Mary Copeland, and to this union, ten children were born. He died Oct. 11, 1885, and is buried in the Steenbergen Cemetery.

John Buckles was born Oct. 7, 1822, in White County, Ill. When only three weeks old, he came with his parents to what is now Logan County. When 24 years of age, he was engaged by John Slaughter, an extensive stockman, to aid in driving cattle to New York. He made two trips, one in 1846 and another in a year later. It consumed one hundred days in going and thirty days returning. Mr. Buckles' job was to lead the leading ox and he made this distance, from Illinois to New York on foot. He was married in December of 1847, to Esther Jane Scroggin, another daughter of Carter T. Scroggin. A few days following the marriage, they moved to a frame house, three miles southwest of Mt. Pulaski, built entirely by Mr. Buckles, the timbers being made by his own hands. John Buckles died July 6, 1909, his wife, Esther Buckles, having preceded him to the other world, some five years before. Elizabeth Buckles was born in 1824 and was married to S. M. Copeland. Levina Buckles was born in 1826 and married in 1840 to Leonard K. Scroggin. She died in 1863 and was buried in the Steenbergen Cemetery. Andrew Buckles was born Dec. 20, 1829, and married Elizabeth Whitesides in 1857. Peter Buckles was born in 1829, and died when nine years of age. Chalton C. Buckles was born in 1832 and married Elizabeth Turley. In 1879, while hunting in the woods, he sought shelter from a storm, under a tree. Lightning struck the tree and he was instantly killed. His wife died in 1876, and both are buried in the Steenbergen Cemetery. Mary Buckles was born in 1834 and was married to Caleb Lucas. He died some years after, leaving the widow and one child to survive him. Mary Buckles was married a second time, her second husband being Abner Copeland. Robert Buckles was born in 1836, and in 1865 married Lucy Turley. Wiley Buckles was born in 1838. Two years after returning from the war, he married Sarah Phillippe. Three years later, in 1870, she died, leaving no children. He

remarried several years after. He died in 1888 and is buried at Champaign, Ill. Henry H. Buckles was born in 1840, married Emily Sams and moved to Kansas. Elmira Buckles was born in 1844, married W. R. Sams and also moved to Kansas, where she died in 1895. Sarah Buckles was born in 1842 and married Henry Freeman. Lucinda Buckles was born in 1846 and married D. D. Handlin.

The circumstances connected with the arrival of Jeremiah Birks in Logan County, have already been recited. His first wife was Elizabeth Brown, by whom he had eight children: Mary, Rial, Riley, Levina, David, Rolland, Sarah and Betsy, all of whom came with him to Logan County in 1822. His second wife was Rhoda Collins, a daughter of Hugh Collins, the latter having also settled on Lake Fork, in the twenties. To this union were born six children: Isom, Sarah, Riley, Ann, Permelia and Richard. Jeremiah Birks was one of the first to break up prairie land in Logan County. He was also one of the greatest deer hunters in early Central Illinois. His first claim was at the mouth of the Lake Fork, but he sold this and moved to near the present site of Lake Fork station. Later, he moved to the Steenbergen farm, which he bought of his father-in-law, Hugh Collins, and on which he built a two-story, double log house, 20 by 24, with kitchen addition. Mr. Birks was a prime mover in laying out the cemetery on this farm, ever since known as the Steenbergen Cemetery, and which is now his own final resting place. The history of his oldest daughter, Mary, otherwise known as "Polly," has already been given, she having been the wife of Robert Buckles. Rolland Birks was born in White County, Ill., Dec. 23, 1814, and was first married to Mary Vandeventer, who died Aug. 20, 1876, leaving five children. His second wife was Mrs. Elizabeth Montgomery, widow of John Montgomery, of Knoxville, Tenn. Isom Birks was born March 12, 1820, in Missouri. He was married in 1839, to Mary Lucas, daughter of John Lucas. David and Richard Birks moved to Iowa. All of the children of Jeremiah Birks are now dead.

About the same year that the Birks and Buckles located on the Lake Fork, the Downings are said to have settled on Salt Creek. They consisted of John and Hannah Downing, and their sons, Robert and James. John Downing was a native of Pennsylvania, where he married Hannah Frakes. Later they moved to Ross County, Ohio. The oldest son, Robert, was born in Pennsylvania, Dec. 3, 1793, and moved with his parents, to Ohio. Here, he was married to Jane Morrow, a native of New York. In 1822, he decided to prospect for a new location in Illinois. He and his wife, his father and mother, and his brother and family all embarked in covered wagons and crossed the then wilderness of Indiana. They came to what is now Logan County, and settled in the extreme northeastern corner of what is now Mt. Pulaski Township, lo-

cating a claim. Prior to coming here, Robert Downing had enlisted in the War of 1812, serving several months in that early conflict. After coming to Illinois, Robert Downing began pioneer life in an unhewn log house, floored with puncheon and roofed with clapboards. During the first year, the cornmeal they used was "pounted" on a log by means of a spring pole and a wooden pestle. In 1824, he hauled a load of oats and a quantity of butter to Chicago, receiving three "bits" for the oats and one "bit" for the butter. In 1826, he went to the "lead regions" of Galena, where he spent two years and where he found pork worth $18 and flour $12 per barrel. One pair of boots lasted him all this time and those he made himself, from a rudely cut and sewed cow-hide. He died June 14, 1887, at the residence of his son, Lorenzo D. Downing, aged over ninety-three years. His wife, Jane Downing, died in May, 1882, aged eighty years. Of their children, John M. was born September 22, 1822, and died in McLean County fifty-seven years later; Hannah was born March 3, 1825; Mary was born August 3, 1827, married George Roberts, and moved to Iowa; Lorenzo D. was born December 27, 1829, and his first wife was Angeline E., daughter of John Shoup, who died a few months after the marriage; Alexander was born February 26, 1832; Melita was born March 26, 1834, and married Thomas Downing in 1853; Henry C. was born August 30, 1836, and died from injuries received in the Civil war; Elizabeth was born February 24, 1839, and married Samuel Downing; Delilah was born February 10, 1842, and married David Shellhamer; Robert Hardin was born August 9, 1844. James Downing, brother of Robert, also came to Logan County with the family in 1822. He was born in Madison County, Ohio, in 1805. He married Ruth Morrow, who was a native of New York. She died in November, 1881. In October, 1882, James Downing moved to Sumner County, Kansas, to live with his son, Josiah, at which place he died in 1884. His family consisted of six children: John E., a Mexican war veteran, who was born June 10, 1826, and who married Elizabeth Roberts; Mary E., who married Thomas C. Fletcher; Martha J., who married George W. Ripley and moved to Kansas; Hannah, who married David Bowles and also moved to Kansas; and Melita, wife of John Syke, who moved to Nebraska.

CHAPTER VI.

EARLY SETTLEMENT—CONTINUED.

The year 1823 and thereabouts brought to Logan County a considerable number of settlers. The data concerning the settlement and family history of many have not been preserved, while that of others can only be ascertained with difficulty. Next to Robert Musick and Ezekiel Hopkins, in the Sugar Creek settlement, came Henry Lantis and wife, Elizabeth, from the State of Ohio. Mr. Lantis staked out a claim of nearly 300 acres in 1823, near the Musick's, in the northeastern corner of what is now West Lincoln township. Soon after he was joined by his brother, Daniel Lantis, who had brought his family from Ohio to Salt Creek, but who soon changed his location to that of his brother on Sugar Creek. He went to Champaign County in 1853, where he died in 1866. Henry Lantis also moved to Tazewell County in the fifties, where he died. In 1823, also came the McClures, Robert, Thomas, James and Samuel. They settled on claims on the north side of Salt Creek, west of the present Chautauqua grounds, and were the first pioneers to settle near the present site of the City of Lincoln. Robert McClure's wife's name was Nancy and Thomas McClure's wife was named Susannah. Robert McClure was one of the well known characters of early times. In 1824, he established, and, after that time, conducted the first ferry in what is now Logan County. This ferry was located about where Gov. Edward's army crossed Salt Creek, in 1812, at the time of the Indian uprising around Fort Clark. The County Commissioners of Sangamon County at their September term, in 1825, Sangamon then including Logan, ordered, as the records will show, "that Robert McClure be authorized to establish and keep a ferry at his old ferry place on Salt Creek, and that he be allowed the following rates: Each man and horse, 12½ cents; each man or other person, 6¼ cents; each head of neat cattle, 3 cents; each head of hogs or sheep, 2 cents; wagon and four horses, or other team loaded, 50 cents; wagon and team, without load, 37½ cents; gig or dearborn, with two horses, 37½ cents; gig or dearborn, with one horse, 25 cents; single horse, 6¼ cents." Robert Musick is officially given as security for Mr. McClure in these records. Robert McClure

was also one of the road viewers of the "Springfield to Fort Clark" road laid out through what is now known as Logan County in 1825. This road led from Springfield to Elkhart, thence "by the old road to McClure's ferry on Salt Creek," thence to Robert Musick's and thence to Fort Clark, now Peoria. James and Robert Bracken seem to have been the first settlers in the western part of the county, in what is now Corwin Township. The former staked out his claim in section twenty-two and the latter in section twenty-one. William Long and William McGraw came to the county about this time, and took an active part in the organization of the county later on. The latter located on the land now owned by the Lincoln Chautauqua Association. Boston Finders was an early settler. His wife, Sarah, was the first white person to die in Logan County and the manner of her burial has been referred to, in the letter of her niece, Mary Buckles, to the Old Settlers' Association, before given.

Samuel Musick was another well known early settler, who came to the county about 1823. He selected a location on the road running from Springfield to Fort Clark or Peoria, in what is now Corwin township, about a mile and a half north of the present site of Middletown. This was not the Springfield-Peoria road before referred to, but a nearer route between these two points and running north and south, parallel to and not far from what is now the western boundary of Logan County. This road was a old time trail, later a county road and in 1827, by legislative enactment, it became a state road. It was in more recent years the stage line through Middletown, from Springfield to northern points. The legislative act creating this a state road was passed February 12, 1827, and provided that a "road be laid off and opened from Springfield to the town of Peoria, by way of Samuel Musick's on Salt Creek and Thomas Dillon's on Mackinaw Creek, and the same be and is hereby declared a state road." It was where this road crossed Salt Creek that Samuel Musick built his cabin and established both a ferry and a public inn, and here he furnished refreshment and shelter to man and beast. As a hostelry, his place became famous in early times and men whose names now adorn the pages of history stopped and partook of his fare. It may be of interest to note that the County Commissioners of Sangamon County, on March 8, 1826, before Logan was formed, ordered on record "that Samuel Musick be authorized to keep a public house of entertainment, at his house on Salt Creek, and that he pay, as a tax, five dollars, and that he be allowed the following rates: Breakfast, dinner or supper, 25 cents; horse for the night, 25 cents; lodging for the night, 12½ cents; whiskey, per half pint, 12½ cents." The same board, on March 4, 1828, taxed Mr. Musick eight dollars for conducting a ferry, and allowed him the following rates: "Man and horse, 12½ cents; footman, 6¼ cents; horse, mule or ass, 6¼ cents; each head of neat

cattle, 5 cents; hogs, sheep or goats, per head, 2 cents; road wagon and team, four horses, 50 cents; two horse wagon, ox wagon or carriage, 25 cents; one horse and wagon, gig or vehicle, 18¼ cents." In 1829, his public house tax was reduced to three dollars, and the following rates allowed: Breakfast, dinner or supper, 25 cents; lodging, 12½ cents; feed for one horse, 12½ cents; French brandy, per half pint, 25 cents; peach brandy, per half pint, 12½ cents; apple brandy, per half pint, 12½ cents; Holland gin, per half pint, 18¾ cents; domestic gin, per half pint, 18¾ cents; rum, per half pint, 18¾ cents; whiskey, per half pint, 12½ cents." In 1831, Mr. Musick was authorized by the General Assembly of Illinois, to build a toll bridge over Salt Creek. This Act, passed January 7, 1831, provided that, "Samuel Musick be authorized to erect a toll bridge across Salt Creek, in Sangamon County, at or near the place on said Creek where the said Musick is authorized to keep a ferry and shall be authorized to place a toll gate at either end of said bridge." The law provided that the county was to have the right to purchase the toll bridge at original cost, and that the bridge was not to obstruct the free and safe passage over the ford in time of low water. Samuel Musick was probably a distant relation of Robert Musick, of Sugar Creek. Lucinda Carlock, daughter of Robert Musick, says: "My father and old Sam talked their relationship over, but couldn't tell what the relation was; there was, however, a family resemblance." Samuel Musick's wife's name was Elizabeth.

Some time in 1824, Walter Dillon located near Samuel Musick's place on Salt Creek, and later in that year, or the early part of 1825, William Everly located in the Birks' settlement in the Lake Fork country. In the latter year the Bowmans, Abraham, Hiram and Elizabeth, made their first appearance in what is now Logan County. They came from Ohio. Abraham Bowman located about three miles east of Elkhart Grove. He was quite a prominent man in early days, being elected Justice of the Peace about 1827, and continuing in office until the organization of Logan County. Hiram Bowman was a Baptist preacher and he located a claim near the present site of Atlanta, which he sold to Samuel Hoblit. At Hiram Bowman's, the old New Castle Church was organized in 1836. He afterwards moved to Missouri. Ezekiel Bowman was one of the prominent public men of the county, down to the time of his death. He not only served as Justice of the Peace before the formation of the county, but he was Sheriff of Logan County after its organization, from 1846 to 1848 and again from 1852 to 1854. He was also School Commissioner of the county from 1844 to 1846. Thomas Briggs came from Kentucky about 1825 and located in what is now Broadwell Township, south of Rocky Ford. Here he erected a log house and made some improvements but soon after died. A few years later his brother, Charles L. Briggs, came from Kentucky and bought

this tract of his brother's heirs and also entered another tract of about 600 acres. He moved his family into the log house. Charles L. Briggs was born in Warren County, Kentucky, January 22, 1804, and married Matilda Otey, who was born in Virginia. The marriage occurred March 23, 1826. Charles L. Briggs died at the home place in 1863. He was the father of ten children: William T., born October 6, 1835, and married June 16, 1870, to Martha Hartis of Kentucky; Martha, who married Charles Goldsmith; James O., who died in California in 1850; Charlotte M., who, in 1852, married J. R. Allen; Margaret A., who married George W. Webb; Julia O., who died in Missouri in 1858 and who had previously married Samuel Webb, who died in 1898; Charles L., who died in 1863; David, who was born in 1839 and who married Mary Petro; John, who died in 1862; and Hezekiah, who was a veteran in the Civil war and who married Elizabeth Kerns.

About the same time that Thomas Briggs settled in the western part of what is now Broadwell Township, Montgomery Warrick, a native of Virginia, located in the eastern part, southwest of the present site of Lincoln, and on section fourteen. Later he was joined by his brother, Jacob G. Warrick, who also located in what is now Broadwell Township. The latter was married in Indiana, to Elizabeth Skelton. He and his brother were both veterans of the Black Hawk war, in the same company with Abraham Lincoln. Jacob Warrick died in 1857, aged about fifty-five years, and his widow died in 1876, aged sixty-eight years. Of their children, Montgomery died in infancy; Sarah Jane was married to John Thomas; Robert and Emma died in childhood; John C. moved to Texas; William was in the Civil war and died in the service; Benjamin C. was born January 30, 1840, married Elizabeth Rankin, daughter of Edward Rankin, in 1861, and both now reside in Macoupin County; Mrs. Martha C. Cochran of McLean County, Mrs. Nancy E. Fletcher and Mrs. Louisa Turner, of Kansas. In 1826, Mathew and Polly Robb located on section thirty-four, in what is now West Lincoln Township, near the McClure settlement. Also about this time, the Laugherys, David and John, settled on Salt Creek, and John Studyoin, Ebenezer Rhoades and Elias Brock located just east of the present site of Middletown. John R. Burns and wife, Lucy, came from Virginia and settled in the Lake Fork country, as did also John Turner; and John Vandeventer and wife, Polly, settled near the present site of Lake Fork station. John Vandeventer erected a mill on Salt Creek, in the southeastern part of what is now Chester Township.

Probably the first settlement in what is now East Lincoln Township was made by Levi Johnson, October 28, 1826, the claim taken being north of Lincoln, near the present location of the Zion church. His wife's name was Barbara and his son Henry, born in 1809, was one of the well known early residents of the county. At a meeting of the Old

Settlers' Association in 1876, Henry Johnson, being called upon, said that during the winter of 1826, the prairies were burned off by the Indians, so as to drive the deer in the woods. The fences were burned, and it was with great difficulty the cabins were saved. He saw an Indian hunting pary one day that had killed over two hundred deer. They did their milling at Elkhart, at first, but later a mill was built on Kickapoo Creek, using a hollow sycamore tree for the rim of the burr. He exhibited a vest which his father wore at his wedding two years before the Revolutionary war. Henry Johnson located in Lincoln in 1855, served in the Civil war and moved to Kansas in 1882, where he died in 1891.

The first settlements in what is now Eminence Township were made about 1826, by the Orendorffs, Christopher, Benjamin and Joseph, Samuel B. Ewing, Archy Brien, Robert Hanna, William Burt and others. Christopher Orendorff settled on section nine and here he built the famous "Orendorff's Mill," known to three generations of Logan County people. It has been since known as Morgan's Mill. It was the first water power grist mill in the county, the burrs being made from boulders gathered from Sugar Creek, upon which stream the mill was located. Benjamin and Joseph Orendorff were the sons of Christopher Orendorff and their mother's name was Elizabeth. They all came from North Carolina. Christopher Orendorff died in 1829, and his sons, Benjamin and Joseph, became joint owners of the mill. The former died in 1838. Joseph Orendorff was married to Elizabeth Stevens, a native of Henderson County, Ky. He died about 1855. His son, Alfred Orendorff, was a well-known attorney and public man in Springfield. He was born July 29, 1845, and died in 1909. Samuel Ewing came from Kentucky and entered land in section fifteen. Here he built a rude log cabin among the Indians, over a hundred of them coming at one time to his cabin to be fed. He had two sons and six daughters. One of his sons, Joseph, married Hettie, a daughter of Robert Musick. Another son, Ford Ewing, was a well known early settler. Archy Brian entered land in section twenty-one and Robert Hanna in section twenty-nine. William Burt located on section thirty-two, the town of Bloomingdale being afterwards located upon the land entered by him. Peter Whip and Mary Ann, his wife, settled the same year, southeast of Elkhart Grove, on section twenty-two, and Samuel Harper located on what is now the east line of Elkhart Township.

Conrad Critz settled just below Rocky Ford in 1827. He was a native of Peoria, where he was reared and married. He removed to Clark County, Ohio, and from there to this county. His wife died in Ohio and when he came here his children, five in number, had reached maturity. His son, John, accompanied him in 1827, the remaining children coming later. Conrad died in DeWitt County. John Critz

was born in Ohio, June 6, 1806, was a volunteer in the Black Hawk war, and was married June 23, 1835, to Elizabeth Martin, who was born in Ohio, July 30, 1812. They settled on section four of what is now Broadwell Township, where John Critz died June 10, 1878. His wife died October 28, 1877. They left one surviving son, Peter, who was born in 1840. John Critz built a small pottery on Salt Creek. Peter Critz, also a son of Conrad Critz and a brother of John, was born October 29, 1804, and came to Logan County with his father in 1827. He was a bachelor. Berryman Boughan was another settler in this section in 1826 or 1827. He was also a native of Ohio and married Sarah Jane Lucas. They reared a family of eight children, two of whom, Lystra and Abraham, remained in Logan County. The former was born November 14, 1830, and was married to Sarah Jane Martin in 1852. William H. Boughan and wife, Catharine, also settled in this county in 1827 and entered land on section eighteen of what is now Broadwell Township. This was in the Briggs neighborhood, south of Rocky Ford. In the same year Robert F. Evans located on Salt Creek, below Rocky Ford, and in what is now Corwin Township, and Jesse Sutton and wife purchased Ebenezer Rhoades' claim in section twenty and located thereon.

William Glenn and his son, David A., both of whom, with their descendants, had much to do with the history of Middletown and Corwin Townships, were arrivals in Logan County in 1827. They came from Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and the same year they arrived, William Glenn entered nearly 500 acres of land, in what is now Corwin Township. Subsequently they entered other land in the County. William Glenn made his home on section twenty, south of Salt Creek, where the family lived many years and where the mother died. He died at the residence of his daughter-in-law, Lucy N. Glenn, at Middletown, September 11, 1853, aged seventy-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Glenn were the parents of eleven children. Soon after coming to the county, Mr. Glenn erected a mill which was known as Glenn's Mill. The Commissioners' Court of Sangamon County in June of 1828 ordered a road "from Miller's Ford on the Sangamon to Sugar Grove, thence to Irish Grove, thence to Glenn's Mill, thence to cross Salt Creek at Rocky Ford and thence to Robert Musick's on Sugar Creek." The records also show that on March 8, 1833, William Glenn appeared before the court and moved for a writ to view another proposed site for a dam on Salt Creek, which was granted. David A. Glenn, son of William Glenn, was born in Pennsylvania, December 31, 1809, was married May 13, 1840, to Lucy Nash Church, who was born in Massachusetts in 1817. Mr. Glenn died December 12, 1850, leaving two sons, Charles and James A. Glenn. In 1854, his widow married George D. Glenn, also a son of

William Glenn and a brother of her first husband. George D. Glenn was born in 1819 and died November 17, 1883, leaving one son.

The first settlements in what is now Atlanta Township were made in 1826 and 1827 by John Hoblit, Benjamin Shipley, John Barr, Andrew C. Davis, Adam Stevens, and others hereafter named. John Hoblit was the son of Michael and Catharine Hoblit. He had eight brothers and sisters, viz.: Boston, William, David, Elizabeth, Catharine, Mary, Margaret and Sarah. His father, Michael, died in Pennsylvania, whereupon his mother first moved to Kentucky, later to Ohio, in which latter state she died. John Hoblit married Millicent Steward, who was born in 1872, and they had eleven children, all born in Ohio. They all accompanied their parents to Logan County and their names were as follows: Timothy B., Sarah, Mary, Samuel, Mahlon H., Elizabeth, James L., Nancy, Catherine, John A., and Millicent. In 1826, John Hoblit came from Ohio to Illinois, on a prospecting tour. With him came his son, Samuel, and Michael Mann, a Baptist preacher, who will be referred to again. They had but two horses for the three of them and they took turns in walking. Mr. Hoblit staked out two claims of eighty acres each, in sections twenty-seven and thirty-three. After locating his claim, he went back to Ohio, and in 1829 brought to the new country his wife and his unmarried children. The married children and their wives or husbands, together with their families, came about the same time. All settled in what is now Atlanta Township. Sarah, sister of John Hoblit, and her husband, Thomas Lucas, also came, but they settled in the Lake Fork country. John Hoblit remained upon his farm until his death, September 5, 1844, and was buried in a cemetery near Atlanta, which had been donated for burial purposes by his son, Samuel. His widow, Millicent Hoblit, died May 14, 1855. Of the children, Samuel Hoblit, who came with his father in 1826, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, January 17, 1805. He was married to Abigal Downey, January 4, 1827. She was born in Ohio, November 16, 1807, and was the oldest daughter of James and Mary Downey.

After his first trip to this county in 1826, Samuel Hoblit returned to Ohio, and two years after his marriage he and his wife came with the remainder of the Hoblit family back to Illinois. They settled near the Big Grove on the Kickapoo, not far from the present site of Atlanta. Here Samuel Hoblit entered forty acres of timber and forty of prairie, paying $1.25 an acre. To pay this, he borrowed the money of his father, who had brought $500.00 with him. He at once cleared five acres of land, built a small cabin and began life with his wife, one child and one dollar in silver. The following summer he planted a crop and built a hewed log house, in the edge of the timber, moving into the house the day of the "deep snow." It was for years the largest house in the community. Being a wheelwright by trade, in addition to the

work of attending to the farm, he made furniture, reels, wheels, wagons and the like. Some of his handiwork is preserved by his descendants and others. In 1839 he built a large two-story house on the State road, where he frequently entertained Lincoln, Douglas, Davis, Treat, Stuart and lesser legal lights, enroute to court, from Postville to Bloomington. Here he also built a shop. In 1850, he sold his home farm for twenty dollars an acre and moved to the Downey farm, southwest of Atlanta, where he died May 26, 1866. He weighed 363 pounds at the time of his death. By his will, he left $1,000.00 to the Atlanta Baptist church. His wife survived him until 1888, when she passed away. Timothy B. Hoblit, another son of John Hoblit, married Barbara Bickel in 1822 and they came from Ohio to Illinois in 1827. With them came Benjamin F. Shipley, who had married Sarah, a daughter of John Hoblit. They first located near the present site of Springfield, but in the spring of 1829, came up to the Kickapoo timber and entered land in section twenty-one, near the present site of Atlanta. Here they built cabins and planted a crop of corn. Timothy Hoblit died Oct. 23, 1854, and his widow moved to Iowa. Mary Hoblit, daughter of John, married Adam Stevens in Ohio, and they came to this county with Samuel Hoblit, in 1829, staking out a claim on section twenty-three. The remainder of the children married after coming to Illinois.

Mahlon H. Hoblit married Mary Ann Thomas. He was prominent in early days and was a Justice of the Peace, when what is now Atlanta Township, was, at different times, parts of the counties of Tazewell, McLean and DeWitt. He moved to Minnesota in 1857, where he died. Elizabeth Hoblit married Hardy Turner, who was born Sept. 15, 1812, and came to this county, with his parents, in 1830. The marriage occurred in 1833. In 1837, they settled on the Turner farm near the present site of Atlanta, and here built one of the first brick houses in this part of the state, part of the material having been hauled from Chicago with ox teams. Mr. Turner built the Big Grove Baptist church, the first church in that region. He also drove cattle over the plains to California, in 1854, taking five months. Mr. and Mrs. Turner lived together forty-two years and had nine children. James L. Hoblit was born in Greene County, Ohio, April 3, 1813. He was twice married. His first wife was Catherine Larison, to whom he was married January 2, 1833, and who died in September, 1865. He was again married January 22, 1868, to Mrs. Lucinda Sutherland, a daughter of Abraham Staples. Nancy Hoblit was also born in Ohio and married Spencer Turner, after coming with her parents to this county. Catharine Hoblit was born in Ohio in 1824 and was married to Thomas J. Larison in 1839. Mr. Larison was also born in Ohio in 1817, coming to this county in 1830. He was Sheriff of Logan County from 1854 to 1856, and again from 1858 to 1860, and was deputy

sheriff in the two years intervening. In 1861, he raised a company of cavalry and was promoted from Captain to Major. John E. Hoblit was born in Ohio, December 31, 1817, and was married September 12, 1838, to Rachel Larison. The latter died March 7, 1876, and in 1881 Mr. Hoblit married Mrs. Presha Bush. One of his sons was James T. Hoblit, a well known attorney, who has served several terms as county judge of Logan County, besides occupying other positions of trust and honor. Millicent Hoblit was but four years of age when she came with her parents to Illinois. She afterwards married A. E. Martin.

Prettyman Marvel and wife located on the Kickapoo in February of 1826, near the eastern limits of the county. The night of their arrival in the county, they scraped away the snow from beside a big log, kindled a fire, wrapped themselves in their blankets and slept during the night. They came from Gibson, Ind. They afterwards moved to Waynesville, where Mr. Marvel died in 1842. One week after their arrival, John Barr and wife, Comfort, came from the same place and located near them. They came in an ox cart and camped out while on the way. Andrew C. Davis and wife, Anna, located about the same time on section thirty-three, south of the present site of Atlanta. In 1827, John Reed, known as "Uncle John" Reed, settled on Sugar Creek. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1796, and was married to Catharine Lantis in 1817, at Springfield, Tennessee, the young couple having eloped and traveled a distance of fifty miles on horseback, riding double, to have the ceremony performed. In 1827, both came to Logan County, with their four children, Samuel, Sarah, Daniel and Joseph. There were born to them, after coming to this county, Susannah, Henry, Abraham, Catharine and William. When Mr. Reed came to the county he had only a team and wagon, ten dollars in money and the above family. They did their early trading and got their mail at Springfield. They went to mill to the Meadow's Mill on the Sangamon, and it was the rule that only one bushel of grain, to an individual, could be ground at a time. It often happened that a trip would last three days for a single grist. Meadows, who kept this mill, was afterwards drowned in Salt Creek, while fording the creek with a load of salt. Mr. Reed used to tell of the first box of lucifer matches he ever saw. That was in 1836. He bought them of the Stone Brothers at Postville and paid twenty-five cents for a small box. They were called "locofoco matches" and there was a piece of sand paper to pull the matches through. Mr. Reed moved to Lincoln in 1856, where his wife died June 7, 1859. Mr. Reed died in Lincoln, October 30, 1892, being over ninety-six years of age, and at his death his descendants numbered ten children, forty-six grandchildren, sixty-five great-grandchildren and two great-great grandchildren. One of his sons, Joseph, was an early publisher of the Lin-

coln Herald, a few months after the paper was established, having purchased it of the founders. He died in 1898.

Another well known and quite numerous family which settled in the Lake Fork country in 1828, was the Lucas family. Abraham Lucas, the progenitor, was born in New Jersey, married Marcy Kelsey, and removed in an early day to Ohio, living principally in Greene County. Twelve children were born to them and their sons were Joseph, Thomas, Jesse K., James, John and Jabez. In 1825, Abraham Lucas and family moved from Ohio to what is now Menard County, then Sangamon, near the present site of Athens. From there they went to Fancy Creek, in Sangamon County, where they spent a few months, and from there they came to this county. Here the old people died and they, with most of their children, are buried in Steenbergen Cemetery. One of the best known representatives of this family was John Lucas, son of Abraham. He was born in Ohio, in 1801, and married Sarah Bowman, daughter of Richard and Mary Bowman. The latter was born in Kentucky, May 27, 1799. On settling in Logan County in 1828, John Lucas built a double log house. He was prominent in the political life of the county. He was elected Justice of the Peace when twenty-one years of age, and held the office during most of his life. He was Sheriff of Logan County from 1844 to 1846 and a member of the Legislature from 1848 to 1850. He died April 23, 1855, leaving eight children: Mary, born May 26, 1824, married to Isom Birks in 1839; Elizabeth, born April 8, 1827, married R. S. Scroggin; Hannah, born March 2, 1829, married Henry Reed and died in Iowa, December 2, 1870; Thomas, born April 14, 1831, and died February 19, 1855; Caleb K., born February 14, 1833, and married Ellen, youngest daughter of Carter T. Scroggin, February 11, 1859; John, born March 3, 1835, and died in 1869; Jane, born February 11, 1837, and married A. R. Dalton; Sarah, born September 22, 1841, and married Benjamin Detzler. The widow of John Lucas was married a second time to Michael Mann and died October 9, 1867. Jesse K., brother of John Lucas, was born in 1807, in Greene County, Ohio. He married Jane, daughter of Richard and Mary Bowman. John and Jesse K., brothers, thus married sisters. Jesse K. died December 6, 1874, leaving nine children: Sarah; Richard B.; Abraham H., born July 18, 1833, and married, in 1861, to Mary J. Brock; Mary J., married R. Conoway; Amanda, married J. Nicholson; Marcy, married William Chrystolier; Thomas, died in infancy; Hannah E., married John Roberts; and Phebe. Joseph Lucas, another brother of John, was born in New Jersey and married Sarah Price, who was also born in New Jersey. They first settled in Irish Grove, later in Pekin, and then came to Logan County. His son, George, was one of the head carpenters in the erection of the old State House, now the Court House at Springfield. Thomas Lucas, who married Sarah Hoblit, and came

to Logan County, from Ohio, with the Hoblit family in 1829, has already been mentioned. One of his sons, Allen Lucas, held the office of member of the Legislature from this district in 1880.

Robert Cass entered land in section thirty-two in what is now Mt. Pulaski Township in 1827. He was born in 1768 in North Carolina, was married in 1790 to Lucy Riley, moved to Kentucky, where they had four children and where his wife died in 1809. He married again, his second wife being Mary Boggs. They came to Buffalo Hart Grove in 1826, to which place they afterwards returned, and where Robert Cass died in 1852, and Mary Cass in 1840. James and Ninian R., sons of Robert Cass, remained in this county. The former married Ann Hood. Several years after her death, he married Amanda McKinney. His son, Frank D., was born in 1832 and married Sarah G. Landis in 1858. He practiced medicine in Mt. Pulaski. John Cass was born in 1820, and married Mary J. Burns in 1847. Ninian R. Cass was born in 1806 and married Mary Wade. They had seevn children: Thomas F., died in 1849; George W., married Martha J. Turley; Emily married Daniel Dunn; Lucy, born in 1836, married Strother G. Jones; Caroline, born in 1838; Sarah A., born in 1840, married Simpson Constant; Robert, who died in the service during the Civil War. Mary Wade Cass, the mother, died in 1848, and a few years later, Ninian R. Cass married Elizabeth Swing. He died at Mt. Pulaski in 1872. In 1827, Thomas R. Skinner and Isaac L. Skinner located in what is now Mt. Pulaski township, the former on sections four and five, and the latter on seventeen. Thomas R. Skinner was one of the prominent men of the county. He was elected the first County Surveyor of Logan County and held the office from 1839 to 1843. When the office of County Judge was created in 1849, he was elected first incumbent of that office and served until 1857, the year of his death. In 1827, Samuel Reid, Randolph Rose and John Johnson all entered land in sections eleven and twelve in what is now Eminence Township and near the present location of Mountjoy Station. William Herford, about the same time, entered land in that part of Eminence Township, which was then a part of Tazewell County and which now borders on the McLean County line; Samuel Foster staked out a claim on the east fork of Salt Creek, just east of the present site of Broadwell; and Peter Bashaw and James Garvin and wife, Polly, located in what is now Corwin Township. In 1825, John Musick came from Indiana to this county. He was born in 1807 and married Mary Johnson in 1830.

In the year 1827, Carter T. Scroggin came to what is now Logan County. His father, Humphrey Scroggin, was a native of North Carolina and married Sarah Kirby, a native of Virginia. Humphrey Scroggin had the distinction of serving in the Continental Army, having enlisted at the age of seventeen and serving through the Revo-

lutionary War. He was present and witnessed Lord Cornwallis surrender the British Army to George Washington, at Yorktown. Later, Humphrey Scroggin moved with his family to Kentucky. At the very early date of 1811, they came to what is now Gallatin County, in the State of Illinois. Then it was the Territory of Illinois and contained less than 15,000 white inhabitants. Carter T. Scroggin was born in Kentucky in 1796, and came with his parents to the Territory of Illinois. Here in Gallatin County, he met and married Phebe Shelby, a native of North Carolina, who had come to Illinois with her father, Jacob Shelby. In 1827, Carter and Phebe Scroggin came to what is now Logan County, staked out a claim in the Lake Fork timber, about four miles south of the present site of Mt. Pulaski, and built an unhewn log cabin, with a puncheon floor. In the fall preceding "the deep snow," in 1830-31, he built a comfortable hewed log house on the same site, where passers-by found a hospitable welcome. Carter Scroggin died in 1859, and his wife died in 1876, and both are buried in the Steenbergen Cemetery. They were the parents of the following children: Leonard K., Mary A., Russell L., Humphrey, Esther J., Sarah E., Carter T., Pleasant M., Thomas J., and Ellen C.

Carter Scroggin left 600 acres of valuable land to his children. Of his children, Leonard K. Scroggin is now in his ninety-first year, still hale and hearty. He is today the richest man in Logan County and one of the most extensive owners of Illinois land in the entire state. He was born in Gallatin County, Illinois, January 25, 1819, and came to this county with his parents in 1827. In 1841 he married Levina, daughter of Robert Buckles, who died January 16, 1863. After the death of his first wife, he married Mrs. Rhoda A. Pickering, widow of Thomas Pickering and a daughter of George Girtman. He established the Farmer's Bank in Mt. Pulaski in 1872, and in 1878 built the brick building in which is located the bank, opera house and hotel. He has been the parent of thirteen children: Alfred C., Mary, Elise, Angeline, Phoebe, Sarah, Leonard, Susan, Benjamin, Evaline, Herbert, Thomas A. and Edna. Of the other children of Carter Scroggin, Russell was born in 1823 and was married to Elizabeth Lucas in 1846. To them were born six children. The mother died in 1889. Russell Scroggin was married a second time to Mrs. Stipps. Sarah E. Scroggin was born in 1830, was married to John Lucas and to them were born ten children. She died in Nebraska in 1883. Pleasant M. Scroggin was born in 1835 and was married to Mary Birks in 1863. She died shortly after marriage, leaving no children. Moving to Iowa, Pleasant Scroggin afterwards married Sarah Howard and to them were born nine children. From Iowa, he went to Oregon, where both he and his wife died in the year 1894. Carter T. Scroggin, Jr., was born in 1838, married Emily Ridgeway in 1865, and to them were born

ten children. Mrs. Scroggin died in 1891 and is buried in the Steenbergen cemetery. Mr. Scroggin afterwards married Mrs. Lida Burcham. Humphrey Scroggin was born in 1825, married Sarah Lucas in 1844 and to them were born three children. He died in 1859 and is buried in the Steenbergen Cemetery. Thomas Scroggin was born in 1841, married Rebecca Birks in 1865, and to them were born three children. Ellen Scroggin was born in 1849 and married Caleb Lucas. There also came to this county in 1828, John Scroggin, who was born in 1809, married Emily Turley in 1835 and died in 1873. They had seven children: James K., Lucy M., Sarah, Nancy E., and three who died in infancy. John Scroggin was a veteran in the Black Hawk War.

Charles F. Ewing came to Logan County from Kentucky in 1828 and settled on section fifteen, in what is now Eminence Township. He was one of the most influential men in the early days and at one time owned over 1,500 acres of land in the county. His wife, Mary, accompanied him to Illinois. He was prominent as a Whig in early politics and served the district in the Legislature from 1842 to 1844. He died in 1870. Edward S. Ewing was his son and was born in 1848 and died in 1882. About the same time that Charles F. Ewing settled in Eminence Township, John Ewing settled in the same township, but further south on section thirty-three, just west of the present site of Lawndale. John Ewing was born in 1784 in Eastern Tennessee. In 1804 he volunteered in the Indian campaign and served during the War of 1812. He married Elizabeth Dillard, a native of North Carolina. They lived for a while in White County, Illinois, having come to Illinois while it was yet a territory. Here, Christopher C. Ewing, his son, was born in 1818. When John Ewing and his family settled here, the Indians were their neighbors and were often troublesome, even quarrelsome. The Black Hawk War broke out the year following their settlement, and the oldest son enlisted and served to its close. In the summer of 1835, Christopher C. Ewing and his brother hauled a load of wheat to Chicago. They drove an ox team and were two weeks in making the trip and six weeks in completing the journey home. They sold their wheat at seventy-five cents a bushel and loaded their wagon with salt, sugar, coffee and the like. Chicago was then a small village with two or three grocery stores on the north side of the river, a dry goods store and a grocery store on the south side, the river being spanned by a single bridge. Fort Dearborn was located there, to keep the Indians in check. There was a small store at Bloomington and one at Joliet, also a store at Pekin, but when wheat would bring seventy-five to ninety cents in Chicago, it would only bring fifty to sixty cents in Pekin, while supplies were cheaper in Chicago, hence the settlers would often make the longer trip to market. There were four children in John Ewing's family, beside Christopher C., namely: Osborn and

James, who moved to Kansas; Sidney, who moved to Iowa, and William, who moved to Kansas. Christopher Ewing remained with his parents until his majority. In 1838 he was elected a captain of militia, Thomas R. Skinner being Colonel of the regiment. In 1842 he was married to Margaret Ann Williams. Two years later he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he retained four years. In 1849 his wife died, leaving two children. He was re-married to Adaline Metcalf, who died in 1877. In 1878 he married Elizabeth Ellis, a native of Ohio. Mr. Ewing died February 9, 1887, leaving a widow and twelve children. In 1849 he was elected an Associate Justice to the County Judge, the County Court, under the law in force at that time, consisting of the County Judge and two Associate Justices. He served until 1853. In a letter to the Old Setttlers' Association of the county, Mr. Ewing said:

"I emigrated with my parents from Tazewell County about May 30, 1829. We settled upon the border of Kickapoo, about one mile west of where Lawndale now stands. My father brought with him about 150 head of cattle, besides other stock. We had to settle on raw land, there being little cultivated. We broke sod and planted sod-corn about the twenty-fifth of June, on which to winter our stock. The fall was very favorable and the corn matured well. There was any quantity of blue-stem prairie grass, and of this we availed ourselves abundantly. Yet we had to buy corn and haul it four miles. Cooking stoves were rarely seen and a match hadn't yet been thought of. On our long trips to Chicago, we had to keep a supply of flints, steel, tow and punk." Mr. Ewing died February 9, 1887, leaving a widow, Elizabeth Ewing, and twelve children.

Reference has been before made to Michael Mann, who came with Samuel Hoblit, on a prospecting tour in 1826, returning to Ohio again, but coming back to this county and permanently locating in 1829. His brother Abram accompanied him. Michael Mann was a Baptist preacher and, in 1830, organized the Big Grove Baptist church, one of the first regular church organizations in the county. He also staked out a claim in the lower Lake Fork country. In 1839, he was elected the first Probate Justice of Logan County, being an office analagous to the present County Judge. He was married to the widow of John Lucas, formerly Sarah Bowman. About the year 1828, George D. Sims and William Davenport located east of the present site of Atlanta; Lewis and Luther Barney, George Girtman and John Williams entered land in what is now Mt. Pulaski township; Preston Pendleton and Nicholas Moore in what is now Chester township; Oliver and Phinney Johnson in what is now Eminence township and Champney Pendleton in what is now Corwin township; John Edwards and William Sturdivan also bought out claims in the latter township. Preston

Pendleton and wife, Rebecca, came from Kentucky. They afterwards moved to the Big Grove on the Kickapoo, where Mr. Pendleton died in 1871. George Girtman came from Missouri and the Barneys from Indiana. The former was famous in early times for the excellent buckskin he prepared and was largely worn by the young men. Nicholas Moore afterwards went to Iowa, where he died. Charles Council and Abram Vandeventer came in 1827 or 1828. Solomon and Jeremiah Dixon came from Kentucky, about the same time, locating on Sugar Creek. The former moved to Kansas, where he died in 1897; the latter died in this county. One Zion Sugars built a small corn mill on the Kickapoo in 1828. It was run by water, had one set of stones and was one of the first mills in the county. It was afterwards changed to a saw-mill. Samuel G. Martin came to the county from Ohio, about 1828. He was born in 1805, married Sarah Jane Martin and died in 1884. His wife died in 1844. Their daughter, Helen, married Abram Boughan.

Two other well known pioneers, who came in 1828, were Samuel Evans and Philip Suiter. Samuel Evans was born in 1805 and first located on Salt Creek, in what is now Chester Township. Later he moved to what is now part of the State Asylum Farm, on Salt Creek, near Lincoln. Near this farm he established a ferry, which carried passengers and freight across Salt Creek at the place where the covered bridge is now located, at the foot of Union Cemetery hill. This ferry was famous in early times. The Commissioners of Sangamon County licensed this ferry and allowed Mr. Evans to charge the following rates: "For each man and horse, 12½ cents, each footman, 6¼ cents; each horse, mule or ass, 6¼ cents; each head of neat cattle, 5 cents; each hog, sheep or goat, 2 cents; each road wagon and team, four horses, 50 cents; each two-horse wagon, carriage or ox team, 25 cents; and each one horse gig, wagon or vehicle, 18¼ cents." Jacob G. Warrick was Mr. Evan's bondsman and the latter was charged a tax of two dollars a year, for the privilege of conducting the ferry. In the thirties, this ferry was supplanted by a toll bridge, reference to which will be found in another chapter. Samuel Evans died March 30, 1847, being but forty-five years of age. His wife, Lucy Evans, died January 24, 1863, at the age of fifty-four. Both are buried in Union Cemetery at Lincoln. One standing by Mr. Evans' grave can see the exact spot, just below it, and over the brow of the beautiful hill, where the rude ferry, which he operated in early days, carried the early settlers to and fro across the waters,—a fitting location indeed for his last resting place. Three children of Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Eliza, Polly and Archer, all dying in their youth are also buried by their parents' side. Philip Suiter, above referred to, was the original Rocky Ford man. He located south of the ford and established in an early day, a ferry across

Salt Creek at that place. The records of the Commissioners' Court of Sangamon County show that the following rates were allowed him: "For each man and horse, 12½ cents; each footman, 6¼ cents; each single horse, 6¼ cents; each head of neat cattle, 3 cents; each hog, sheep or goat, 2 cents; each wagon and team of four head of brutes, 50 cents; each additional yoke or span, 6¼ cents; each two-horse wagon or pleasure carriage, 25 cents." The license concludes, "when the river overflows a second bank, on the south side, and after sun-down and before sunrise, double these rates," whatever that meant.

Shortly after John Reed located in the county, he went back east and on his return, his brother-in-law, Abraham Altic, and the family of the latter, came with Mr. Reed. Abraham Altic was a native of Pennsylvania, as was also his wife, Elizabeth. They moved from Pennsylvania to Kentucky and from there to this county in 1829, locating on Sugar Creek, where they built a log house and remained all winter. They then bought the McClure place on Salt Creek, where the first ferry in Logan County was established. Mr. Altic brought many head of stock with him, but they all died in one season. Out of Mr. Altic's family of ten, all but one were sick, at one and the same time, with fever and ague. In 1835, they moved to section ten, in what is now West Lincoln township, where Mr. Altic died in 1844, aged fifty-six. His widow lived until 1882, and died at the home of her son Abraham, at the age of ninety-four. Most of the children died in early youth. Elizabeth married David Eveland. John Altic, born in Kentucky in 1825, came with his parents in 1829. He was an early Methodist preacher. He married Nancy Jane, daughter of Peter and Lucinda Rudolph. Peter and Lucinda Rudolph and family came from Virginia to White County, Illinois, at a very early day, and came to this county about the time of the "deep snow." With them also came David Rudolph, a brother of Peter. Lucinda Rudolph died in 1844 and Peter Rudolph died in Missouri in 1885. They had five sons in the Union Army, one son, Henry, being killed at Atlanta, Ga., in 1863. Another son, Jacob T. Rudolph, settled in Lincoln one year after it was laid out as a town. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1873 and has held the position continuously ever since. About 1829, John Downey, a well known pioneer, located on section thirty-three in what is now Atlanta township, just south of the present site of Atlanta. In the same township, about the same time, entries of land were made by Allen McCoy, William Copeland, Samuel Roberts, William Barr and Valentine A. Sablett. In addition, entries of land were made, in 1829, by Charles Barney, Charles Brady and Abraham Lucas in what is now Mt. Pulaski township; Andrew Lee in what is now Chester; Henry Kim in East Lincoln; Oliver and Nathaniel P. Johnson, David G. Thompson, John G. Adams, Caty Mishler, Finis Ewing and James Pierce in Eminence;

Abraham Bowman in Elkhart; George M. Cowardin, Jason White and Isaac Montgomery in Broadwell; Henry Lantis, Jr., and William McGraw in West Lincoln; William Hickman, Peter Nash and Joseph G. Walker in what is now Corwin township. William Ryan, familiarly known as "Pap" Ryan, came from Kentucky, with his family, about the same time. He was a well known character in early days. He afterwards died in Missouri. Zachariah Martin located in what is now Corwin township. He was born in Virginia, moved to Ohio and married Elizabeth Price, a native of Virginia. Both he and his wife died in this county, at the age of seventy-two and eighty-four respectively. They were survived by three children: Mary, who married J. Langston and moved to Missouri; Mrs. Rachel Price and Zachariah. The latter was born in 1823 and was married to Margaret Baughan, daughter of Berryman Baughan, who died in 1848.

About 1829 or 1830, David Sims came here from Morgan County, Ill. He was born in Virginia in 1801, came to Kentucky in 1819, where he married Elizabeth Elston in 1822. They came to Morgan County in 1825, bringing themselves, three children and their worldly possessions, in a three-wheeled cart. Four or five years later, they came to this county, Elijah Friend coming with them. Each made a claim and built a cabin. A note of hand of his is yet in the family, which he gave for a loan of 75 cents, the money being used for postage on three letters. His first plow had a wooden mold-board and his first cart had wheels sawed off the end of oak logs, a foot thick at the hubs and beveled down to three inches at the rim. When not greased, its squeak could be heard a great distance. In 1846, he gave ten milch cows for a spoke wagon. Fat steers weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, sold at $16, and all other live stock in prooprtion. In 1838, his house and all contents burned. He died in 1880 and his wife in 1872. John Metcalf came from North Carolina to Illinois, when Illinois was still a territory. He was born in the former state, in 1798, and came, with his parents, to what is now Saline County, Ill., in 1807. In 1830, he moved with his family to what is now Logan County, and settled on the Kickapoo, five miles north and one mile east of the present site of Lincoln, where he died in 1851. He left thirteen children. He took an active part in securing a division of Sangamon County and as a result, the creation of Logan County. His son, John S. Metcalf, was postmaster at Lincoln, from 1861 to 1869. R. Metcalf and I. Metcalf entered land on section 32, in what is now Eminence township, T. Metcalf on section three, of what is now West Lincoln township, and William J. Metcalf in East Lincoln township.

Solomon Wood entered a claim, in 1829, close to Rocky Ford. He was a well known pioneer and was Coroner of Logan County from 1840 to 1844. Reuben B. Ewing entered land, the same year, on section

three, in what is West Lincoln township. He was also a prominent man in the county, being County Judge from 1857 to 1869. He was born in Tennessee, in 1801, and came to White County, Ill., in 1809, and from that county to what is now Logan County in 1830. Soon after entering land here, he went to Moultrie County, where he was elected to the Legislature. Returning to Logan County, he was elected County Judge as before stated. He died July 10, 1876. Joseph Pence entered land in what is now Corwin township, in 1830. His daughter, Elizabeth, came with him, and was married to George Lucas in 1837. Mr. Lucas died in 1895. The first land entries in Prairie Creek were made in 1830, the first patents being taken out by Hiram Watson and J. Williams. About the same time, Andrew Scott, John Slatton and Stephen Jones entered land, in what is now Atlanta township; Gershorn Payne and John Downing, in Chester township; Thomas Stroud, Tavern B. and M. R. Anderson, George W. Miles, Charles Council and Joseph Reece, in Eminence township; John C. and Edmund D. Taylor and Benjamin Hider, in West Lincoln township and Preston Pendleton and James Breeding, in what is now Corwin township. George W. Read came with his parents to the county about the time of "the deep snow" and now resides in Lincoln. He was Supervisor for Broadwell township for a number of years.

Andrew Brock and wife came to the county about 1829. He was born in North Carolina, moved to Ohio, later to Indiana, then to Illinois. He settled at Big Grove, near the present site of Atlanta. He died in 1863 and his wife died in 1858. The Kickapoo Indian trail ran close to the Brock home and they had a camp near what is now the Fairview Church. A neighbor of the Brocks was one day attacked by five wolves. Their son, William N. Brock, born in 1829, married Francis Scott. After her death, he married Katherine Robinson. Francis M. Brock was born in Indiana, in 1819, was married in 1840, to Mary Ackerson, who was born in 1822. He was married a second time to Mary McElhiney. About the same year, Eli Fletcher entered land, in what is now Chester township. He was born in Kentucky in 1800. In 1828, he married Marion McKay, born in 1808 in Virginia. Shortly after the marriage, Mr. Fletcher rode on horseback, from Kentucky to this county. The first winter was passed in an unfinished log cabin, but in 1830, he erected a hewed log house, which his family occupied until 1876, when it burned. He died in 1858 and his wife in 1878. They left five surviving children: Ann E.; Moses H.; Martin V.; Mary and Sarah. Nathan Barnett and Milton Rayburn came to what is now Corwin township, the winter before "the deep snow." Robert Rayburn, the father of Milton, had entered land in the county, about a year previous. Robert Rayburn died, at the home of his son, in 1836. Robert Rayburn was born in Kentucky in 1799 and, in 1821, married Jane

Barnett, also a native of Kentucky. Three children accompanied them to this county: Robert, Nathan and Jones, the youngest a babe in arms. Milton settled in Irish Grove, but in what is now Logan County. He died in 1872, his wife having died several years previous. Of their children, born in Kentucky, Robert was born in 1826, served in the Mexican War, was postmaster at Middletown in 1864, and married Isabelle R. Snyder in 1848. She died in 1878. Robert Rayburn died Oct. 10, 1910. Nathan removed to Iowa and James to Menard County. Two other children, born in this county, were Lucinda, who married David Stone and Elizabeth, who married Henry Post. Joseph H. Rayburn also came from Kentucky and located east of the present site of Middletown. He was married to Rachel Bird. Seven children were born to them: Ann H., who married Henry Snyder; William J., who married Eliza Jane Baxter and moved to Oregon; Logan B., who married Martha E. Boyce; John M.; Malvina J., who died in infancy; George T., who married Mary E. Kelsey, in 1864; and Margaret S.

James and Brooks Randolph, brothers, also came to Logan County just before "the deep snow." James Randolph was born in Virginia in 1806 and 1824, married Nancy Maria Woodward, who was born in Virginia in 1807. He died in 1852, leaving seven surviving children: Francis J., William P., James S., Willoughby T., Valentine C., Nancy A. and David C. Mrs. Randolph died in 1878. William Randolph also settled in the county, about the same time. He was born in Virginia in 1792 and died in 1867; his wife was Matilda Kearns, who was born in North Carolina, in 1797, and died in 1863. Willoughby H. Randolph, born in 1820, was a son of William Randolph, and married Louisa, daughter of James Barr. John, Theodore and Robert Lawrence also located about the time of the "deep snow." Theodore Lawrence was born in Virginia, in 1800, and married Eliza Ann Tabor, born in Ohio in 1807. He died in 1861, and his wife in 1884. John Lawrence was born in Virginia, in 1802. A son of Theodore Lawrence, Charles S., was a member of the Legislature, from this district, in 1882. James Barr came from Tennessee in 1829. He was born in that state in 1808. He enlisted in the Black Hawk War in 1832 and served during that conflict. He was married, in 1826, to Margaret Houchins, who was Kentucky born in 1808. He died in 1877, leaving nine children: Levisa, Nancy, Lucinda, Melissa, George, Philadelphia, Mary, Eliza and Olive. Abel Larison also came about this time. He was born in Ohio in 1823, was married in 1843 to Julia Stevens, who was also born in Ohio, in 1825. They had ten children: James, John, Francis, Thomas J., Abel, Adam, Leander, Mary, Araline and Anna. Alfred and Edmond Sams were also two well known pioneers who came from Tennessee and located here ahead of the big snow. John Shoup and Samuel Martin were also early settlers. The former born in 1802, married

Hannah Martin in 1829, and was the father of nine children. He was a member of the first Board of Commissioners of Logan County. He died in 1865, his wife having preceded him two years before. Samuel Martin was born in Ohio in 1813 and located on Salt Creek, in what is now Mt. Pulaski township. He was married in 1838, to Nancy Roberts, who was born in Virginia in 1818. He had one son, John Darwin.

Among others who are said to have located here prior to "the deep snow" were William Jones, Samuel Key, James Taylor, Hugh Depriest, Charles Harper, Hugh Collins, Drury Martin, John Huston, Solomon and Barnabas Blue, Samuel Myers, Harry Crocker, David Laughery, James Morrow, Henry, William and J. D. Dement, Joseph Bowles, Stephen Moore, William Stallings, Peter J. Cowardin, Chauncey Speers, Felix Jones, Hiram Chapin, Abraham Hamilton, William Hutchinson, Joseph Rodgers, Joseph Clifton, Jeremiah Bentley, Mathew Martin, Ezra Martin, Daniel P. Bryan, Gabriel Watt, George Clark, John and William Turner, Anthony Ridgeway, Samuel McGarvey, Josiah Seybold, Philip B. Miles, Reddick Council, John Patton, Alfred S. Brien, Coleman Gaines, William Miller, James Meadows, Hudson Low, William A. Stone, Hiram S. Allen, Samuel C. Hagans, Thomas P. Fletcher, Elias W. Walls and George Price. It is not pretended that an absolutely complete list of all the early pioneers of Logan County has been given. The "deep snow" of 1830-31, which will be described in the next chapter, marks a sort of an era in the county's early settlement. By a rule long ago established by the Old Settlers' Association of Logan County, those who located in the county, prior to the "deep snow," are classed as pioneers or "snow-birds." It has been the object of the writer, in this chapter on early settlement, to give a brief sketch of the settlement of the leading families, whose progenitors were "snow birds" and pioneers and came before the "deep snow." If any have been omitted, or if some mentioned have not been given the prominence which they deserve, it is due to the fact that their descendants have not taken the necessary pains to preserve or publish ancestral records, where the same could, with reasonable effort, be secured.

CHAPTER VII.

IN THE THIRTIES.

The "deep snow" of the winter of 1830-31, to which reference has already been had, was not only one of the most remarkable meteorological phenomena ever experienced in Central Illinois, but it marked a dating point, for every antecedent or subsequent event, in the history of the early settlers. "Before" or "after the deep snow" was a chronological expression, similar to the much later one of, "before" or "after the war." The snow began to fall in the latter part of November and continued to fall, until it reached a depth of three feet or more on the level. Then came a rain, with the weather so cold, that the rain froze as it fell, forming a crust of ice, over this great depth of snow, nearly, but not quite, strong enough, to bear up the weight of a man; and finally, over this crust of ice, came a few inches of light snow. The clouds passed away and the wind came down, from the northwest, with extraordinary ferocity. For weeks, the mercury was no higher, any morning, than twelve degrees below zero. The air was filled with flying snow, which blinded the eyes, and almost stopped the breath of any one who attempted to face it. The settlers were all largely from regions to the south of this, had never experienced anything of this kind and were wholly unprepared for it. It is not difficult, therefore, to give due credence to the stories of suffering and destitution which its prolonged visitation entailed.

When the storm came, it found most of the corn, standing on the stalks. The fall had been warm and wet, and the settlers had been in no hurry to gather the corn. They were so unprepared for such an extreme season, that it became almost impossible, in many cases, to obtain bread for family use, although amid stacks of wheat and fields of corn. Few had any milling done, and all sorts of devices were used to reduce what little grain that could be dug out of the snow into anything resembling bread. Watermills, few as they were, were frozen and stopped. Roads were obliterated and it was useless to make new ones in the snow, for the drifts filled them up as fast as made. Stock perished for want of sustenance, as also did hogs and poultry, in great numbers.

Nearly all kinds of game were destroyed, especially the deer, which being unable to run in the snow, fell an easy prey to the hunter and his dogs. Prairie chickens, with their well known habits of roosting on the ground, were destroyed by hundreds. Apple and peach trees were invariably killed. Prior to the "deep snow," this section was considered the greatest fruit country known, but since the "deep snow," it has never recovered its prestige in this regard. It is also a well known fact, that cotton was grown in what is now Logan County, prior to this remarkable weather, but none since. David England, who settled in Sangamon County, close to the present Logan County line, said in 1870: "Previous to 1831, we raised plenty of cotton, without cultivation, all we wanted, but after the deep snow, there was a change in climate, and it has not been the same since, as every old settler can testify. My father had a cotton gin, which consisted of two rollers turned by hand." Cotton was raised in considerable quantities in the Buckles' settlement in the Lake Fork country, before the "deep snow" as before noted in the chapter on early settlement. Elisha Primm, of Sangamon County, used to relate that his father built a cotton gin in 1822. He said that from the time the first settlers came into the county, until 1831, this was as good a cotton country as Georgia. He said that this was attested by men familiar with cotton growing in the south. Elisha attended the gin built by his father, which was run by horse power. The people brought cotton to be ginned, from all distances up, to twenty miles. Sometimes it would accumulate on his hands, until he would have as much as three thousand pounds. The price for ginning was a toll of one pound in every eight, after the cotton was ginned. It sold from 12 to 16 2/3 cents per pound and occasionally higher. But after the "deep snow," he said that the seasons appeared to shorten, and cotton was generally bitten by the frost before it had time to mature, and cotton raising was abandoned.

John Buckles, during his lifetime, said that though only nine years of age, he remembered the "deep snow" quite vividly. He described it as follows: "The snow began falling about Christmas and continued until it was three feet deep on the level, and four or six feet deep where it drifted. A cold wave, following the snow, froze the surface into a thick hard crust, strong enough to bear the weight of team and sled. Deer and wild turkeys became so tame, through desire for food, that they ventured near enough to the cabin of the pioneers, in some instances, to be fed from the door. Before the opening of spring, much wild game was killed, by the merciless wolf or perished from starvation. Families not having prepared for such a trying time, and being housed only in open-built huts, were in many cases frozen to death, while others suffered cruelly from lack of food. The difficulties and adversities through which the people of that winter passed, and the

misery and suffering they underwent, are indescribable and inconceivable, and those who survived it and are yet living, recall to memory or speak of it, with ghastly recollection of its horrors." Christopher C. Ewing, in writing to the Old Settlers' Association, about the "deep snow," said: "During this winter, we had to hitch two or three yoke of oxen, to a sled, to drive out into the field, and get some corn for ourselves and the stock; and we would find our trails, completely covered up, on our return. The snow was two or three feet deep, on a level. Sun-dogs followed the sun all day, and the weather was bitterly cold. We got through the winter with a lot of poor stock."

James Randolph, at the Old Settlers' meeting in 1875, said that he came to the county, with a colony of fifty persons; that they came from a warm country and the men spent the fall in hunting, instead of finishing their cabins and that only two cabins had chimneys when the big snow came; that by spring forty-nine of the fifty were in the two cabins that had chimneys, one having died; that nearly all were sick, they had no doctor, and a number of the settlers became discouraged with the outlook and went back home. Samuel Hoblit used to relate that he moved into his new log house, near the present site of Atlanta, "the day of the commencement of the deep snow," that the house was somewhat open, not having had it finished and "that the snow of that long winter, lasting eighty days, without a thaw, continually drifted in, until, under the bed, it reached the cords, where it became packed and was allowed to remain until spring." David Ward Clark, one of the first presidents of the Old Settlers' Association, is authority for the statement that, during the winter of the deep snow, the house tops were covered with prairie chickens, which died by the thousands. Jacob H. Judy, in his lifetime, always claimed that the snow was five feet deep, on an average, and drifted, in places, to fifteen and twenty feet. Ford Ewing used to relate that during this period, he, and his brother, ran down eleven half starved, scrawny deer, which they afterwards fattened, but could not domesticate. This great snowfall produced constant sleighing for nine weeks, and when, at last, warm rains and sunshine prevailed, the roads remained as lines of ice, which disappeared but gradually. The streams were raised, by the melting snow, to an unusual height, and thus passed away this epoch-marking event.

THE SUDDEN FREEZE.

About five years after the "deep snow," or to be exact, on December 20, 1836, another meteorological event occurred, in the history of the county, which has likewise not been surpassed, since that time. This event was known as the "sudden freeze." Rain and sleet had been falling in the early afternoon, when without warning, a strong

wind, traveling at the rate of at least seventy miles an hour, accompanied by a deep, bellowing sound, with its icy blast, swept over the county, and everything was instantly frozen hard. The water of the little pools in the roads froze in waves, sharp-edged and pointed, as the gale had blown it. Chickens, pigs and other animals were frozen in their tracks. Wagon wheels, ceasing to roll, were frozen to the ground. Men, going to their barns or fields, in slush and water, a short distance from their houses, returned a few minutes later, walking on the ice. Some caught out on horseback, were frozen to their saddles. Ice was frozen in streams, from six inches to a foot thick, in a few hours. John Buckles, of Mt. Pulaski, gave the following version of this event, during his lifetime: "On the morning of the sudden change, it was warm, the atmosphere was saturated with moisture and on the ground was a light layer of snow. About noon, rain began to fall for a time, when without a moment's warning, an icy wave swept down from the north, freezing everything as it went. Under foot, was a slush of snow and water, but in less time than it takes to write it, the polar blast converted it into solid ice. Carter T. Scroggin, who was on his road from a neighboring mill, in an old durbin, was struck by the frigid wind. The top of his durbin was removed and his horse faced in the opposite direction. Realizing the peril of his situation and knowing that if he did not find shelter immediately death would claim him, he drove rapidly in search of some friendly cabin, which he found in time to save his life. Those who had the misfortune to be overtaken by this icy terror and were unable to find shelter, quickly succumbed and much stock was numbered among the frozen victims."

Christopher C. Ewing, of Lawndale, now deceased, reporting this event, said: "In December of 1836, our pioneers experienced another severe change in the atmosphere and lost heavily of their stock and poultry, and in some cases their own lives. The snow had been falling for a day or two, when a drizzling rain set in, which continued until about two o'clock, in the afternoon, melting the snow and converting it into a thin, mushy ice. Suddenly, there came a mighty, rushing wind from the northwest, which roared at a distance, like a hurricane, and froze everything in its course. The water on the ponds was frozen in waves and all who were out, suffered more or less, as in an hour, the mercury changed from forty degrees above to thirty degrees below. This severe weather continued three days and resulted in much sickness throughout the country." J. T. Hackney in an Old Settlers' talk at the annual meeting, recalled the sudden change. "The earth was wet from recent rains," said he, "when suddenly a cold wind came, which seemed to whiten the earth. Three of us were caught in this storm and the ice becoming thicker and thicker and the cold more intense, we were compelled to stop at the house of Alfred Sams for safety."

Ezekiel Bowman, one of the early sheriffs of the county, used to say that after the sudden freeze, he found frogs frozen, with their mouths open, and he verily believed that the change was so sudden, they didn't have time to close them. John Hepperly, of Lincoln, illustrated the suddenness of the change, by saying that it was "sudden as a clap of thunder." The father of Abe Larison had a narrow escape from death, at the time, his clothing being frozen on him and he frozen to the saddle, when he arrived at his home. Many cases of subsequent death among the early settlers were due to exposure during the storm, and much sickness followed.

James Harvey Hildreth, who died in Mt. Pulaski township in 1858, underwent such an amount of suffering, during this sudden change, that, in after years, he rarely ever cared to refer to it. He came to this country in 1833, and was engaged in cattle trading. At this time, he was a stout and rugged young man, of about twenty-four years of age. In December of 1836, he, in company with a young man, by the name of Frame, started, on horseback, for Chicago. On the day of the sudden freeze, they had entered the border of a large prairie, in the northern part of the state, and the next timber was many miles distant. It had rained all morning, and the earth was covered with water. They encountered a slough, containing so much water, they did not like to attempt passing through it. In order to head the slough, they rode some miles in a northeasterly direction, and having crossed it, turned northwest, to regain their course. That was about the middle of the afternoon. It suddenly ceased raining and the cold wave came, in all its fury, from the northwest, striking them square in the face. They were then out of sight of any human habitation, and their horses became absolutely unmanageable. They drifted with the wind or across it, until dark closed in upon them. The cold becoming intenser, death seemed to be imminent. As a last resort, they decided to kill their horses, take out the entrails and crawl into the carcass, as a protection against the cold. They dismounted, killed Frame's horse first, disemboweled it and both crawled into the carcass, as far as they could, and remained there until midnight. The animal heat, by this time, having been dissipated, they crawled out, with the intention of slaughtering Hildreth's horse. In some way, however, they lost the only knife they had, and could not find it in the darkness. They then huddled about the living horse, until about four o'clock in the morning. By that time Frame had become so benumbed by the cold, that he sank to sleep and while in this stupor, froze to death.

Mr. Hildreth, in the meantime, kept from freezing, by jumping about. As soon as it was daylight, he mounted his horse and started in search of shelter. In mounting, he dropped his hat, but was afraid to dismount and get it, for fear he would not have strength to mount

again. Bareheaded, he rode about, until he reached the bank of a stream, supposed to be the Vermillion River. Seeing a house on the opposite shore, he made an outcry, which brought the occupant out. This did him little good, for the occupant, whose name turned out to be Benjamin Russ, was one of those inhuman outlaws, who were occasionally to be met with in the timber. Russ yelled to Hildreth, that he could not do anything for him. A canoe was lying tied to the opposite shore, but he affected to be afraid of the running ice. Hildreth then offered him a large sum, if he would cut a tree and let it fall over the stream, so that he could cross. Russ still refused and directed Hildreth to a grove, which he said was a mile distant, where he would find a house. He went, but it was five miles, and the house proved to be a deserted cabin. He then returned to Russ' house and called for help and was again refused. He then dismounted, crawled to the bank, found that the ice had closed, and was strong enough to bear him and crawled over. Arriving at the fence, the brutal owner of the place refused to help him. Hildreth tumbled over the fence, crawled to the bank and laid down near the fire. He was allowed to lie there, until four o'clock that afternoon, but no assistance was given him, either by Russ or his wife. Finally, some hog drovers came along and moved him to another house, where he was properly cared for. Afterwards, the settlers of the neighborhood, hearing of the inhumanity of Russ, decided to mete out severe punishment but Russ and his wife fled the country. Mr. Hildreth always expressed the belief, that his offering to pay liberally, for cutting down a tree across the river, led them to think that he had a large sum of money, and that, if, by their neglect, he perished, they could obtain it. Mr. Hildreth was conveyed back to the house of his brother in Vermillion County, where all his toes were amputated from both feet and the bones of all his fingers, except one joint of the thumb, on his right hand, which enabled him to hold a pen or drover's whip. His left foot never healed entirely and nearly twenty-two years after his misfortune his leg had to be amputated below the knee. This healed, but his lungs, already diseased, caused his death as before stated.

METEORIC SHOWER OF 1833.

On the night of Nov. 13, 1833, there occurred in this section of the state, a remarkable shower of meteors, stars apparently falling like rain from the clouds. Mr. Ewing, in his Old Settlers' reminiscences, said: "In November of 1833, was witnessed what was called a meteoric shower, which in grandeur surpassed the great snow. From midnight until daylight, there was a blaze of meteors, as thick as snow-flakes and apparently everything was on fire. Some thought the end of the world had come and many got together and held prayer meetings." Robert

Cass, another pioneer, thus described it: "Rising early as was my custom, I had proceeded but a little way from the house, when I discovered all the stars apparently in motion, shooting here and there, with a brilliancy that lit up the heavens and earth. This continued until the sun rose. The Sangamo Journal of Nov. 16, 1833, commenting on this phenomena, said: "At three o'clock, a. m., the whole atmosphere was lit up by what appeared to be the falling of myriads of meteors or shooting stars. At times the appearance was not inaptly compared to the falling of a shower of fire. The air was entirely calm and free from clouds. The scene presented was one of extraordinary sublimity and excited intense admiration in all who beheld it."

HARD TIMES.

In 1837, there came a killing financial frost. The state banks suspended specie payment and hard times set in with severity. From that time on until about 1845, the early settlers experienced greater financial embarrassment than at any other time in the previous history of the county. Money was an almost unknown commodity, all business was transacted through the means of trade or barter, flour for its value in meal, a yoke of oxen for a horse, a half dozen hogs for a cow, and so on. Many were the straits to which the settlers were led, to make both ends meet. The prices of such articles as the people had to buy rapidly advanced, while that of which they had to sell as rapidly declined. Sugar sold for 16 2/3 cents per pound, coffee for 25 cents; calico or prints for 50 cents per yard. Hogs brought from one dollar to $1.25 per hundred pounds, and wheat about 20 cents per bushel.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S VISIT.

In June of 1837, Daniel Webster, the famous orator and statesman, passed through what is now Logan County, on his way from Springfield, via Peoria and Chicago, to the East. Mr. Webster made a Western trip that year, with his wife and a niece. He was a guest for several days of Gov. Joseph Duncan, at his home in Jacksonville, where Mr. Webster delivered an address. Springfield had just been chosen the capital and Mr. Webster and party accompanied Gov. Duncan, from Jacksonville to the new capital. From thence, Mr. Webster's party proceeded to Peoria and from Peoria to Chicago. All this trip throughout Illinois was made by stage, it being before the day of railroads. The route was through the village of Middletown, which had been laid out five years previous. Just as the stage was leaving Middletown, an accident happened to the vehicle and a delay of several hours was necessary to make repairs. Soon Mr. Webster's identity became known, and

he was soon surrounded by the few inhabitants of the new town, who were anxious to catch a glimpse of so distinguished a personage. A subscription school in the village was dismissed, that the children might see him, and it is stated that he responded to a request for a speech, in a few words, principally directed to the children, on the benefits of early education.

THE TOWN LOT CRAZE.

The year 1836 culminated in the great town-lot craze, which spread like wildfire over the length and breadth of Illinois. The rapid rise of Chicago started the boom. From a mere trading post in 1830, it had grown into a city of several thousand souls. The story of sudden fortunes there made, in the increased values of land, first aroused wonder and then aroused the gambling instinct for sudden gain. Town after town was laid out, each advertising its rare attractions, throughout the East, and holding its lots at fancy prices. Chicago became a great market for the sale of these lots, the plats of towns projected for hundreds of miles around being taken there and offered for sale. Other plats were sent East. It was said at the time that the staple articles of Illinois export, were town lots and there was danger of crowding the state with towns, to the exclusion of land for the tilling of the soil. The East had caught the mania and Illinois was supplying the goods. Vessels came to Chicago loaded with eager investors who returned home with town lots. New towns were laid out in every direction to meet the insatiate demand; towns in impassable marshes, and towns in the heart of solemn woods. Stakes of surveyors whitened the unbroken plains, where wolves howled and wild cats roamed undisturbed, and the bounds therein fixed were industriously harked, by velvet-tongued salesmen, in the marts of Boston and New York. The early settlers themselves loaded up with more town lots than they could pay for. They became town lot poor. And all in the belief that all of these paper towns would blossom into populous cities and the holders of lots therein would become fabulously rich.

BLOOMINGDALE.

In this time of wild excitement, Logan County had her full share. Probably the most famous and for awhile the most successful of these boom towns, was the town of Bloomingdale, which was located in the southwest portion of what is now Eminence township, about five miles north of the present site of Lincoln and three miles west of the present site of Lawndale. Its history reads like a romance and a town plat recorded among the archives of Logan County, transcribed from the records of Tazewell County, of which that portion of Logan County was then a part, is all that is left of a series of transactions, which for

a time excited the staid residents of the historic old town of Providence, in the Yankee State of Rhode Island. For many of the details herein given, the writer is indebted to Dr. G. M. Angell, of Atlanta, who compiled an account of the settlement, for the Historical Society of Logan County, in 1901, these details being supplemented by research of an individual character.

Along about 1835, a gentleman connected with President Jackson's administration and a relative of Justice Ellsworth, then Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, wrote an interesting and glowing account of Central Illinois, with its wonderful prairies, its timber and its streams and the mighty possibilities that were surely in store for this Eden of the new world. This book was read throughout New England and set the country wild over the prospects for settlement and development. As a result, an association was formed in Providence, Rhode Island, bearing the name of "The Smithfield Emigration Association, of Providence, Rhode Island," and its incorporators were respectively, Jonathan B. Nichols, Seth Padelford and John B. Read. Nathan B. Sprague was also a leading man in this Association and he was sent out to view the land. He brought with him one Dr. Usher Parsons, a geologist and a skilled surgeon, who had served with distinction in the War of 1812, with Commodore Perry, "on Lake Erie's broad expanse." While here, Sprague and Usher boarded with Thomas Fletcher. These men reported favorably upon the country and were directed to proceed at once to enter claims, on behalf of the Association, in whatever portion of the country they deemed the most desirable for the location of a colony. While in Pekin, they met Reuben Ewing, afterwards Judge of the Logan County Court, and upon his advice, decided that the most suitable location was between Kickapoo and Sugar Creeks, which in their report, they denominated as rivers. They thereupon entered 1,600 acres of land, extending from east of what is now Lawndale, to Rocky Ford, between Kickapoo and Sugar Creeks, extending out on the prairie on both sides, to Delavan prairie in one direction and south of Kickapoo, in the other, and the Association, in due time, received a government patent for this land, signed by the President of the United States, Andrew Jackson.

The next step was to divide the land into eighty acre tracts and the next step was to plat the town, which was to be the nucleus of the proposed colony. The new town was given the euphonious name of Bloomingdale. It was surveyed by Thomas C. Wilson, Deputy Surveyor of Tazewell County, and the proprietors named were Richard Ackman, Wm. Rankin, Thomas P. Fletcher and George Cottingham, well known early settlers, who were interested in the enterprise. The original town was platted with 63 blocks, and was located on sections 29 and 32, in township twenty-one north, range 2 west. It provided

for a public square and a market place, and its streets were respectively named, Washington, LaFayette, Franklin, Madison, Jefferson, Adams, Jackson, Monroe, Elm, Walnut, Liberty, Center, Richmond, Tremont and Market. The plat was recorded Aug. 5, 1836. One year later, an addition of 16 blocks was platted by the Smithfield Association. The Association began advertising at once throughout the East. The plan adopted, was as follows: Stock was sold in the Association at $100 a share, and each share of stock entitled the holder to one eighty-acre tract and one lot in Bloomingdale. The colonists were expected to live in Bloomingdale and go out from there, to farm their lands. All names of stockholders were put into a wheel and all the eighty-acre tracts were numbered and the numbers put in another wheel. A name was drawn from the first wheel, and a number from the second and a deed of the tract corresponding to the number drawn, was made out to the party, whose name was so drawn. Colonies were to emigrate in three installments, during the three successive years.

The first installment started in the spring of 1837. They were called "the advance guard" and were to get everything ready for the others who were to follow. They were all men. They had some farming implements and came overland, in "prairie schooners," until they reached the Ohio River, when they loaded their "schooners" on flat boats and came down the Ohio to the Mississippi, up the latter stream to the mouth of the Illinois and then up the Illinois to Pekin. Most of the colonists were clerks, mechanics and factory hands, from the cities, and unused to rural life, to say nothing of the hardships of the frontier. On arriving in what is now Logan County, they threw up little sod fences around their tracts and on these they planted trees. They built few houses. The season was a wet one and soon they were attacked with chills and fever, ague and kindred diseases. Scores of them died. Those who had some money with them, started back east, with long tales of woe. Arriving back in Rhode Island, they described conditions and punctured the Bloomingdale boom, in and around Providence. They referred to Pekin as "Deathville," because so many died there. The idea got abroad that no white man could live in Illinois, the colony project was abandoned and neither the second nor third installment ever left the shores of New England. Still a few remained, and battled with the rigors of the new country. Among them was Stephen Beverly, R. K. Webster and others.

In 1838, however, another effort was made to resuscitate the colony idea. Two partners, in the manufacturing business in Providence, Morse and Hayden, got a few others to try the experiment. A saw mill was started by Esten and Stacey. One or two stores were opened in Bloomingdale. R. K. Webster began a grocery store in a log building. A Mr. Cunningham started a log dry goods store, with Anthony

N. Dills as clerk. A frame school house was erected and three or four log dwellings built. Later three men, Esten, Phillips and Hawkins, who had loaned money to the first colonists and had lost it, bought up the interests of those who had returned East, began another Bloomingdale boom in and about Providence. They got out flaming advertisements of the new town. One of them had a picture of steamers and sailing craft anchored at a wharf, and bore this legend: "Bloomingdale is at the head of navigation of the Kickapoo River." An old resident states that he was in Providence, R. I., about this time and heard a street corner orator, descanting on the beauties of Bloomingdale. Among other things he said Bloomingdale was situated between two rivers, Sugar River and Kickapoo River, that these rivers were less than two miles apart and that a highway, 100 yards wide, had been built from river's edge to river's edge. Despite this booming, however, the project was a failure. Yet even as late as 1842, Bloomingdale lots were bought and sold, among the early settlers, in large numbers. Subsequently the eighty-acre tracts and the town lots were largely sold for taxes and purchasers were able to reinforce their title by sending east, to the original owners, and getting quit claim deeds from them, for a song. Abstracts of title to scores of farms in Logan County, today, will be found to contain transfers of Bloomingdale tracts and lots, but nothing remains of the original town, but an occasional rock now and then. The Bloomingdale school house, built within a short distance of the old site, still perpetuates the name.

TOWN OF ALBANY.

Another boom town was that of Albany. It was located near Rocky Ford, on the west half of the southeast quarter of section six, and the west half of the northeast quarter of section seven, in township nineteen, north, range three west. The proprietors were John Wright and John Donavan and it was surveyed June 16, 1836, by no less a personage than *Abraham Lincoln,* later President of the United States. Salt Creek divided the proposed new city into two parts, thus providing excellent drainage, besides giving the city advertising value, in being located upon a running river. The town as laid out contained fourteen blocks, six belonging to Wright and eight to Donavan. As far as known, the town was always a paper town, no buildings having been erected therein, but the original lot sale was good and transfers of lots continued down, until the fifties, two lots having been sold in 1852, by Ezekiel Bowman to Henry Peck. The lots were not high priced, as the following figures, annexed to the names of certain purchasers in 1836, would indicate: David Enslow, two lots, $40.50; William M. Glenn, one lot, $14.50; William B. Brown, one lot, $13.50;

David A. Glenn, three lots, $33.00. Substantially every lot in the new town was sold to residents in Logan County.

TOWN OF MADISON.

There were two towns by the name of Madison laid out in the county, both in the year 1836. One was located in what is now Chester township, on the east half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-seven, on the Lincoln and Mt. Pulaski road, near what was afterwards known as Yankeetown. This town was laid out by one William Carpenter and was surveyed, April 11, 1836, by T. M. Neale, then County Surveyor of Sangamon County, the chain carriers being recorded as Alex Morrow and William Vandeventer. This town contained nineteen blocks. The streets were named Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and from First to Seventh Streets. The plat was vacated, however, by the proprietor, six years later, the venture not having proven a success. Still some lots were sold and when township organization was adopted, in the county, the township, in which the proposed town of Madison had once been located, was called Madison township, in honor of the old town, but was subsequently changed to Chester. There is a cemetery now upon the old site. In August 23, 1836, another town of the name of Madison was laid out, in what is now known as Prairie Creek. That two towns of the same name should be laid out, in the same year, and only some fifteen miles apart, is perhaps due to the fact that, while both were laid out in what is now Logan County, at that time one was in Sangamon and the other in Tazewell County, and probably the proprietors of neither knew of the other. Former President Madison had just died, full of honor and renown, and his was a name with which to conjure. The second town of Madison was laid out by Horace Johnson and Norman H. Purple, of Pennsylvania, and its lots were intended for sale in the East. It was located on the southeast quarter, of section seventeen, township twenty-one, range four. On paper, it contained forty-two blocks, boasted of a Washington Square, had streets lettered from A to G and numbered from First to Sixth. Later, the proprietors assigned their interests in the town, to John B. Sloan, Benjamin M. Robinson and John C. Flanagan. The town never materialized. Its old site was across the road from the present Victory school house and not far from the Prairie Creek town hall.

TOWN OF RICHMOND.

There was an old platted town of Richmond, in what is now Logan County, which preceded the town lot boom by nearly two years. It also preceded the laying out of Bloomingdale by the same number of

years. Richmond was laid out in 1834, Bloomingdale in 1836. Bloomingdale was laid out but a quarter of a mile from the site of Richmond, and the idea of the best location for Bloomingdale was probably suggested by the location of the older town. Richmond was surveyed, Aug. 30, 1834, by Thomas C. Wilson, on the west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-one, north, range two west, then a part of Tazewell County, now of Logan. The proprietor of the town was one Achilles M. Haden, of St. Louis. The plat shows the town to have consisted of nine blocks, with a public square in the center and the streets were named Main, Richmond, Washington and Pine. The first lot sold was on the northeast corner of the public square, 85 feet front, to Daniel Lantis, an early Logan County settler, for twenty-five dollars. All the other lots were subsequently sold, mostly to people in the East. A transfer of a lot described as "Lot Number 15, North of the Publick Square, in Richmond," was made as late as August 3, 1846.

TOWN OF RUSHBROOK.

The town of Rushbrook was laid out in 1834 and also anticipated the town lot boom. It was located on sections nine and sixteen, in what is now Eminence township, on the southeast quarter of the former section and the northeast quarter of the latter. It was located on Sugar Creek, from which it received its euphonious name, and was about a mile or so from what is now known as the Gold Springs. It was surveyed May 6, 1834, by the Deputy Surveyor of Tazewell County, Thomas C. Wilson. It contained thirty-two blocks and its principal streets were named Main, Middle, North, South, East and West. Its proprietor was Alfred Orendorff.

TOWN OF LONDON.

The Town of London was located on the northeast quarter of section fifteen, in what is now Aetna township. It was surveyed by Thomas R. Skinner, County Surveyor of Logan County, Nov. 3, 1839, being about the first of his official acts, as first Surveyor of the county. It was surveyed for James Randolph, who was the proprietor. The chain carriers were Brooks Randolph and Lemuel Woodward. It contained six blocks and the streets were named Washington, Lafayette, Half and Main. The principal road now running from section fifteen, to the east side of the county, was originally laid out from Main Street of the Town of London.

TOWN OF EMINENCE.

The town of Eminence was laid out in September of 1836, not far from the site of Rushbrook, laid out two years before. It was surveyed by Thomas C. Wilson, on the southwest quarter of the north-

east quarter of section nine, in what is now known as Eminence township. It consisted of twenty-one lots and its proprietors were John Morgan and Philip B. Miles. While it never developed into a town, it furnished the name for the whole township, nearly thirty years later, when township organization was adopted. The town plat of Eminence was vacated July 11, 1842. It received its name in consequence of being located on an eminence of ground.

One town laid out during the boom period, like the seed which the sower cast in Holy Writ, fell on good soil, took root and grew, later became the county seat and is today one of the populous cities of the county. That town was Mt. Pulaski and the detailed history of its birth and growth will be found elsewhere. Postville antedated Mt. Pulaski one year and was another boom town which survived. How it originated, became the first county seat and was absorbed by the City of Lincoln, is also narrated elsewhere. Middletown is the oldest town of all in Logan County and dates from 1832. There were perhaps other boom towns projected in Logan County, in the speculative year of 1836, not above named, that afterwards became absorbed in adjoining farms, but, if any there were, they have left no trace behind. When the speculative season had passed, and the town bubble had burst, only these three towns remained in Logan County, as reminders of a period of history that is interesting to all,—Middletown, Postville and Mt. Pulaski. And they have remained to this day. Following the boom, hard times set in, business suffered greatly, many men were financially ruined; the State itself defaulted in the payment of interest on the public debt; the State Bank at Springfield, with three millions of circulation, went down with a crash and widespread poverty prevailed. Speculation had done its work and the people, realizing its dangers, buckled down again to arduous toil, to prepare the way for generations yet to come.

CHAPTER VIII.

PIONEER INCIDENTS.

The early settler brought with him little beside his axe and rifle, and both were absolutely indispensible to the new life in the new country. When he had selected his location and staked out his claim, his first attention was directed toward procuring a shelter for himself and family. If in the vicinity of others who had preceded him, he was readily welcomed to share their scanty accommodations, two, and frequently three families, together, occupying a cabin, with a single room. If far removed from neighbors, he had to occupy his covered wagon, cooking and eating in the open air, until shelter was provided. His first labor was to fell trees and rear himself and family a tenement. This was, at first, an unpretentious cabin built of logs and covered with shakes riven from the forest timber. The spaces between the logs were filled with split sticks of wood, called "chinks," and then daubed over, inside and out, with mortar made of clay. The floor oftimes consisted only of the earth, tramped hard and smooth, but more commonly made of "puncheons" or split logs, with the split side turned upward. The roof was made by gradually drawing in the top to the ridge pole, and on cross-pieces, laying the "clapboards," which, being several feet in length, instead of being nailed, were held in place by poles laid on them, called "weight poles," reaching the length of the cabin. For a fire-place, a space was cut out of the logs, at one side of the room, usually about six feet in length, and three sides were built up of logs, making an offset in the wall. This was lined with stone, if convenient, if not, then with earth. The flue, or upper part of the chimney, was built of small split sticks, two and a half or three feet in length, carried a little space above the roof, and plastered over with clay, and when finished was called a "cat-and-clay" chimney. The door space was also made by cutting an aperture of the required size in one side of the room, the door itself being made of clapboards secured by wooden pins to two cross-pieces. The hinges were also of wood, while the fastening consisted of a wooden latch catching on a hook of the same material. To open the door from the outside, a strip of buckskin was tied

to the latch and drawn through a hole, a few inches above the latch-bar, so that on pulling the string, the latch was lifted from the catch or hook, and the door was opened without further trouble. To lock the door, it was only necessary to pull the string through the hole to the inside. The ceiling above was sometimes covered with pelts of animals, to add to the warmth of the cabin, and sometimes the inner bark of the bass wood was used for the same purpose. Over an opening in one side of the cabin, made by cutting out a portion of a log, sheets of strong paper, saturated in grease or oil, were carefully tacked, thus furnishing light to the interior.

Here the family lived and here guests and wayfarer were made welcome. The living room was of good size, but it was the whole proposition,—kitchen, bedroom and parlor, with flitches of bacon and rings of dried pumpkins, suspended from the rafters. In one corner were the loom and other implements used in the manufacture of clothing and around the ample fireplace was collected the kitchen furniture. The clothing lined one side of the sleeping apartment, suspended from pegs driven in the logs. Hemp and flax were generally raised and a few sheep kept and out of these the clothing for the family and the sheets and coverlets were made by the females of the house. Over the door was placed the trusty rifle and just back of it, the powder horn and the hunting pouch. A loft was sometimes made for a sleeping place or a storage room and reached by a ladder secured to the wall. Generally, the bedrooms were separated from the living room by sheets and coverlets suspended from the rafters. Familiarity with this mode of living did away with much of the discomfort, but as soon as the improvement could be made, there was added an additional room, making a "double log cabin." The first houses were all unhewn log cabins, but by 1840, story and a half hewed log structures began to appear. The furniture in the cabin corresponded with the house itself. The articles used in the kitchen were as few and simple as could be imagined. A "Dutch oven" or skillet, a long-handled frying pan, an iron pot or kettle, and sometimes a coffee pot, constituted the utensils of the best furnished kitchen. A little later, when a stone wall formed the base of the chimney, a long iron crane swung in the chimney place, which on its pot-hook, carried the boiling kettle or heavy iron pot.

The cooking was all done on the fire place and at the fire and the style of cooking was as simple as the utensils. Indian or corn meal was the common flour, which was made into "pone," or "corn dodger" or "hoe cake," as the occasion or variety demanded. The "pone" and the "dodger" were baked in the "Dutch oven," which was first set on a bed of glowing coals. When the oven was filled with the dough, the lid, already heated on the fire, was placed on the oven and covered with hot embers and ashes. When the bread was done, it was taken from

the oven and placed near the fire to keep warm, while some other food was being prepared, in the same oven, for the forthcoming meal. The "hoe-cake" was prepared in the same way as the "dodger," that is, a stiff dough was made of meal and water, and, taking as much as could conveniently be held in both hands, it was molded into the desired shape, by being tossed from hand to hand, then laid on a board or flat stone, placed at an angle before the fire, and patted down to the required thickness. In the fall and early winter, cooked pumpkin was added to the meal dough, giving a flavor and richness to the bread not attained by the modern methods. In the oven, from which the bread was taken, the venison or ham was then friend, and, in the winter, lye hominy, made from the unbroken grains of corn, added to the frugal meal. For some years after settlements were made, corn meal formed the staple commodity for bread.

CLOTHING.

The clothing of the pioneers was as plain and simple as their houses. Necessity compelled it to be in conformity to the strictest economy. The clothing taken to the new country was made to render a vast deal of service, until a crop of flax or hemp could be grown, out of which to make the household apparel. The prairie wolves made it difficult to take sheep into the settlements, but after sheep had been introduced, and flax and hemp raised in sufficient quantities, it still remained an arduous task to spin, weave and make the wearing apparel for an entire family. In summer, nearly all, male and female, went barefooted. Buckskin moccasins were much worn. Boys of twelve and fifteen years of age never thought of wearing anything on their feet, except during three or four months of the coldest weather in winter. Boots were unknown until a later generation. After flax was raised in sufficient quantities, and sheep could be protected from the wolves, a better and more comfortable style of clothing prevailed. Flannel and linsey were woven and made into garments for the women and children, and jeans for the men. The wool for the jeans was colored from the bark of the walnut. The black and white wool mixed, varied the color, and gave the name of "pepper-and-salt." All the wool had to be carded by hand, on cards from four inches broad to eight and ten inches wide. Every household had its big and little spinning wheels, winding blades, reel, warping bars and loom. The preparations for the family clothing usually began in the early fall, and the work was continued on into the winter months, when the whirr of the wheels and the regular stroke of the loom, could be heard until a late hour of the night.

AGRICULTURE.

In the earlier settlements of this section, ponds, marshes and swamps abounded, where to-day are found cultivated and fertile fields. The low and flat places were avoided for the higher grounds, not only on account of the wetness, but for sanitary reasons. Agricultural implements were necessarily rude and the agriculture of a corresponding character. The plow used was called a "bar share" plow, the iron point of which, consisted of a bar of iron about two feet long and a broad share of iron welded to it. At the extreme point was a coulter, that passed through a beam, six or seven feet long, to which was attached handles of corresponding length. The mould-board was a wooden one, split out of winding timber, or hewed into a winding shape, in order to turn over the soil. As this plow would not "scour," the plowman had to carry along a paddle to clear off the plow, as he moved along. The average depth of this plowing was but from two to three inches. Markers being unknown, a man with a pair of horses and the "bar share," or breaking plow, which came later, laid off the rows, running below the breaking, the cross-rows having previously been made with a single corn plow. The dropper followed along behind, with the seed in a basket or bucket, and another man, with one horse and a shovel plow, ran in the side of the furrow and left a small ridge upon the seed. By this slow process, seven to ten acres could be planted in a day. A one horse "turning plow" or shovel plow was used to "tend" the crop. Twenty to twenty-five acres were all that one hand could take care of and the rule was to plow it three times. Thirty bushels to the acre was considered a fair crop, though hard workers made their land produce forty or even fifty bushels. To prepare for a crop of oats, in view of the fact that the previous year's corn stalks were usually plowed under, rendering the use of a harrow impracticable, the top of a tree was hitched to a team and the tree dragged over the ground.

When the prairie sod was broken, ox teams of three or four, or even six or ten yoke, were used, with a plow that cut a furrow from two to three feet wide. The plow beam, which was from eight to twelve feet long, was framed in an axle, on each end of which was a wheel, sawed from an oak log. This held the plow upright. It was a heavy, unwieldy looking apparatus, but it did good work. Later, a smaller plow and a less numerous team were employed. It was found that the best time to break the sod, was when the grass was growing rapidly, as it would then decay quickly, and the soil soon be mellow and tractable. If broken too early, or too late, in the season, it often required two or three years to get the soil in a mellow condition. Very shallow plowing required less team and would mellow much sooner than

deep breaking. The first crop was mostly corn, planted by cutting a gash with an axe into the inverted sod, dropping the corn and closing it by another blow alongside the first; or it was dropped in every third furrow and the furrow turned on it. Corn so planted, would, as cultivation was impossible, produce a partial crop, sometimes a full one. Prairie sod turned in June, would be in condition to sow with wheat in September, or to put in with corn or oats the spring following. Vines of all kinds grew well on the fresh-turned sod.

In the cultivation of wheat, the land was plowed the same as for corn, and smoothed by dragging brush over the ground or later, by a wooden-toothed harrow. The wheat was then sown broadcast by hand, at the rate of about a bushel and a quarter to the acre, and harrowed in with the brush. The implement used to cut the wheat was either a sickle or a cradle. The cradle was a scythe, fastened to a frame of wood, with long bending teeth or strips of wood and was used for cutting and laying the grain in swaths. There were few farmers who did not know how to swing the scythe or cradle. Three cradlers would cut about ten acres a day. One binder was expected to keep up with the cradle. As soon as the shock was supposed to be sufficiently cured, it was hauled to some place on the farm, convenient for threshing, and there put in stack. The threshing was performed by flail, or tramping with horses, generally the latter. The flail was used in stormy weather, on the sheltered floor, or when the farm work was not pressing; the threshing by tramping being usually done in clear weather, on a level and well tramped clay floor. The bundles were piled in a circle of about fifteen to twenty feet in diameter and four to six horses ridden over the straw. One or two hands turned over the straw and kept it in place. When sufficiently trampled, the straw was thrown into a rick or stack, and the wheat cleaned by a fanning mill, or before fanning mills were introduced, by letting it fall from the height of ten or twelve feet, subjected to the action of the wind, when it was supposed to be ready for the mill or market. In those days, a field of timothy or clover was a rare sight. The prairies yielded innumerable tons of hay, which could be had for the cutting.

In one respect the early settler had an advantage of the farmer of to-day. His crops were not injured by insects. There were no chinch bugs, Hessian flies or weevil; no vine bugs, plant lice, potato bugs, or bee moths, to annoy the farmer, nor any insect to bore or sting his fruit. The prairie grass was set on fire each year, and all the country burned over, so that little hiding place was left for insect life, and the crops grew so rapidly on the new and fertile soil, that, if any pests existed, the damage they did was so small as not to be noticed. Chinch bugs first made their appearance about 1847 and rapidly increased, from

year to year. Wheat, in early times, was never winter killed, though sometimes it was affected by rust.

MILLS AND MILLING.

The want of convenient mills was one of the most serious disadvantages, with which the pioneer settlers had to contend. The crudest contrivance used to make corn meal was a plate of tin, pierced with nail holes so as to make one side rough, bent in the shape of a half circle and nailed to a clapboard, about three feet long by six inches wide. By rubbing an ear of corn on the rough side, meal was made, though in a slow and laborious manner. An improvement on this was the hand-mill, consisting of two mill stones, one above the other. A hole was made in the upper stone, in which was placed a staff of wood, which ran through a hole in a plank above. One or two persons took hold of this staff and turned the upper stone as rapidly as possible. There was no hopper, but through an eye in the upper stone, the mill was fed with corn in small quantities. Another plan was to make a mortar, in which the corn was pounded into meal. A large, round log, three or four feet in length, was taken, and a cavity made at one end, of sufficient capacity to hold about a peck of corn. The log was then set perpendicularly in the ground and the cavity filled with corn. A weight attached to a sweep was then used to crush the corn. The weight was forced down by the hands and was raised again by the spring of the sweep pole. The band mill, with horse or oxen power, was a still greater improvement. A large, upright shaft, some ten or twelve feet in height, was constructed, with eight or ten long arms, let into the main shaft and extending out from it fifteen feet. Auger holes were bored at the end of the arms, in the upper side, into which wooden pins were driven. This was called the big wheel and was about thirty feet in diameter.

In one of his letters to the Old Settlers' Association, Christopher Ewing, now deceased, said: "The item of milling was most to be dreaded. My father made what he called a mortar, in which to make meal, by hollowing out a solid block of wood and making a pestle to fill the cavity. He fastened an iron wedge in the end of the pestle, which was attached to a sweep, with a round through it, at the proper height for the hand. At this grinder, thus roughly made, the boys would have to put in their idle time. Another mode for making meal was to make a grater out of tin. We often preferred these rude mills to going thirty or forty miles to a horse mill and wait for those ahead of us. The journey would often require three or four days' time. Flour was a rarity here, and when obtained was of a dirty, sandy color. This was caused by threshing the wheat on a ground flour, by driving horses

THE RANKIN MILL AT ROCKY FORD, ON SALT CREEK,
AS IT APPEARS TODAY

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over it. When it was cleaned, it was ground in one of these venerable horse-mills, then so few. Yet this was all we could afford. Biscuit was eaten once a week—on Sunday. The comfort of the settlers was somewhat advanced by the erection of Orendorff's grist mill. It was built on Sugar Creek and was since known as Morgan's Mill. The burrs were made out of "lost rocks," as they were called, which were found scattered about over the prairie. They were undoubtedly brought here by the action of water, ages ago. They are very hard and durable, and are commonly known as "niggerheads." This mill was a great convenience to the Sugar Creek and Kickapoo settlers and had an extensive patronage. A water mill was erected on Salt Creek about the same time, but was useful only in high water time and was then not considered very safe. The first water mill in Logan County was built by John Glenn before the deep snow. The Orendorff mill would grind wheat, but the flour was not of the best quality."

The first horse mill in the county was built by James Latham, at Elkhart Hill, in 1822 and has been referred to before. A saw mill built on Sugar Creek by Daniel Loutis, in a very early day, was later converted also into a grist mill. Fred Ewing built a horse mill on Sugar Creek. I. R. Braucher and George Snyder had a mill on Salt Creek in the thirties. It was located on Section 32, in what is now Aetna township. John Vandeventer also had a mill on Salt Creek in what is now Chester township. What is known as the Rankin Mill at Rocky Ford probably dates from the thirties. The records of the county contain an index saved from the fire of 1857, in which is listed "articles of agreement for building a mill at Rocky Ford on Salt Creek," between Alexander Sample and Jesse Spencer, party of the first part and Jonathan Myers, party of the second part, and the same is dated May 26, 1845. This is probably the mill which still stands to-day at Rocky Ford, as a monument of other days. Subsequently the mill was operated by Leo W. Myers, who sold it in 1851 to Edmund Rankin, from whom it received the name by which it has been known in later years.

REMINISCENCES.

John Bucklers, now deceased, who came to what is now Logan County, with his parents, in 1822, in a monograph published by him in 1897, thus details some incidents of pioneer life, in this county, at an early day:

"The pioneer cabin was a rough example of architecture. The roof consisted of ragged clapboards, overlapping each other and held in place by poles tied together with strips of hide. The floor, if there was one beside the bare earth, was made of thick slabs called puncheons, hewn from the neighboring trees. The window, if there was one, was

a small hole cut in the logs, through which light was admitted, by panes of greased paper or cloth. The walls and hearth of the old fire place were made of clay pounded by hand, into a solid layer, about a foot thick, serving somewhat as a protection for the chimney, which was constructed of sticks, the crevices of which, like those of the cabin, were filled with mud. All cooking was done on hot embers, in the open fire place. In building a fire in one of these wood consumers, a large log, designated the back log, was placed in the rear part, and then a smaller one called the forestick, was placed at the opening, and between them was thrown the smaller wood. The back-log, varying in length from two to four feet, and in diameter from one to two feet, served both as a radiator and to protect the back wall. The forestick, in size about one-fourth that of the back-log, prevented the intervening wood from falling forward. The furniture of the cabin consisted of only a few of the most primitive hand-made articles. The beds were placed upon poles, held in position by supporting one end, in a crevice, between the logs of the cabin, and the other in a hole in a post, standing vertically on the floor, and ropes crossing from pole to pole served the purpose of slats. Chairs of hickory bottom and a table made of slabs completed the household furniture.

"The corn, there being no grist mills near, in those days, was ground or crushed in a special hewed cavity in a log, by a wedge attached to a spring pole. This cavity, in shape, was similar to an inverted hollow pyramid, having an altitude of ten or twelve inches and a base with like dimensions. After the corn was partially crushed, it was sifted through a perforated deer hide, the coarser part being used for hominy and the finer for corn bread, the staple food of the hardy pioneer. These early children,—now old men, if living—were rocked in cradles of similar construction, made by splitting in halves a hollow log. To this, no rockers were attached; in order to give the cradle motion, it was rolled to and fro on the floor. No cabin home was complete without several bee hives, and honey was often used for sweetening purposes, though maple sugar was made in large quantities every spring. In the months of February and March, in every maple grove, could be seen the busy pioneer family, collecting sugar water and boiling it down, into syrup and sugar. Bee hunting was pursued as a favorite pastime, and friends and neighbors vied with each other in finding bee trees. In those days, the young people enjoyed a corn husking instead of the masquerade ball or the social musical party. The farmer having gathered his year's crop of corn, with husks attached, invited all friends to be present at his corn husking. If, today, like invitations were sent out by the farmer, he would doubtless receive only letters of regret; but, in those days, it was different, for, at the appointed time, the friends, for miles around, would come. At a word from the host

after the corn had been divided into two equal heaps and the company into rival forces, the fun began and corn and husks could be seen flying in all directions. At night, after the husking was completed, an old time dance followed, in which young and old alike enjoyed themselves.

"The country being infested by wild beasts, sheep raising was almost a failure; yet each family secured enough wool from their little flock of sheep to keep them in clothing. Cotton and flax were raised for various purposes and the cotton was ginned by hand. (The raising of cotton in Logan County, prior to the deep snow, a fact not generally known, is referred to at greater length in another chapter.—Editor.) Cotton and wool were by hand carded, spun, woven, colored and made into garments, and flax was treated in the same primitive manner. Wolves were so numerous and troublesome, that bounties of corn were offered to the men producing the greatest number of scalps and my father, at one time, secured first prize, 250 bushels of corn, for thirteen scalps. Wild cats and catamounts were also numerous in the woods, and much harm and anxiety to the stockman were caused by their presence. So abundant were deer, in this early day, that they were to the pioneer, as meat, what the cattle of today are to the farmer. Of the wild game that once roamed unmolested, there only remains the cunning fox, very scarce, the prowling raccoon and the chattering squirrel, by the wayside. The young man of early days, instead of courting the fair sex in a parlor, with drawn curtains, was wont to place his chair, at no great distance from his ideal, in a one-room log cabin. Here he passed the evening alternately talking and whispering to his loved one, as the occasion seemed to warrant, the quietude being broken only by an occasional sigh or a lusty snore from some member of the family who lay dreaming in the same room. This one room, the mother's kitchen, was also the daughter's parlor, as well as the sleeping room for their children.

"For lighting purposes, tallow candles were generally used; but oftentimes, a turnip, hollowed, scraped and filled with grease, in which a strip of cotton cloth was placed, with one end overhanging the edge, and lighted, served the same purpose. The pioneer's first wagon was made by himself, from the trees of adjacent woods, and constructed with no tools but a saw and an axe. The wheels, the most difficult part of the wagon to make, were circular blocks, sawed from the end of a large log. At the hubs, these were about a foot in diameter, and gradually decreased until about three inches across at the rim. This clumsy wagon was nevertheless found very convenient, for, previous to its introduction, the pioneer, like the red man, used the horse as a beast of burden. The wagon, if not properly oiled, was an annoyance to the entire neighborhood, and a terror to all wild animals. There being no undertaker's goods near at hand in the year 1826, at the death of

Mrs. Sarah Finders, a sister to Jeremiah Birks, and one of the first pioneers, if not the first, dying in Logan County, her coffin was made by friends, from a walnut tree. A cavity, just large enough to admit the body, was hewn in the log, and boards fastened with wooden pins, all from the same tree, were used for a covering. She was buried in the old Turley graveyard, now known as the Carlyle cemetery. The early settlers were sober-minded, pious men and women, and though houses were hard and difficult to build, each denomination had its log cabin church. Revivals and camp meetings were more in vogue then than today, and oftentimes they continued for weeks, day and night. Before they had time to erect churches, religious services were held in the pioneer homes."

In a prior letter, written to the Old Settlers' Association, by Mr. Buckles, in 1880, he also said: "I was reared in a log cabin, constructed without a nail or a board, and the chinks between the logs were the only windows. Of the present luxuries, we had none. I never saw a cook-stove, until I was nearly grown. The cooking was done at the fire place, which was about half the width of the cabin, and which took logs for fuel that we were obliged to roll in at the door. Our cooking utensils were mainly the pot and the gridiron, and the kettle oven, in which to bake bread. We had no machinery of any kind, except the loom and the spinning wheel. With these we manufactured the cloth from which our clothes were made. Work was performed by main strength, and with bare hand, and our bread was truly earned by the sweat of our brow. It was a rare thing to see a man with a pair of boots." Charles S. Capps, of Mt. Pulaski, in a similar letter to the Old Settlers' Association, in 1878, said: "People lived in a very primitive manner in those times. The clothing was mostly homespun and home-made. Instead of coats we had hunting shirts and 'warmuses,' as they were called, a kind of loose blouse made of home-made jeans or linsey. Many of the farmers made their own shoes and all did their own cobbling. The women and children were clothed mostly in home-made linsey and flannel. A few had calico dresses made as narrow as the 'pull-backs' of the present day, for in those times, six yards was all that was required for a lady's dress. Sunbonnets made of calico and pasteboard were the prevailing headdress. Shoes were rarely used in summer, except to meeting or for visiting. Bread, cakes and pies were baked in iron ovens, with legs to give room for coals beneath, and a lid with a rim to hold coals on top. This and a skillet for frying meat, a dinner pot and a tea-kettle constituted the outfit of our mother for cooking. Game was plenty and cheap. I boarded with a family one term of school, whose daily bill of fare was corn dodgers without butter, fat bacon fried in grease and rye coffee minus the sugar, but we had good appetites and enjoyed it."

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Another pioneer incident, often of exceedingly serious consequences, was the prairie fire. The yearly burning of the heavy annual growth of grass on the prairie, which had occurred from time immemorial, either from natural causes or from being set by human hands, was continued after the white settlers came, and was the source of much annoyance, apprehension and frequently of severe loss. From the time the grass would burn, which was soon after the first frost, until the surrounding prairie was all burned over, or if not all burned, until the green grass in the spring prevented further progress of fire, the early settlers were continually on the watch. When the ground was covered with snow, or during rainy weather, the apprehension was quieted. A statute prohibited setting the prairie on fire, under heavy penalties, with liability in an action of trespass for damages accruing, but convictions were seldom effected, as the proof was difficult. Various means were resorted to for protection. A common one was to plow, with a prairie plow, several furrows, around a strip several rods wide, outside the improvements and then burn out the strip. Another was to wait until the prairie was on fire and then set fire outside, reserving the strip for a late burn, that is, until the following summer, and in July burn both old grass and new. The grass would start immediately and the cattle would feed it close in preference to the older grass, so that the fire would not pass over it the following autumn. This process repeated, would soon, or in a few years, run out the prairie grass, and in time, it would become stocked with blue grass which would not burn to so great an extent. All this required time and labor, and even these precautions were futile, as against a prairie fire driven by a high wind. This would leap all barriers and put human effort at defiance. The early settlers ever had vivid recollections of the grand illuminations nightly exhibited in dry weather. The whole horizon would be lighted up around its entire circuit. A heavy fire, even six or seven miles away, would afford sufficient light on a dark night to enable one to read print. When a fire had passed through the prairie, leaving the long lines of side fires, like two armies facing each other at night, the sight must have been grand. If one's premises were securely protected, he could enjoy such an exhibition; but if his property was exposed, the sublimity of the scene was lost in the apprehension of danger.

CHAPTER IX.

LAND ENTRIES.

It has already been noted that the first white settlements, in what is now Logan County, were made in the year 1819. The Indian titles to the lands, in this section of Illinois, were extinguished, that same year, by treaties entered into, between the United States Government and the occupying tribes, but the government land office was not established, in Springfield, until 1823. The first sale of public lands occurred in that year. Prior to that date, therefore, the earliest settlers held their claims by the right of "squatter sovereignty." The settler had no paper title, simply the right of possession, which he secured by occupation. This right of possession was called a claim and was regarded as a valid title by the settlers and often sold, in some instances, for large amounts. A better title could only be secured by purchasing the fee of the government, when the land was surveyed and brought into the market. Pre-emption laws were passed at different times, by Congress, giving to claimants who had made certain specified improvements, the exclusive right to purchase the premises, at the minimum price of $1.25 per acre; provided they would prove their pre-emption and pay for the same, before they were offered for sale by the government. The conditions required were possession and the raising of a crop, the amount of the crop not being specified. There was always an understanding, however, among the settlers, that each claimant should be protected in his claim, even if he had no pre-emption, provided he would attend the sale, when advertised, and bid and pay the minimum price. The settlers usually attended the sale in a body, and although any person had a legal right to bid on any claim not pre-empted, it was not considered a very wise thing to bid on a settler's claim and it was seldom done.

The first claim filed for an entry of public land in what is now Logan County was filed by James Latham, Nov. 18, 1824, on 240 acres, in what is now Elkhart township, the same being the north portion of Elkhart Hill. On Nov. 19, 1824, Robert Musick entered land on Sugar Creek and Robert McClure on Salt Creek. On Nov. 20, James Bracken

entered land in what is now Corwin township; on Nov. 29, James Turley in the Lake Fork country and on Dec. 4, Henry Lantis on Sugar Creek, near the Musick settlement, and these comprised all the entries made in 1824. By a reference to the chapter on early settlement, it will be noticed that up to the time of "the deep snow," substantially all the settlements in the county were confined to territory that is now included in the townships of Mt. Pulaski, Elkhart, Corwin, Eminence, Atlanta, Broadwell, Chester and East and West Lincoln, and that in what are now these townships, the settlements were largely confined to the timber lands adjoining the creeks. Up to the year 1832, the records show that no patents were issued by the government to any claimant of lands located in what are now Orvil, Oran, Sheridan, Aetna, Laenna or Lake Fork townships and only two patents issued to lands in what is now Prairie Creek township. The first land entries made in the territory, now included in the respective townships of Logan County, were as follows: In what is now Elkhart township, James Latham, 1824; West Lincoln, Robert Musick, 1824; Corwin, James Bracken, 1824; Mt. Pulaski, James Turley, 1824; Broadwell, James Latham, 1825; East Lincoln, Levi Johnson, 1827; Eminence, Christopher Orendorff, 1827; Atlanta, John Barr, 1828; Chester, John Vandeventer, 1829; Prairie Creek, J. Williams and Hiram Watson, 1830; Sheridan, Samuel C. Hagans, 1832; Oran, Stephen Jones, 1834; Lake Fork, Hugh Collins, 1835; Laenna, Henry Dement, 1835; Orvil, John Reed, 1835; Aetna, Henry Dement, 1835; Hurlbut, Hiram Rayner, 1835.

The staking out of claims in the timber lands adjacent to the creeks, was one of the peculiarities of early settlement. The prairie lands were avoided by the first settlers and not until about fifteen years after the date of the first settlement, did the later comers venture to stake out claims in the open, away from the timber. George W. Edgar used to recall that, even as late as 1840, he heard a conversation, which occurred in Postville between Judge Stephen T. Logan and B. S. Edwards, of Springfield, both of whom were attending the first Logan County court, in which Judge Logan, as he looked across the prairies, said: "Edwards, have you any idea that the time will ever come when these prairies will be settled?" Most of the early settlers came from wooded localities, and the timber appealed to them, as the suitable location for homes. It had more the appearance of home, than the lonesome, eventless prairies and in addition, furnished protection in the winter from the chilling storms, which they had not experienced in Virginia, Kentucky and the warmer states, from which many of them came. John C. Powers, in his history of early settlement in Sangamon County, gives what he considers an account of the first attempt to cultivate the prairies of Central Illinois. He states that early in 1818, William

Drennan, his brother, his son-in-law and a George Cox, came from Alton and located on Sugar Creek, south of the present site of Springfield. They cleared the timber from about fifteen acres, fenced it, plowed it as well as they could among the roots and stumps, with a little, short, wooden plow, and planted it in corn and pumpkins. The timber soil was so light that they would almost sink in over their shoes. In fencing the land, they inclosed about three-quarters of an acre of prairie. After they had plowed and planted their crop, in the timber soil, one of the men suggested that they try a little of the prairie ground and see if they could do anything with it. They uncoupled one of their wagons, hitched four horses to the forward wheels and fastened their wooden mould-board plow to the axle. They soon found this a failure, for the plow would not enter the sod. One of the boys, in a spirit of mischievousness, grabbed a hoe and began to shave off the grass, saying that he could break the prairie with a hoe. All then took a hand with a hoe, and before long, they had the inclosed piece of prairie all denuded of grass. Laughing at the idea, as a ridiculous one, they dug holes in the sod and planted corn and pumpkin seed therein. To their great surprise, in the spring, the prairie land produced twice as much, in proportion to area, as the timber land, and the next spring it broke up the nicest of any land they had ever seen.

While settlers continued to arrive in the county, from 1824 on, the greatest influx of homeseekers came in the years 1835 and 1836, and the records show these to have been the banner years of land entries. Large quantities of land were entered these years by Nathan B. Sprague, for the Smithfield Emigration Association, of Providence, R. I., in connection with the Bloomingdale proposition already detailed. Nathaniel A. Ware also entered large tracts of land for another Eastern syndicate. It may also be of interest to note that three afterwards famous judges, Samuel H. Treat, David Davis and Stephen T. Logan, the first a United States District Judge, the second a United States Supreme Judge and the latter a Judge of the Illinois Supreme Court and a law partner of Abraham Lincoln, all entered land in Logan County in the thirties. The land of Treat and Davis was in what is now Atlanta township and Judge Logan's land was in Hurlbut township. It may also be of interest to note the record of a mortgage given to one George Gregory in 1840, by Newton Bateman, later State Superintendent of Public Instruction, father of the Free School Law in Illinois and of international reputation as an educator. This mortgage included "a lot in Postville, three horses, a cow and a calf, seven shoats, a wagon and harness, fifteen acres of standing corn, a stack of wheat, a few square rod of stone coal, two shovels, two pickaxes, a sledgehammer, a wheelbarrow and a rifle," which was at that time, no doubt, Dr. Bateman's entire estate. One of the most extensive purchasers of government land in the forties

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and fifties, was John D. Gillett, who, at the time of his death in 1888, was rated the richest man in Logan County. Mr. Gillett was born in Connecticut, in 1819, and was descended from a family of French Huguenots. Both his grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers. In the fall of 1838, he came to Illinois, by steamboat to St. Louis, by stage to Springfield and by foot to Bald Knob, in this county, where his uncle resided. With the first fifty dollars earned, he entered forty acres of land. In 1840, he improved a farm in Lake Fork township, residing there twenty-eight years. Then he moved to Elkhart Hill, where his home farm comprised over 9,000 acres. He entered some 12,000 acres of Logan County lands by himself and some 5,000 acres more in connection with Robert B. Latham. He was known the world over as a raiser of blooded stock, which he shipped to European markets. His annual shipments of stock averaged 1,500 head of cattle and 1,000 head of hogs. He married a daughter of Elisha Parke. Mr. Parke built Logan County's first jail at Postville. His daughter, Emma, married Gov. Richard J. Oglesby, and his grandson, John D. Gillett Oglesby is the present Lieutenant Governor of the state. John D. Gillett died August 25, 1888, and left an estate valued at a million and a half of dollars.

THE SCULLY LANDS.

Probably the most extensive individual purchaser of Logan County lands, however, was William Scully, a well known Irish landlord, whose residence for many years was in London, England, and who owned at his death in 1906, some 30,000 acres of Logan County land. He was born in Ireland in 1821, and came to the United States in 1851, for the purpose of investing money in land. Landing in Philadelphia, he bought a horse and a spade and rode horseback from Philadelphia, through the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Wisconsin, and personally inspected the soil, wherever he journeyed. How he came to purchase land in this section of the country is best told by himself in an interview in a Chicago paper in 1901. He said: "Just fifty years ago, I landed in the United States. I had money to invest in my line, which was farming. People told me of the wonderful stretches of rich soil in the Central West and I determined to see them. I secured a horse and a spade and set out from Philadelphia. I personally inspected the soil of all sections of the West and in the Mississippi Valley. I learned what I wanted to know concerning the depth and quality of the soil. After two years of investigation, I settled upon Central Illinois as the place I sought. It seemed to me to be the richest soil in the world. The prairie was almost unbroken in those days and farm houses were few. I chose my land with great deliberation. I not only selected the richest soil I could find, but

I secured land on a straight line between the cities of St. Louis and Chicago. I knew there would be a railroad between these two cities and that rich prairie land close to that railroad would be valuable. I bought the land of the government for $1.25 an acre."

In 1853 Mr. Scully moved to Logan County intending to make it his home, and erected a dwelling house and large barns. He also brought with him several Irish families, but these did not remain long upon his land. The following year, he brought his wife from Ireland. He also commenced the draining of the land by large capstan ditches, following the system of draining lands by open ditches, as in Ireland. The first season in the low lands and the cold winter, brought with them that illness which is peculiar to a new country and he was forced to take his wife back to Europe. She subsequently died, and Mr. Scully determined to sell his holdings here, and gave orders to his agents to dispose of the same, on long term contracts. A considerable amount of the land was thus sold, but the year 1861 saw the beginning of the Civil War and the sale of lands ceased for a while. At the close of the Civil War, the return of the soldiers created a demand for lands to rent, and he ceased selling and began renting. In 1870, Mr. Scully began work on a great drainage system, a large portion of his land being low, and this system has been continuously improved upon, until today it is quite thorough and complete. About 1885, Mr. Scully was the subject of considerable criticism, both locally and in the metropolitan papers, on account of his inauguration of what was called "the Irish tenantry system" upon his Illinois lands. Also considerable objection was raised to his ownership of so much land, in view of the fact that he was an alien and had not become a naturalized American citizen. The criticism arose from the fact that Mr. Scully simply leased the lands to tenants and the tenants had to make all permanent improvements, such as houses, barns, fences and the like, at their own expense. At the expiration of their leases, if they left the place, they were allowed nothing for their improvements, but took their chances of selling same to their successors. The tenants also paid the taxes on the land and the land was rented for money rent.

The answers to these criticisms were, that the leases could not be very onerous, for they seemed to be in great demand and that a number of the renters had been able to save enough, while on the Scully farms, to buy farms of their own and that every year renters were leaving to become adjacent farm owners. It may be noted here that since that time, these leases have acquired a considerable value, the average price of a leasehold being about $2,500 and in some cases reaching twice that amount. William Fogarty, a well known wealthy old settler of the county, now deceased, in an interview in the Chicago Tribune, in 1886, said: "I believe I was the first person to buy land from

Scully; and John Hickey, my brother-in-law, and I, were the first tenants Scully had. I bought land from him in 1857 and paid $19 per acre in gold. Later I bought of him again, paying $25 per acre. This was on the Delavan prairie. I sold back to Scully when I bought the 600 acre farm on which I now live. When I was on the Scully lands in 1863, I leased land for five years, on the following terms: For the first year, only the taxes; the second year, 12½ cents per acre and the taxes; the third year, twenty-five cents per acre and the taxes; the fourth year, fifty cents and the taxes, and the last year one dollar and the taxes. Those who made contracts in 1864 and 1865, had to pay as high as $2.50 per acre. Most of Scully's original tenants were Irish, but they went West and his present tenants are Germans and Hollanders."

As a result of the discussion of 1886, a bill was passed by the General Assembly of Illinois in 1889, providing that no alien should be allowed to own lands in Illinois, and that aliens owning lands at the time of the passage of the bill, were to be allowed six years in which to either become citizens or dispose of their lands, in default of which their lands were to escheat to the state. The law also provided that leases requiring tenants to pay taxes were null and void. Subsequently, the former provision was held unconstitutional, but the latter provision was reenacted in 1897. In 1895, however, Mr. Scully became a resident of Washington, D. C., and in 1900, he took out his final papers and became a citizen of the United States. He died in London, England, while on a visit there, October 17, 1906. His estate was said to include in addition to 30,000 acres of land in Logan County, 12,000 acres in Grundy and Livingston counties, 4,000 acres in Sangamon, 60,000 in Nebraska, 50,000 in Kansas and 40,000 in Missouri, nearly 200,000 acres in all. His estate in Logan County is still intact and the business control of the same is in the hands of Frederick W. Trapp, of Lincoln, who succeeded F. C. W. Keohnle, as agent for the estate, at the time of Mr. Keohnle's death.

LAND ENTRIES.

Below will be found a complete list of individuals entering land in Logan County, from the time of first settlement, as shown by the government records, with the year when claim was filed and fee paid. Claimant's names are noted only in the year when first entry was made. Where claimants made successive entries in different subsequent years, the name is not duplicated. The various townships were not created until 1865, but the present township name is here used, for convenience sake, in place of the township and range number. The entries were as follows:

MT. PULASKI TOWNSHIP.

1824, James Turley; 1825, Jeremiah Birks, Robert Buckles; 1826, William Everly; 1827, John R. Burns, John Vandeventer; 1828, John Lucas, Robert Cass, Thomas R. Skinner, Isaac L. Skinner, Hiram Bowman; 1829, Michael Mann, Lewis Barney, Luther Barney, Thomas Lucas, George Girtman, Robert Downing, John Williams, George W. Turley; 1830, Abraham Lucas, Carter Scroggin, Peter Buckles, Charles Brady; 1831, Champney Pendleton; 1832, Rial Birks; 1833, John Voshall, John Turner, William Copeland, Larkin Johnson, Barnabas Blue, Solomon Blue, Charles Barney, Roland Birks, John D. Copeland, James Morrow, James Wade, John Shoup, Isaac Constant; 1834, Abraham L. Mann, David Birks, Benjamin Constant, James W. Carrico, Charles Morgan, Cornelius Dunham, Thomas J. Scroggin, Landon Key, Berry Constant; 1835, John Mann, Susannah Voshall, Lucien Barney, James Powers, George W. Surely, John Johnson, Stephen Lloyd, Bailey F. Bell, Leonard K. Scroggin, Abraham L. Copeland, Hiram H. Hedrick, Samuel Myers, K. R. Barber, Hiram Starr, Adam Starr, Philip C. Latham, Moses Patterson, Edmund Sams, Ninian R. Cass, John C. Morgan, William Buckles, Robert Lawrence, Isaac Copeland; 1836, John Sinclair, Nathan V. Skinner, Elkanah Glover, Isom Birks, Abraham Myers, John Skinner, Riley Barber, Henry B. Truett, S. Roberts, Washington Patterson, Granville Patterson, Samuel Martin, Thomas Shoup, John Capps, William S. Bradstreet, David Winter, Andrew Hughes, Alex. G. Burnett, George R. Spotswood, Barton Robinson, George McDaniel, Jacob G. Loose, Joseph B. Loose, Alex. Lindsey, Squire Foster, John Scroggin, Alexander Shields, Ann E. Umpage, William Armstrong, Samuel Wade, George Wade; 1837, Thomas Houghan, John Gillett, Elisha Parke, S. B. Opdyke, George Mayers, John Mayers, William Marshall, Christian Winkers, Samuel Harper, Charles Harper, Philo Harper, Benjamin Rice, Leonard Woods, William Reynolds, Levi Stillman, John Fenner, Horace Hotchkiss, John Stallings, William Stallings, Shelby Starr, Moses L. Knapp; 1838, Allen Turner, Andrew J. Houston, James Adams, Alexander Rigdon, Turner W. Lloyd, Jesse H. Luce; 1839, Peter Brown, David Winter, Hugh Laughlin; 1840, Cartmell Crockett; 1841, Richard W. Clark, George Mier; 1842, Edward Power; 1843, James Buckles; 1845, Samuel M. Copeland, John Brooker, Daniel S. Stafford, John M. Tomlinson, Nathaniel Whittaker, Frank Schick, Andrew Danner, John Buckles; 1846, Daniel W. Daniels, Uriah Daniels, Samuel Dement, George Tomlinson, John W. Dawson, Jesse W. Lucas; 1847, William Jackson, Andrew Buckles, George Brooker, William Frederick, Henry King, Humphrey Scroggin; 1848, John E. Downing, George Downing, James Braughton, John Sholl, James A. Barnett, Joseph C. Laughlin,

Archibald Cass, Jabez Capps, Alex. W. Morgan, Franklin Patterson, Christopher Allison, Christopher C. Mason, Conrad Starr, Leonard Alvert, Hamilton Turley, George W. Wade, Hiram Vonderleith, William Turner, Adam Cheek, Alfred Scroggin, Russell Scroggin, John Girtman; 1849, Peter Broughton, James O. Turley, Hiram Walker, Henry Leimbaugh, Samuel Turley, William Butler, George Meister, Henry Horn, Henry L. Mann; 1850, Robert Cass, Christopher Laughlin, Michael Schrot, Harrison Dyer, Thomas F. Cass, John Buckles; 1851, William R. Buckles; 1852, John E. Laughery, Latham & Gillett, Andrew J. Morrison, Francis Koenig, James T. Hall, Samuel Emmett, Charles W. Snider, Drury Martin, Samuel C. Parks; 1853, Ninian E. Primm, Francis Daniels; 1856, Charles W. Pario; 1863, Joseph C. Webster, Washington Skinner, John Volle, Christian Beckman, David Sims, Samuel W. Fuller; 1868, Nicholas Dunnuck.

ELKHART TOWNSHIP.

1824, James Latham; 1826, Abraham Bowman; 1827, Peter Whip, Samuel Harper; 1828, Richard Latham, Charles Turley; 1831, Thomas J. Scroggin, Philip C. Latham; 1832, Anthony Ridgeway; 1833, Theodore Lawrence, John Lawrence, Marshal Turley; 1834, Thomas Sudduth, Cornelius Dunham, John Latham; 1835, Daniel B. Price, Ambrose B. Cass, Robert Boaz, William Brachear, Ransom P. Lynn, James Lynn, John P. Wiley, Baldwin C. Harper, Benjamin F. Davis, James White, Charles S. Lawrence, Robert P. Lawrence, Sanford Turley, Polly Harper, Philip Harper, Squire Foster, James Turley, Stephen Cantrall, George W. Turley, James Gardner, Samuel H. Treat, John Scroggin, Samuel Brown; 1836, James Gillis, William R. Cass, Joseph Bondurant, J. B. Backerston, J. C. Diamond, Stephen Lloyd, Joseph B. Loose, James Wiley, John Klein, Daniel Wiley, Cyrus Davis, Peter Canady, Archibald E. Constant, Samuel Fleming, Samuel Mitchell, William Steel, Adam Starr, James O. Turley, Andrew Jones, John England, Hiram Edwards; 1837, John Gillett, Thomas Houghan, Henry B. Truett, Samuel Wiley; 1839, James Wilson, Joshua Day; 1840, Ruth Davis; 1842, James Morton; 1845, William H. Wheeler; 1846, Cyrus Gordon; 1847, David Davis, Ferdinand Meeker; 1848, Ezra L. Garrett, Andrew Cartmell, Alexander Rigdon, William B. Broadwell, David C. French; 1849, William Fraikes, Thomas G. Taylor, Benjamin Bell, Thomas Bell, Gabriel Stinnett, John Nicholson; 1850, Jacob G. Loose, Hiram Walker, John Telfor, John Williams, Robert B. Latham, Perry Davis, Amberry Rankin, James Braucher, Charles R. Hurst, John J. Miller; 1851, William Scully, Henry Wiley, John Shockey, James Brown; 1853, John Maher; 1854, Edward Rigney.

WEST LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

1824, Robert Musick, Robert McClure, Henry Lantis; 1825, Thomas McClure; 1826, Matthew Robb; 1828, Levi Johnson; 1829, Peter Critz; 1830, William McGraw, Reuben B. Ewing, T. Metcalf, J. Metcalf; 1831, John Reed, John C. Taylor, Edmund D. Taylor, Benjamin Hider; 1833, John Wright, Abraham Altic; 1834, David Usher, John Wheeler; 1835, Ebenezer Johnson, Matthew Forbes, Amos Harvey; 1836, James Musick, J. R. Tolbert, N. Bullock, W. L. Ewing, J. Thomas, Nathan B. Sprague, James W. Berry, Isaac Leonard, J. R. Bullock, W. R. Bullock, Samuel G. Wright, Samuel H. Treat, Virgil Hickox, Ezekiel Field, Alexander Hamilton, Benjamin Blossom, Samuel Tisdale, C. F. Mayer, J. Harwood, John Grigg, James T. Morton, Joseph Lowery, Seth M. Tinsley, H. Bird, David R. Griggs, Mathew S. March, John Musick, Isaac Leonard, Elijah Iles, Archer G. Herndon, Simeon Ryder, Thomas F. Brett, Moses L. Knapp, Russell Post; 1837, Benjamin Jay; 1847, Michael Tierney; 1848, Martin Lawless; 1849, Lewis Craig, Peter P. Lucas, William Lucas; 1850, Francis M. Miles; 1851, William H. Young, James Primm, James McGraw, William Peacock, William Scully, Hiram Walker, Mary Pollock, John Edwards, Solomon Dixon, Roswell Abell; 1852, William C. Green, Samuel C. Seelye, Joseph B. Loose, Samuel C. Parks, Francis Daniels, Latham & Gillett; 1853, Andrew McElvain, Frederick A. Moore; 1860, Jacob H. Beidler, Samuel Jones, Henry M. Beidler; 1863, Samuel T. Atkins.

CORWIN TOWNSHIP.

1824, James Bracken; 1825, Walter Dillon; 1826, John Studyoin, Ebenezer Rhoades, Robert Bracken, Elias Brock; 1827, Samuel Musick, Robert F. Evans, William Glenn; 1828, Peter Bashaw, James Garvin; 1829, Champney Pendleton; 1830, Joseph Pence, William Hickman, John Critz, Berryman Boughan, Peter Nash, Joseph C. Walker; 1831, Preston Pendleton; 1832, Samuel Evans, John Hoblit, Hudson Low, William A. Stone, Hiram S. Allen; 1833, David Pence, Adelphi Woods, David Enslow, John Donovan, Nathaniel A. Ware, David A. Glenn; 1834, Michael Mann, William Wilkinson, Lewis M. Carlisle, Elijah Lucas, Joseph Lowry, Samuel Lowry, John A. Ross, James Glenn; 1835, William Stallings, Abraham Musick, Moses L. Knapp, Susan F. Newall, Peter Price, John Heath, Hiram Rayner, Moses H. Stone, T. D. Peyton, Jason White, John Stallings, Samuel H. Martin, Samuel C. Newall, Lewis Myers, David F. Lowry, Bradford King, Michael Flaherty, Ivin Low, George C. Davis, John Musick, Solomon Wood, Charles Higbee, John Martin, John L. Stone, Thomas L. Campbell, Samuel G. Wright, Herod Musick, Jefferson Studivan, Alexander

Gilmore, Alexander Ewing, Andrew K. Long; 1836, John Gregg, Addison Newall, William Wilkinson, Joseph Rayburn, James Adams, J. H. Wood, J. Langston, Colby Knapp, Green Hill, James Gamble, Daniel B. Hill, S. A. Snelson, Thomas S. Wright, William Barnett, Philip C. Latham, Abraham M. Line, John Wright, William Moore, Aaron Longshore, Thomas Hogan; 1837, Thomas R. Skinner; 1838, William Bock; 1839, James Wright; 1840, George A. Bock, Samuel McGarvey, Francis McGarvey; 1841, A. Jenkins; 1842, Alfred Jackson, A. Halstead; 1849, Robert McNeeley; 1850, Samuel G. Martin, Thomas Officer; 1851, John Clayton, William Scully; 1853, James Cheney, John W. Robinson, Thomas Nolan; 1854, James Cheney.

BROADWELL TOWNSHIP.

1825, James Latham, John Buckles; 1826, Montgomery Warrick, Thomas Briggs; 1827, Conrad Critz, William H. Boughan; 1828, Samuel Foster; 1829, William Glenn, Philip Suiter; 1830, Solomon Wood, Jacob G. Warrick, George M. Cowardin, Jason White, Isaac Montgomery; 1832, James Meadows; 1833, William McGraw, Jeremiah Suiter, Nicholas Sintz, John Wright, Nathaniel A. Ware, William C. Barnett, Philip C. Latham; 1834, Samuel Evans, Elijah Lucas, James Clark, James Walker; 1835, Preston Pendleton, Jesse Forbis, Mathew Fowler, Michael Mann, Martha Warrick, Peter G. Cowardin, Judge Samuel H. Treat, John Edwards, William L. May, William H. Boughan, John Klein; 1836, Simeon Ryder, James White, Herod Musick, William Paul, John Bridges, Washington Iles, David Enslow, John Stapleton, Samuel A. Mitchell, Edmund Rankin, Benjamin Blossom, John Grigg, M. L. Marsh, John H. Brown, James Bell, Alexander Hamilton, Elijah Iles, C. F. Mayer, J. Harwood, James M. Kennedy, John M. Edwards, Silas T. Green, William Rankin, Charles Briggs, Thomas S. Wright, Lewis Carlisle, Isaac Scott, Archer G. Herndon, Samuel Foster, George M. Cowardin, Archibald Constant, John P. Wiley; 1837, Samuel H. Kennedy, John C. Clough, Thomas D. Enslow; 1838, Daniel Wiley, William Bock; 1839, Asa French; 1841, David C. French; 1842, Hiram Edwards; 1844, John J. Canady, Henry Wiley; 1845, John Sams, Frederick Braucher, Marquis Canady; 1846, Samuel Day, John G. Canady; 1847, Leroy T. Brown; 1849, Charles G. Goldsmith, Dorrell F. Wright, Andrew Vandeventer, David L. Sutton, John Williams, John B. Tipton, Daniel Dunn, Israel Mathews, Nathaniel Cosby, James Wiley; 1850, Seth M. Tinsley, Godfrey C. Wright, Richard Dunlap, Charles F. Taylor; 1851, Sinnett Rankin, William Ragsdale, William H. Young, George P. Noble, Jesse D. Blackledge, Johnson W. Wright, Herman Stone, William J. Allison, Harvey Goldsmith, William Scully, Andrew J. Morrison, John Scrog-

gin, Charles Gardner, Henry C. Rodgers, John D. Gillett, William B. Broadwell, Robert B. Latham, James Primm; 1852, Philip T. Richardson, Thomas Green, Horace Heald, Dawson Frakes, George Baker, Abner Heister, Alfred Sams; 1853, John W. Casey; 1854, James Birge, James Cheney, James L. Walker.

EAST LINCOLN.

1827, Levi Johnson; 1830, Henry Kimm; 1831, William Metcalf; 1832, Reuben B. Ewing; 1833, Finis Ewing, Henry Johnson; 1834, Edward Mobly, John Metcalf; 1835, George Clark, John Ewing, Osborn Ewing, David Rudolph, Peter Rudolph; 1836, Nathan B. Sprague, Abner Leland, John Grigg, James Ewing, Ellis G. Young, Joseph H. Jennings, Samuel S. Berry, E. H. Field, W. Holloway, William H. Leland, James T. Morton, James J. Martin, Stanford Cherry, C. F. Mayer, J. Harwood, Alexander Hamilton, David R. Griggs; 1839, Isaac Loose, Joseph B. Loose, John C. Musick; 1842, Samuel Briggs; 1847, James Primm; 1848, Conrad Miller; 1850, Christopher Ewing, John J. Russell; 1851, Samuel C. Parks, Robert Buckles, James Ewing, James McGraw; 1852, Thomas N. Gill, James Downey, Francis Daniels, Hiram Walker, Latham & Gillett, Ichabod Carey, James Johnson, Richard T. Flint, Francis Knowing, Richard T. Gill, John G. Graham, Amos C. Babcock, Ezra Lambert, Jonathan Dow, Ephraim Flint, Robert Briggs, Thomas Flint, Lorenzo D. Hamilton, Jonathan Miller, Franklin Fassett, Reuben F. Ruth, James McConnell, David L. Gregg, Thomas H. Denny, Joseph S. Smith, Orange B. Heaton, John Lathrop, Edward Jones, James W. Russell, James White, Asbury Sanders, M. C. Goltra, Joseph Orendorff, Andrew F. Wilson, Henry Owsley, Jonathan Miller; 1855, William B. Fonday; 1864, Samuel T. Atkins.

EMINENCE TOWNSHIP.

1827, Christopher Orendorff, Benjamin Orendorff, Samuel B. Ewing, Archy Brien, Robert Hanna, William Burt; 1828, Samuel Reid, Randolph Rose, John Johnson, Charles F. Ewing, William Herford; 1829, Oliver Johnson, Phinney Johnson; 1830, Nathaniel P. Johnson, David G. Thompson, John G. Adams, Caty Miskler, R. Metcalf, I. Medcalf, Finis Ewing; 1831, Gershorn Jayne, John Medcalf, Thomas Stroud, M. R. Anderson, Tavern B. Anderson, George W. Miles, Charles Council, Joseph Reece, Reuben B. Ewing, John Ewing; 1832, Alfred Orendorff, Josiah Seybold, Philip B. Miles, William Turner, Reddick Council, Daniel Lantis, John Patton, Alfred Brien, William Miller; 1833, Hiram Atteberry, Isaac Atteberry, Wilberry Miller, David Atteberry; 1834, Jeremiah Sullivan, Jesse Dixon, William Phillips, F. S. Harrison,

Achilles Hayden, Lewis D. Thompson; 1835, Lee Daniel, Oliver Mason, Peter Stroud, Thomas H. Woodward, Truman Mason, Jefferson Britt, John Sullivan, James Hieronymous, Daniel H. Judy, Martin G. Stafford, John Houser, John Wright, William Ryan, Isaac Butler, John J. Quisenberry, E. S. Quisenberry, Aaron Houser, Edward S. Ewing, Joseph Ewing, Willis Council, George Houser, Ellis P. Clark, Joshua Houser, Thomas P. Fletcher, William P. Ewing, Mary Reece, John Patterson; 1836, Smith Simmons, Isaac Booker, R. Strand, E. Sullivan, Nathan B. Sprague, James Shackleford, Curtis Phelps, Henry Cornelius, Abner Chapman, Samuel Waters, Permelia Adams, Samuel H. Treat, Jonas Houser, Jefferson Houser, John Bergen, William Ryan, William H. Leland, William P. Ewing, George Cottingham, John W. Hughes, William R. Miller, Thomas P. Fletcher, John T. Bird, Curtis Phelps, Charles C. Wilcox, Edward Mobley, James Ewing, Benjamin F. Piper, Erastus Wright, Jonathan Merriam, James Shanklin, Katherine Thompson, Thomas Braley, Felix Gilbert, Roswell Howe; 1837, James F. Esten, C. Morris, W. Hayden, Benjamin Jay, Philip Fiske, Joseph W. Barber; 1839, Samuel J. Chapin, Jacob Brining; 1842, George Mitchell; 1844, Samuel B. Foster, E. G. Adams; 1845, Laban M. Stroud, James R. Adams; 1846, Moses K. Anderson; 1847, Andrew Coffman, Peter J. Hawes; 1848, Remington Webster, Zebulon Adams; 1849, Mahlon S. Hoblit; 1850, Christopher Brining; 1852, Edward Jones, John Powell, Thomas N. Gill, Richard T. Gill, George Mitchell, William H. Young, Isaac Kaughman; 1853, Nathaniel Ewing, Robert Mountjoy; 1854, William Mountjoy, Andrew Decker, Daniel Stewart, John W. Stewart.

ATLANTA TOWNSHIP.

1828, Benjamin Shipley, Andrew C. Davis, John Hoblit, John Barr; 1829, George D. Sims, Adam Stephens, William Davenport; 1830, Allen McCoy, William Copeland, Thomas Lucas, Samuel Roberts, John Downey, William Barr, Valentine Sablette; 1831, Andrew Scott, John Slatton, Stephen Jones, James Barr; 1832, Samuel Hoblit; 1833, James Hoblit, Nathaniel A. Ware, Hiram Bowman, Andrew Brock, John Richards, Timothy B. Hoblit, Charles Council, Zebulon G. Cantrall, Gabriel Watt; 1834, George S. Evans; 1835, James Allen, Thomas Hawes, Henry Williams, David Daniel, Daniel B. Price, Joshua Cantrall, John McIntyre, Thomas G. Gregory, Harvey Turner, John Gelaltly, Mahlon S. Hoblit, James Downey, Gibson Wilcox, Andrew Downey, Stephen Foley, Joseph Rodgers, Caleb Hedges, Thomas E. Gregory, Thomas H. Hawes, Charles Winn, James M. Cantrall, Jeremiah P. Dunham; 1836, Godfrey Pattison, E. H. Field, W. Holloway, E. L. Shackelford, John C. Cass, Nathaniel B. Sprague, Granville Pat-

terson, Moses L. Knapp, Zebulon G. Cantrall, William Cantrall, Sylvester Strong, Alexander Downey, Samuel Bevan, Owen Davis, Samuel Jones; 1837, Ezekiel Hedges, John H. Ayres, George A. Jenks; 1841, Cornelius Lambert, George Dowdy; 1844, George Dyer; 1845, Larkin Jones, George Botkin; 1847, Hurley McCarriel, John A. Druly; 1848, Isaac A. Donnegan, Justus McCarriel, S. E. Barker, John Plummer, William Bonine, Abel Larison; 1849, William Guard, Daniel Small, John Ruby, Andrew Coffman, Peter J. Hawes, Arthur Burke, James Riley, Richard Botkin; 1850, David Langdon, Clemens Plummer, John Vance; 1851, Lemuel Evans; 1852, James Tuttle, Thomas N. Gill, David Langdon, Richard T. Gill, Oswell T. Crawford, Joshua Dunnuck, Latham & Gillett, Charles R. Hurst, Silas Stallings, John D. Copeland; 1863, David Kern, Anthony W. Dills, Jefferson Houser.

CHESTER TOWNSHIP.

1829, Eli Fletcher, Preston Pendleton, John Vandeventer, Samuel Evans, Nicholas Moore; 1830, Andrew Lee; 1831, Gershorn Payne, John Downing; 1833, David Laughery, John Shoup, John Laughlin, James Downing, Jacob Shoup, Robert Downing; 1835, William L. May, Jacob Early, William Carpenter, Samuel H. Treat, James Bell, Joshua F. Bell, Seth M. Tinsley, Abraham Vandeventer, Edmund Sams, Alfred Sams, John Sams, William Hackney, James Martin, John Martin, Samuel Martin, James Jackson, Alexander Patterson, Moses Patterson, Nathan Laughery; 1836, Moses L. Knapp, Samuel Mitchell, Simeon Ryder, Hannibal Miller, Virgil Hickox, Sampson Sams, William Frakes, James Vandeventer, John Grigg, H. B. Truett, S. Roberts, David Witter, Archer G. Herndon, Thomas Shoup, Thomas L. Campbell, William Gilliford, Joshua F. Davis; 1837, Elisha Park, Asa French, Clearer Johnson; 1839, John S. French, Daniel Witter; 1845, Leroy T. Brown; 1846, William Southern, Mary Edwards; 1848, Marquis Bacon, Henry Alexander, Jacob Applegate, Chesley Bashaw, Isaac Geldon, James McGraw; 1849, John Ritchhart, Peter Morris, John Bashaw, Mary Smith; 1850, Daniel C. Primm, Ebenezer Town, E. S. Toron, John M. Edwards, James O. Turley, Robert B. Latham, Thomas N. Gill; 1851, William H. Young, Nathaniel Whittaker, Horace G. Ballou, John J. Bradshaw; 1852, Hiram Walker, Francis Holliday, Henry Owsley, Edward Jones, John D. Gillett, John Williams, William Habberset, Jesse D. Blackledge, M. C. Goltra, Jonathan Miller, Ninian E. Primm, Henry Bonfay, John Hayney, Phil. H. Thompson, Thomas Officer, John S. Officer, Archibald Towne, Richard T. Gill, Gilbert S. Manning, Thomas E. Quisenberry, Andrew F. Wilson, Samuel Emmett, William Stephenson, William Shaver, S. S. Keguin, David Brunk, Josiah Pierce, Caleb Birchall,

Charles C. Henry, A. J. Morrison, William D. Henry, Lewis Keeling; 1853, George Roberts, Luther Hill, John D. Ball; 1854, James Cheney.

PRAIRIE CREEK.

1830, J. William, Hiram Watson; 1832, Thomas P. Fletcher; 1833, Nathaniel A. Ware; 1836, Horace P. Johnson, Samuel Gage, Joseph Clough, Jesse Jackman, Homer Peck, E. Wright, John S. Osburn, Elkanah Cobb, Leonard Loomis, John P. Conger, J. Whitney, Ebenezer Montague, Benjamin Robinson, Henry Little, Robert B. Gage, J. Wright, Jacob Webber; 1837, Nathaniel Coffin; 1849, Felix G. Greene, James Summers, Roswell P. Abel; 1850, Ambrose Wetherbee, Nicodemus Travis, William Greene, Eli Thomas, Amaziah Thomas, John Williams, Thomas Morris, William Scully, Arad Brown, William D. Humphrey, George Nichols; 1851, Elizabeth Viall, Israel C. Mundy, Frederick Vanliew, Tobias Holliday, Christian Anshurtz, Joseph Nall, William Marshall, William Berry, William Shaver, Alexander Harlough, John C. Irwin, Thomas Swearingen, Asa D. Wright, Edmund Wade, Andrew White, Thomas Officer, Richard Ely, John Linbarger, William H. Briggs, Samuel Skeen, William Buffington, Adam Honeck, Abraham Hagadorn, John S. Officer, Richard Freeman, Elijah Potter, John Martin, Robert Irwin, Joseph Hemingway, John M. Ward, John Ross, Rollin H. Kimball, J. C. Conkling, Thomas G. Tarlton, Caleb F. Tarlton, David Slouss, John Towberman, David C. Lamb, John H. Marbold, John Mann, Andrew White, Nathaniel G. Nichols, John Nichols, John O. Robinson, Samuel Garver, Samuel Brown, Mathew Wetherford, Peter Meard, James C. Bower, John Jennings; 1852, Jacob Cole, Elisha Crane, Jacob Keefer, George W. Rummell, Daniel Frankhouse, David McElroy, David C. Lamb, James McMaster, Blackman Mosley, Jacob B. Loose, John W. Casey, David F. Lowry, Samuel King, Rodney H. Hardy, Hiram Walker; 1853, John J. Taylor, W. King, W. Trollope; 1855, Samuel C Parks, A. R. Chesnut, David Spear, Isaac V. Cunningham.

SHERIDAN TOWNSHIP.

1832, Samuel C. Hagans; 1833, Nathaniel A. Ware; 1835, William McLean, George Fales, Garret M. La Forge, Henry F. Luckett, Jacob M. Douglas, John Stutton, George W. Jones, Charles Higbee, Samuel G. Wright, John Pence, Addison S. Newall; 1836, Henry Little, E. Wright, Isaac Leonard, Alexander Hamilton, Jonas Whitney, Jacob Webber, Oliver P. Cox, John Grigg, Miles Peck, Dewey Whitney, Aaron Sackett, J. Whitney, J. M. Sturtevant; 1837, Nathaniel Coffin, J. B. Turner, J. W. Osgood, Truman M. Post; 1850, William Scully, Martin McGovern, Gerard McKinnie, Colby Knapp, Henry Isgrig, Calvin M. Grapes, Berryman Boughan; 1851, John W. Sisson,

Roswell P. Abel, Samuel Garver, R. B. Latham, William Barnett, William Hamil; 1854, Samuel C. Parks, Aaron B. Brown, Henry Hendricksen, N. M. Millikan; 1855, Edward Copeland.

ORAN TOWNSHIP.

1834, Stephen Jones, William Houchin; 1835, Fred G. Cantrall, Charles Winn, Absalom Hamilton, John Dement, Cheney Spears, William Jones, James Morton, James Downey, S. F. Martin, Stephen Foley, Edmund Sams; 1836, William Frakes, John Cue; 1838, Josiah Cantrall, Amos Armsby, Zebulon G. Cantrall, Richard F. Bennett, Andrew S. Barr, Archer G. Herndon, Philip C. Latham, John Barr, William Hawkins, Owen Davis; 1839, Robert Longworth, James Brewer, Lewis Jones; 1840, Andrew C. Davis; 1841, James Gordon, Arnett Allman; 1843, O. P. Crawford; 1845, Freeman Jones, Jacob Copes; 1847, James Foley, H. Hanchier; 1848, Joseph Bell; 1849, James A. Barrett, Jefferson Hawkins, William Copes, John Clark, Thomas M. Maddox, Washington Jones; 1850, John Williams, Hiram Walker, Samuel Montgomery, Eleazor Boardwell, Thomas Montgomery, Thomas J. Houchin, Walter Roberts, Thomas N. Gill, Richard T. Gill; 1851, Samuel Jones, Elisha Woodhouse, William Hedges, William H. Young, Samuel C. Parks, William Gambrel, Thomas Bardwell; 1852, John B. Hurst, R. S. Spencer, Thompson Flint, Mathew Mitchell, Samuel B. King, Francis Daniel, Amos C. Babcock, Cornelius Goltra, Jacob Clapp, Leonard Chapin, Andrew J. Lewis, James Sanbourne, William H. Davis, Obed Lewis, Stephen Dyer, William Hall, Jabez Waterman, John Simonds, Stephen Washburn, Daniel Weston, David A. Reed, Jesse New, George Higday, Isaac Dyer, Peter Rockwood, L. Hayford, Stephen Lovejoy, Silas Gould, William Brown, Elizabeth Jewett, Benjamin Gardner, Josiah Codding; 1854, Boynton Tenny, Turner King, George W. Butter, Charles F. Chambers, Sylvester Strong; 1857, Joseph Bell; 1860, William Gambrel, John Armstrong; 1861, James Barr, William S. Curry, John Piatt, Anthony N. Dills, Jefferson Houser; 1862, N. W. Robinson; 1863, Thompson Gambrel, Henry White; 1864, Scott R. Graham, David Kerr, Charles Cameron, Nancy J. Sullivan; 1865, E. H. Tuttle, A. D. Reise, Joseph W. Marvel, Eliza Cantrall; 1866, William H. Estes, Thomas L. Sullivan; 1867, Marcellus Ruggles, Nolan M. Stark, Samuel Burnison, William Burnison, Robert B. Mills, James S. Cannon, William J. Henry, Mary Keys, W. C. Stark; 1868, Harry Martland, Samuel Harman, Everett Whiteman, Samuel Dement, Alfred L. Sullivan.

AETNA TOWNSHIP.

1835, Elizabeth Dodson, Hugh Collins, Henry Dement; 1836, Brooks Randolph, James Randolph, Willoughby Randolph, Brookins

Chapman, William Chapman; 1838, John E. Martin, Hiram Daniel, Nathaniel Neal, William Randolph, Archer G. Herndon, Jesse G. Woodward, James W. Woodward, Isaac Dement, David T. Woodward, J. B. Loose, S. Stover, Eli Fletcher, Zachariah Fletcher, John Harry, Harrison Barnes, Mahlon Hall, John F. Reed, Daniel Brooks, Daniel Clark, John Clark, David Clark; 1839, Hiram Doter, Polly Dougherty, John S. Poulk, Clarkson F. Brooks, John M. Burkhardt, Samuel Powers, Azariah Smalley; 1840, John Mitchell; 1841, R. B. Whitaker; 1845, Nathan Longberg; 1846, Nathaniel M. Whitaker, Eben M. Douglas; 1847, Peter Coppenbarger, Isaac R. Braucher; 1848, McCarthy Hildreth, Joseph Bowles, J. H. Regan, H. Thompson, Susannah Poulk, Mary Hood, Blan B. Whitaker; 1849, Richard P. Gill, William Donnan, Eliza Ray, Rebecca Clymer, William M. Allen, Cornelius Bowers, Francis Daniel, Francis Knowing, Cynthia Thompson, James R. Huston, Isaac Clark; 1850, Samuel Emmett, William F. Sudduth, James Clark, John H. Douglas; 1851, Jesse Jackman, William H. Young, Samuel Dement, Mathew Wylie; 1852, Thomas N. Gill, William Hannaford, Greenleaf Wilby, Israel Hemingway, Ebenezer Duff, Andrew M. Duff, Abraham J. Duff, Thompson J. Flint, Isaac Dyer, Ephraim Flint, Benjamin Thompson, McCarthy Hildreth, Daniel C. Lamb, Latham & Gillett, Hiram Walker, Thomas Patterson, John Davis, William South, William Rutherford, Harrison Stallings; 1854, James Cheney; 1855, William Randolph, Jr.; 1858, Joseph Ream; 1860, William Williams, Edward F. Leonard; 1861, Richard Faris, Thompson Flint, John H. Regan, Marquis Canady, Nelson Wolcott; 1862, James Marvel, Solomon Ely, Columbus Hildreth, William D. Lakin, James S. Randolph, John M. Harcourt; 1863, James M. Duff, Elias Ellis; 1864, Adam C. Wood, H. Alexander; 1865, Torrence Conner, John A. Conner, Squire Dawson; 1866, Isaac T. Lane, John Roos; 1867, Anselm T. Blake, Eli Barrett, Dorilas Lincoln, David C. Lincoln.

ORVIL TOWNSHIP.

1835, Edward S. Quisenberry, Berry Musick, Daniel Lantis, John Reed; 1836, Nathan B. Sprague, Abner Chapman, Nathaniel Bullock, J. R. Talbott, James W. Berry, John T. Bird, Charles B. Francis; 1837, Robert Musick; 1841, Andrew D. Bruner; 1846, James Musick, Samuel Reed; 1847, John Musick, Andrew Bruner, Samuel Altic; 1848, Joseph Reed; 1849, David Bowles, Joshua Houser, Milder Kitchell, James Wilson, Robert Wilson, James Houston, Jefferson Bruner, Isaiah Atteberry, William B. Miller; 1850, George W. Edgar, James A. Barrett, Daniel P. Bryan, James Cunningham, Charles Thompson, William R. Shirley, William Scully, John Houser, James P. Martin, George Ryan,

John C. Rees, William J. Silvers, William P. Miller; 1851, John L. Merrill, James Geldard, James R. Phillips, Jeremiah Miller, William Simpson, James M. Larison, Michael Crowley, Isaac N. Ward, Henry S. Lacroix, Michael McCullough, John Bovee, James P. Martin; 1852, George Clark, John Alexander, Andrew Stephens; 1853, Frederick Moore, Samuel C. Gibson; 1854, David Gilchrist, John Hatfield, James Lindsey.

LAENNA TOWNSHIP.

1835, Henry Dement, Jesse Williams, Drury Martin, Jeremiah Birks; 1838, James F. Reed, Samuel Dement, John D. Rees, Joseph Burk, L. Lucas, William H. Brougham, Joseph Dement, William L. May, Philip C. Latham, Moses Moore, Thomas R. Skinner, William I. Stinn, John Williams, Joseph B. Loose, J. G. Loose; 1839, David W. Clark, Jacob L. Mann, David Sims, William Mitchell; 1840, Richard W. Clark, Solomon Norton, William Lucas; 1845, Isaac Clark, George Girtman, George B. Lucas; 1846, James Birks, Thomas Lucas, John Girtman; 1847, Polly Birks, Ann Birks, John Bigger, Charles Houston, John B. Lucas, William Randolph; 1848, James H. Hildreth, Richard W. Clark, Tate Curnutt, James Logan, A. H. Bushnell, Alfred Scroggin, Isaac Copeland, William Ridgeway, John Houston, Walter P. Bowles; 1849, Thomas Stout, Henry Mann; 1850, John D. Gillett, Samuel Emmett, Israel Dyer, Charles R. Hurst, John M. McIntosh, Dow Curnutt; 1852, Abram H. Stone, Thomas N. Gill, Latham & Gillett, Harrison Stallings, Russell Gillett, John Tribbett, Charles Reily, Thomas Smith, William Connolly, Jesse Jackson, Jacob Baker, Charity Knight, Francis Daniels, Luther Davis, John R. Ayres, Edward Jones, John H. Randolph, Enos Jewell, Peter Rookle, Francis Korving, Daniel C. Lamb, Owen Mathews, James Mathews, George Bars, Samuel Whitesides, Sheldon Parks, Leonard Parks, Mary Webster, Orput Ayres, Orvin Alexander, Oliver B. Calver, Jubilee Posey, Philetus Fales, Dixon Sylvester, Jeremiah Stokes, Frederick S. Ayres, Jesse Fay, George Ware, Enoch Talbott, Samuel Hale, Ebenezer Porter, Ezekiel Hale, Richard F. Flint, Richard F. Gill, Samuel Harriman; 1853, Solomon Markel, Samuel Blackford, Peter Huslib, Amos H. Davis, Nicholas Gasaway, George Kramps, Lorenzo Schleicher, James Tribbett, Jerome Conkling, John Whiteside, S. W. Parish, Lemuel Parish, Andrew Wallace; 1854, Thomas J. Broadwell, R. H. Templeman, Samuel C. Gibson; 1858, Richard Martin; 1860, Erhardt Stoll; 1862, J. C. Webster; 1864, Daniel Thompson, Mathew Wylie, John W. Swain, William Hobkirk, Stephen Yocum, James Huston, Edwin A. Joynt, Joseph R. Rue; 1865, John Shull; 1866, Samuel Dunnyre, Jesse Jackson; 1867, Christian Schussele, Stephen Yocum, Frank Alexander, George Hanselman,

George Weller, John Auer, Robert Martin, Frederick Joynt; 1868, William Suedmier, John Kiick, Harrison Fanning.

LAKE FORK TOWNSHIP.

1835, Hugh Collins, Sarah Turley, Hannah Lucas, George B. Lucas, Lydia Turner, G. W. Turner; 1836, Rial Birks, I. Houston, John Houston, Richard Birks; 1838, Richard Parkes, Walton Turner, Richard F. Barrett, Elijah Friend, Abraham Lucas, William R. Robinson, John L. Mann, James Adams; 1839, Alexander Helley; 1840, William Birks, Solomon Norton; 1841, Joseph Shores; 1842, David F. Sherry; 1847, William M. Kennedy; 1848, David Birks, Abraham L. Mann, Stephen Powers, Abraham Turner, John Gibson, Thomas Collins; 1849, Harrison Allison, William D. Burns, James Logan, John M. Leeds, John Marshall, James M. Blackford, Silas Stallings; 1850, Abraham Turner, William M. Kenney, R. B. Latham; 1851, John Treffts, John Girtman; 1852, Henry Kiger, Benjamin W. Gray, T. N. Gill, Moses B. Horn, Harrison Gasaway, John Simpson, John Gibrey; 1853, Henry P. Henn, Joseph B. Loose, David C. Lamb, Levin Colvin, Charles Manson; 1854, George Girtman, Joseph Shores, William S. Pickrell, William Yates, William Collins, J. B. Conkling, Sarah C. Gibson; 1855, Andrew Simpson, Isaac W. Huffer, Christian Henn, M. Adair; 1856, Charles W. Pario, A. Benson; 1857, Isaac Allison, William E. Glover, John P. Dougherty; 1861, Henry Hall; 1863, I. N. Dyer, William Birks, James Simpson; 1866, Sumner Robinson; 1867, William Hacke; 1868, James D. Simpson.

CHAPTER X.

EARLY WARS.

At the outbreak of the Winnebago War in 1827, there were few settlers in Logan County, this war, short though historic, occurring twelve years before Logan County was carved out of Sangamon. When lead was discovered in the extreme northwestern portion of the state, the white people flocked there in great numbers. For some years previous, the different Indian tribes inhabiting Northern Illinois and Wisconsin, had been at war among themselves and in the spring of 1827, a small party of Winnebagoes surprised a party of twenty-four Chippewas and killed eight of them. The government arrested four of the Winnebagoes guilty of this crime and turned them over to the Chippewas for punishment. This incensed Red Bird, chief of the Sioux, who took up the cause of the Winnebagoes and determined to wreak his vengeance on the white people, who had assisted his enemies, the Chippewas, and had invaded his country. On June 27, 1827, two white men were killed near Prairie Du Chien, and on July 30th, of the same year, two of the crew of a keel boat, carrying supplies to Fort Snelling, were killed by the Winnebagoes. The news soon spread among the settlers, and upon a call from Governor Edwards, five companies were made up in Sangamon County, one of cavalry and four of infantry. The cavalry company was commanded by Edward Mitchell and the four infantry companies were commanded by Captains Thomas Constant, Reuben Brown, Achilles Morris, and Bowling Green, all forming a regiment under Col. Thomas M. Neale, with James D. Henry as Adjutant. A number of the earlier setlers in the Lake Fork country joined these companies, but as no roster of the rank and file has been preserved, it is impossible to individualize. The regiment marched from Springfield to Peoria, where it was formally organized and then proceeded to Galena. Before their arrival at the seat of the disturbance, however, Red Bird voluntarily surrendered and the campaign being ended, the Sangamon troops were ordered back home.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

The Black Hawk War was a sort of aftermath to the Winnebago War, but was much more extensive and much more disastrous in its results. In the year 1829, the President had issued a proclamation opening up the Rock River country to settlement, under a prior treaty

with the Sacs and Foxes, in which these tribes agreed to surrender possession to the lands occupied by them and to peacefully remove from the Illinois country. This was confirmed by another treaty between the Sacs, as represented by their chief, Keokuk, and the government of the United States. A portion of the Sacs, with Keokuk at their head, complied with the treaty and retired across the Mississippi. Black Hawk, however, a restless and uneasy spirit, refused to recognize the authority of Keokuk to cede away the lands of the tribes, and conceived the gigantic scheme of uniting all the Indians from the Rock River to the Gulf of Mexico, in a war against the United States. In April, 1831, he recrossed the Mississippi at the head of five hundred of his own braves and two hundred allies of the Pottawattomies and our own Kickapoos, and notified the whites, who had begun to settle in that section to immediately retire under penalty of death. The settlers immediately called upon Gov. Reynolds for protection, whereupon, on May 27, 1831, the governor made a call for volunteers. No county south of St. Clair or east of Sangamon was included in the call, which was limited to 700 men. More than twice that number responded. The point of rendezvous was Beardstown and here 1,600 men were mustered into the service and organized into two regiments and two battalions. On June 15, 1831, they took up their march to Rock River, where they arrived June 25th. Black Hawk being apprised of the number of the white forces, beat a hasty retreat across the Mississippi. Later, on June 30th, he and his chiefs signed an agreement, in which they pledged themselves to forever remain west of the Mississippi River, the volunteers returned home and thus ended the first campaign.

Nowithstanding this agreement, the trouble was not yet ended, for in the Spring of 1832, Black Hawk recrossed the Mississippi with 500 warriors on horseback. Governor Reynolds called at once for a thousand mounted volunteers, from Central and Southern Illinois. As a result 1,800 men met at Beardstown and were organized into a brigade of four regiments with an "odd" and a "spy" battalion. Eleven companies were raised in Sangamon County, of which Logan County was then a part, and many of the Logan County pioneers joined these companies. The companies were under the captaincy of Captains Jesse Claywell, Alexander White, L. W. Goodan, J. M. Early, John Dawson, Japlet A. Ball, Reuben Brown, Thomas Moffett, Jacob Ebey, Abraham Lincoln, and Elijah Iles. Captain Claywell's company contained more Logan County pioneers than any other, although in nearly all of the Sangamon companies, familiar Logan County names are found, but all being classified together as Sangamon County volunteers. Captain Claywell's Company was enrolled June 5, 1832, and mustered out Aug. 16, 1832. The roster of this company contained the names of John R. Burns, John Copeland, William Dement, David A. Glenn, Thomas

Lucas, Abraham Primm and other Logan County pioneers. The full roster of the Sangamon County men in the company, in addition to those named, included Alexander Lewis, James and Washington Anderson, William I. Barnet, John Brewer, William and Hugh Barnett, Anderson B. Cass, Nathan Rezin and Isaac Constant, Harvey Crockett, George Curry, Haddon and Richard Elliott, George Green, Guy Helm, Samuel Hagen, John Hide, Jeremiah Kelly, James Langston, Joseph Martin, Jeremiah Dooley, Hugh McGary, William T. Neucam, Benjamin F. Pickerel, John and Hiram Powell, William F. Rodgers, James Riddle, John W. Snelson, James Shearley, Joseph, Philip and Eliphas Smith, William A. and Caleb Stone, William Turner, James Waldon, Ephraim Wilcox and Joseph R. Young.

Captain Brown's Company included Allen B. and James Lucas and the well known pioneer preacher, Peter Cartwright. Captain John Dawson's Company was enrolled April 21, 1832, mustered out May 28, 1832, and its roster included John Scroggins, Montgomery and Jacob Warrick, George B. Lucas, John Musick, James F. Reed, John Bracken, William Clark, Lewis Barney, Squire Foster, Samuel Evans, all well known Logan County names. In Jacob Early's company, Montgomery and Jacob Warrick were also enrolled and stood shoulder to shoulder with another private, who in thirty years more was to be President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, by name. There were perhaps other Logan pioneers in other companies but the records are so incomplete their names cannot be located. The troops left Beardstown, April 29, 1832, and arrived at Dixon on Rock River on May 10th. In two battles which occurred in July and August, Black Hawk was defeated, and he and his two sons and six other chiefs taken prisoners. They were afterwards set at liberty, by authority of the government, and Black Hawk rejoined his tribe and lived quietly thereafter to the day of his death.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

On the 11th day of May, 1846, Congress passed an act, declaring that "by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that government and the United States." This was the first war known to Logan County, as a political entity, and it was the one event in the whole history of Postville, then the county seat, which even approximated the exciting. Upon the declaration of war, the President called for fifty thousand volunteers and Illinois was called upon for three regiments, with pay at $15.50 per soldier per month. The militia having been in an unorganized condition, Governor Ford called for thirty full companies of volunteers, of a maximum of eighty men, to serve for twelve months and with the privilege of electing their own company and regimental officers. The response to the call was prompt

and enthusiastic. Within ten days, thirty-five companies had organized and reported. By the time the place of rendezvous (Alton) had been selected, there were seventy-five companies recruited, all furious to go. The Governor was compelled to select thirty companies from this number and the forty-odd unsuccessful companies were doomed to the disappointment of remaining at home. These thirty companies were organized into three regiments. Edward D. Baker, then the Congressman from this district, induced the Secretary of War to accept another regiment from this state and thereupon the Fourth Illinois was organized and mustered into service July 18, 1846, and served in the same brigade with the Third Regiment until both were discharged.

The Fourth Regiment included companies from the following counties: Sangamon, Logan, Macon, McLean, Menard DeWitt, Tazewell and Edgar. For the first time in its history, Logan County presented to the nation a company of volunteers all of its own, to fight for the flag. Captain John C. Hurt, of Postville, was the leading spirit in arousing patriotic fervor in and around Postville. He was instrumental in raising the company, was elected captain and the next year after his return from the war, was rewarded for his courage by being elected sheriff of the county over Ezekiel Bowman, who was himself very popular among the old settlers, had been elected sheriff two years before and was a candidate for re-election. Captain Hurt's company was composed as follows: First Lieutenant, George M. Cowardin; Second Lieuenant Jacob P. Shaum; Sergeants, John M. Handschey, Uriah Davenport, Willis Phillips, William H. Young, John Cowardin; Corporals, Wm. Donavan, N. H. Milton, Wm. Laughery, A. Vonderleith, James R. Phillips; Privates, John Allison, David A. Brown, Chris C. Mason, Wm. J. Dudney, Hiram A. Bristol, W. J. Allison, Thomas Ashing, Fred Braucher, Leroy T. Brown, Joseph Barnes, Elmore S. Brown, Sol Brundage, M. W. Barney, John Bentley, Merrick Chapman, John E. Downing, Cyrus Davis, John Davenport, Charles Fanning, James Glenn, John W. Gibson, John Greenwood, Eli H. Hutchinson, Francis McGarvey, Austin P. Melton, Leo W. Myers, Perry Melton, Thomas Mason, James Randolph, Wm. Salmonds, Robert Sands, James I. Todd, C. Trumbull, Henry Wiley, James McGraw, Thomas Collins, Peter Clark, James Douglas, Robert Davis, L. M. Gregory, G. D. Glenn, Franklin Lee, F. A. Lucas, John G. Ray, George W. Robinson, James Stapleton, Wm. Sutton, Emanuel Turner, Wm. White, Wm. Beason, John Bowman, John E. Brown, John Cavenaugh, Joseph Donavan, Abram Devault, Alexander McGarvey, Henry Mundy, Henry McGarvey, Thomas Rudder, Charles Rees, Robert Downing and Andrew Wilkinson.

The company was enrolled June 14, 1846, and this being before the day of railroads, immediately started overland in wagons to Alton, the

place of appointed rendezvous. It was a red letter day in Postville, that marked their departure. The early settlers from all portions of the county collected, martial music stirred the air and, amid loud acclamations, the new volunteers turned their horses' heads to the south and took up their journey to the Mississippi. In the meantime, Capt. Daniel Newcomb raised a company in DeWitt County and a number of volunteers from Mt. Pulaski and the eastern portion of the county joined this company. Among them were Conrad Starr, Anderson Scroggin, A. Hamilton, Wm. Allsop, Charles H. Benson, Thomas Hutchins, Elias and Andrew Brock and perhaps many others. Other Logan County settlers may also have joined the companies raised in Sangamon, McLean and Tazewell, but as the rosters do not give place of enlistment, a complete list outside of Captain Hurt's company cannot be given. Capt. Hurt's company was mustered in as Company I, of the Fourth Regiment. The regiment was transported down the Mississippi from Alton to the gulf, then across the gulf to near the mouth of the Rio Grande, thence from Matamoras on foot to Tampico, where it formed part of General Shield's force, while in command of that city. On March 9th, 1847, it took part in the descent on Vera Cruz. In the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18th, the regiment was hotly engaged and gained great credit for bravery. In this battle, Lieutenant George M. Cowardin and Nathaniel H. Milton were instantly killed, being the first Logan County lives that were sacrificed upon the altars of the country. Sergeant Uriah Davenport received wounds at Cerro Gordo, of which he subsequently died. Other fatalities in the company were: William Beason, died Sept. 15, 1846, on the Rio Grande; John Bowman died Nov. 15, 1846, at Camargo; John E. Brown, died March 17, 1847, at Matamoras; John Cavenaugh, drowned in the Mississippi, July 3, 1846; Joseph Donavan, died Sept. 15, 1846, on the Rio Grande; Abram Devault, died Nov. 7, 1846, at Camargo; Alexander McGarvey, died July 11, 1846; Henry Mundy, died Sept. 29, 1846, on the Rio Grande; Henry McGarvey, died Feb. 6, 1847; Thomas Rudder, supposed to have been killed by the Mexicans; Charles Rees, died Sept. 30, 1846, on the Rio Grande. Sergeant John M. Handschey and Privates Todd and Fleming were wounded at the battle of Cerro Gordo, and Leroy T. Brown left sick at the hospital in Matamoras. The following promotions took place in the company: David A. Brown, private to lieutenant; Chris C. Mason, John Allison, James McGraw, private to sergeant; Wm. J. Dudney, Hiram A. Bristol, W. J. Allison, private to corporal. The Fourth Illinois had the distinction of capturing 6,000 prisoners, together with Gen. Santa Anna's carriage and his famous wooden leg. Cap. Hurt's company was brought to New Orleans, where it was discharged May 25, 1847, and from which point the survivors journeyed by river and overland back to Logan County.

CHAPTER XI.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

County organization in Illinois dates back to 1779, when, after the conquest of Kaskaskia and Vincennes, by George Rogers Clark, the "County of Illinois" was established by legislative enactment of Virginia, and the new county, vaguely defined as to its boundaries, was attached to that state. This act was passed in October, 1778, and proclamation thereof made June 17, 1779. Capt. John Todd was appointed "County Lieutenant Commandant" and the county seat was fixed at Kaskaskia. The "County of Illinois" comprised the larger part of what is now the State of Illinois. Patrick Henry being at that time Governor of Virginia, it may thus well be said, that he was therefore the first Governor of Illinois. In 1784, Virginia surrendered to the general government all claims to this territory, and in 1787, an "Act for the Government of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the Ohio River," was passed by Congress, then sitting under the Articles of Confederation. Under this ordinance, Gen. Arthur St. Clair was appointed Governor of the Northwest Territory and in 1790, he organized, by proclamation, two counties of this territory, to be known as the counties of Knox and St. Clair.

St. Clair County extended 250 miles from north to south, with a maximum width of about 80 miles. It was bounded on the north, west and south by the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, and its east boundary line began at a point on the Illinois River, where Pekin is now located, and ran in a southeasterly direction to the Ohio River, at a point near where Metropolis is now located. All of what is now Illinois, east of this line, was included in Knox County and it also included all of what is now Indiana and parts of present Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin. The boundary line between these two counties, in 1790, ran through what is now Logan County, the larger part of present Logan being then included in the county of Knox, of the Northwest Territory. More particularly, this boundary line, as far as present Logan County is concerned, entered the present confines of the county at the northwest corner, and ran in a southeasterly direction, to a point equidistant be-

tween the southwest and the southeast corners of present Hurlbut township. Thus a slight portion of present Prairie Creek township, a small portion of present Sheridan, about half of present Corwin and two-thirds of present Hurlbut were included in St. Clair County of the Northwest Territory, and the rest of what is now Logan County was then included in Knox County, of the same territory, in 1790.

In 1800, the Northwest Territory was divided into two districts, and the territory included in present Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and parts of present Michigan and Minnesota, were included in what was called Indiana Territory, under Gov. William Henry Harrison. On Feb. 6, 1801, Gov. Harrison issued a proclamation, continuing the counties of Knox and St. Clair, but changing their boundaries and enlarging their areas. St. Clair County, as defined by this proclamation, had, for its eastern boundary, substantially what is now the eastern boundary of Illinois, and its northern boundary was the Canadian line. What is now Logan County was a portion of this vast county, which included in its boundaries the larger part of what is now Illinois. In 1809, the Territory of Illinois was formed, including in addition to the present territory of the state, Wisconsin and a portion of present Minnesota. By a new alignment of county boundaries, an imaginary line was drawn from the Ohio River, at a point near where it now first becomes the boundary of Illinois, to a point on the Mississippi River, near the present site of East St. Louis. All below this was Randolph County; all above was St. Clair County and what is now Logan County thus still remained a part of St. Clair.

By proclamation of Gov. Ninian Edwards, in 1812, the counties of Illinois Territory were re-arranged, owing to settlements becoming numerous, along the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, in Southern Illinois. St. Clair was then made the smallest county of the territory, Gallatin and Johnson were created, while all of the Illinois Territory, above a due east and west line drawn from the Ohio River, opposite Vincennes, now in Indiana, to the Mississippi River, nearly opposite St. Louis, became known as Madison County and thus in 1812 what is now Logan County became part of Madison County in the Territory of Illinois. Three years later, Madison County was divided into two counties, the eastern portion taking the name of Edwards, later changed to Crawford, and the western portion remaining as Madison, as before. What is now Logan County still remained a part of Madison and the boundary line, running north and south, between Madison and Edwards Counties, was the Third Principal Meridian, which is now the eastern boundary of the present county of Logan, as it was then the eastern boundary of Madison County, of which the present Logan was then a part. In 1817, Bond County was created out of Madison and it included what is now Logan. Bond County made a queer figure on

the map. It was a paralellogram, 24 miles wide, substantially about the present width of Logan County, the east line of the then Bond County being the east line of the present Logan, the west line of the then Bond being the west line of the present Logan, but from north to south, Bond County extended 600 miles, from about the southern boundary of present Bond County to the shores of Lake Superior; and within this narrow box of Bond County the territory of present Logan County was snugly confined. Into this county, the first settlers of Logan County settled in 1818, to make it their future home, and that same year, Illinois was admitted into the Union as a sovereign state. The earliest settlements in what is now Logan County, occurred when the said territory was included in the county of Bond.

In 1821, three years after the admission of Illinois as a state, settlements had reached so far northward, that the legislature found it necessary to readjust county lines and create new counties. Madison, Bond and Crawford were reduced to their present size. Lawrence, Greene, Pike, Hamilton, Montgomery and Sangamon were brought into being by legislative act. Pike County was the largest of all, for it included all of Illinois, north and west of the Illinois River, as well as the present county of Cook and a gazateer published at that time, described Chicago as "a small hamlet in Pike County, Illinois." Sangamon County, as created, Jan. 30, 1821, included all of the territory now comprised in Logan County. It was created from the counties of Madison and Bond, and included, besides the present counties of Sangamon and Logan, also the present counties of Cass, Menard, Mason and Tazewell, and portions of present Christian, Macon, McLean, Woodford, Marshall and Putnam. In 1825, the boundaries of Sangamon were readjusted and re-defined. In this readjustment, Sangamon County was reduced in size, so that it included all of present Sangamon, all of present Menard, part of present Mason, and all of present Logan, except the present northern tier of townships. For over a year, from Dec. 23, 1825, when the boundaries of Sangamon were readjusted, until Jan. 31, 1827, when Tazewell County was created, this northern tier of townships, now Prairie Creek, Orvil, Eminence and Atlanta townships of Logan County, were "left out in the cold," as far as county government was concerned, and were included in what then was known as "unorganized territory," and this for the first time since the Revolutionary War. The few pioneers then located in these townships, probably hardly noted the fact, that they had no county seat, no court house and no county allegiance, for they had little need of courts or lawyers in those days. Their strong right arms meted out justice and protected their individual property and their lives.

Tazewell County was created in 1827, and included, in its boundaries, that portion of present Logan County, known as Prairie Creek,

Orvil, Eminence and Atlanta townships. The other portions of present Logan County, still remained a part of Sangamon. In 1830, McLean County was created, and in addition to other territory, there was given to it, that portion of present Logan County, now known as Atlanta township, the same having been taken from Tazewell County. Present Atlanta township was then a part of McLean County; present Prairie Creek, Orvil and Eminence townships still remained a part of Tazewell, and the remainder of present Logan County, still remained a part of Sangamon. This condition of affairs existed until Feb. 15, 1839, when Logan County was created, by Legislative act. The oft-repeated statement, that Logan County was created out of Sangamon County, needs some limitation. Logan County was created out of Sangamon County in 1839, but the Logan County thus created was not the Logan County of to-day. It did not include the present northern tier of townships, namely: Prairie Creek, Orvil, Eminence and Atlanta, the three former belonging to Tazewell and the latter toMcLean. In 1840, however, the Legislature detached, from Tazewell, the three former townships, and added them to Logan County. In the meantime, DeWitt County was formed, March 1, 1839, and present Atlanta township was taken from McLean, and added to the new DeWitt County, and later on, in 1845, the Legislature detached present Atlanta township, from DeWitt County, and added it to Logan. It will thus be seen that what is now Atlanta township, was not a part of Logan County for six years after Logan County was formed, and Prairie Creek, Orvil and Eminence townships likewise not portions of Logan, for a year after the county was formed.

There were few settlers in the confines of what is now Logan County, when the same was a part of Bond, and county government with the early pioneers really began with the formation of the original Sangamon County, in 1821. The first election in Sangamon County occurred April 2, 1821, at which three county commissioners were elected: William Drennan, Zachariah Peters and Rivers Cormack. James Latham, of Elkhart Hill, was appointed Probate Justice; Charles R. Matheny, Clerk of the Commissioners' Court and James Sims, County Treasurer. The County Commissioners located the county seat, "in the prairie, near John Kelly's field, on the waters of Spring creek," now the site of Springfield. A court house was built, in May, 1821, of logs, twenty feet long, one story high, with a window and a door and it cost the county, forty-two dollars and fifty cents. The first entry of the Probate Court, was as follows: "Springfield, Sangamon County, June 21, 1821. Agreeable to an act of the Assembly, establishing Courts of Probate, approved Feb. 10, 1821, the court was opened at Springfield, Sangamon County, on the 4th day of June, 1821. Present, James Latham, Judge. The court proceeded to issue letters

of administration, to Randolph Wills, on the estate of Daniel Martin, deceased, after which the court adjourned."

The first act of the Commissioners' Court, affecting the present territory of Logan, was the appointment of Robert McClure, Robert Musick and James Turley, in June, 1824, "to review and make a road, known as the Elkhart road, and pursue the point named in the petition." In May, 1824, Jacob Boyer, James Meadows and Nathan Hussey were appointed road viewers, for a road from "Sangamo Town" to Fort Clark. This was declared a public road, Sept. 7, 1824. In December of 1824, a road was ordered laid "from Sangamo Town to Thomas Primm's, thence to Sugar Grove and from thence to intersect a road already laid from Orendorff Bluff to Fort Clark, at Musick's on Salt Creek." In March, 1825, Mathew Rogers and Levi Cantral were appointed viewers for a road from Sangamo Town "to intersect with the Springfield and Fort Clark road, on Section one, township 19, range four." This location is near Rocky Ford. In September, 1825, the road, heretofore described in the chapter on early settlements, from Springfield to Fort Clark, by way of Latham's at Elkhart Hill, McClure's Ferry on Salt Creek, and Robert Musick's on Sugar Creek, was ordered "laid." Robert McClure's ferry was authorized in September, 1825, and rates fixed. On March 8, 1826, Samuel Musick was authorized "to keep a ferry across Salt Creek on the road leading by his house to Fort Clark," and rates fixed: also to keep a public house of entertainment, price of meals fixed at twenty-five cents, lodging at twelve and a half cents, and whisky at twelve and a half cents per half pint. In October, 1826, James Turley, Richard Latham and David Riddle were appointed viewers for a road "from Springfield to Chapman's Ford on the Sangamon, then to cross Wolf Creek at Cherry Grove, thence to Turley's bridge on Lake Fork, thence to the county line, in a direction to the Vermillion Saline."

On March 6, 1827, the County Commissioners of Sangamon County divided the county into road districts. The districts included in what is now Logan, were described as follows: "Fourth district, all settlements on Salt Creek, from the mouth of the Lake Fork, east to the county line and south, so as to include the road to Turley's bridge, and to the ford on Wolf Creek, Abraham Bowman appointed superintendent; Sixth district, all settlements on Salt Creek, from the mouth of the Lake Fork to the county line and down Salt Creek, so as to include Reuben Jones'; and south to the middle of the prairie, including Elkhart Hill, Robert Musick appointed superintendent; Seventh district, all settlements on Salt Creek below Reuben Jones', so as to include Irish Grove, and south to the middle of the prairie, George Bordens appointed superintendent." Another noteworthy incident, gleaned from the old records of the Sangamon County Commissioners' Court,

is the fact, that while there was never any such a thing as slavery in the confines of what is now Logan County, as far as known, still there was a tax levied on the owners of all slaves or registered negro servants in the county, if any such there were.

The levying of taxes on such "personal property" as slaves in Sangamon County, is an incident that the writer has never seen published in local histories or public print, and is inclined to believe that it makes its first appearance here. On March 23, 1827, the commissioners entered an order, that in order "to defray the expenses of the county, there shall be a tax of one half per cent laid on the valuation of the following property, namely,"—then follows a list of property taxed and among others are found the items, "on slaves and indentured or registered negro or mulatto servants, on pleasure carriages and distilleries." This included such property, if any there was, in what is now known as Logan County. The same order was entered March 4, 1829. There will also be found of record, a declaration from Thomas Iles, of Bath County, Kentucky, to the effect that as "my black man, Isaac, has gone to Sangamon County, Illinois," all people were duly informed of record that Mr. Iles had "given him his liberty."

On July 27, 1827, an election was ordered for Justices of the Peace in Salt Creek precinct, to be held at the house of John Buckles, with Richard Latham, Montgomery Warrick and Charles Turley as judges. The precinct was vaguely defined, as follows: "Beginning on a road on the county line at the southeast corner of township seventeen, then with the county line to the north boundary of the county, then with the county line to the middle of range six, then in a southeastern course between Sugar Creek and Irish Grove, to the Fort Clark road, in the middle of the prairie, then southeast by Wolf Creek and through the prairie, between Lake Fork and Buffalo Grove, to the county line, at place of beginning." On March 3, 1828, a road was laid out "from Miller's Ford on the Sangamon River, thence to Sugar Grove, thence to Mr. Glenn's on Canozier's Creek, thence to cross at the Rocky Ford on Salt Creek, thence to Robert Musick's on Sugar Creek, otherwise to intersect the Mackinaw road in that settlement." The viewers appointed were James Williams, Robert White and John N. Moore. On March 5, 1828, George W. Turley, Orneal Clark and Richard Latham were appointed superintendents of road districts, which were largely included in what is now Logan County. In 1829, John Lucas and Peter G. Cowardin were appointed road district superintendents and in 1830, George W. Turley, Solomon Wood and Stephen Stone. Rates were established for Philip Suiter's ferry at Rocky Ford in 1832, but this ford had been in operation many years previous. James Turley, Montgomery Warrick and William Glenn were appointed judges of election in the Salt Creek precinct in 1832. On March 8, 1833, the records

show that "William Glenn moved the court for a writ of ad quod damnum to view a site proposed for a mill on Salt Creek, in township nineteen, range three west, and the court being satisfied that said tract of land is the property of said Glenn and includes both sides of said creek, a jury was summoned." To be strictly accurate, however, the word "both" in the record is spelled "boath." In 1834, Peter G. Cowardin, a resident of that part of Sangamon County, which is now Logan, was appointed Circuit Clerk for the county.

On Jan. 4, 1835, that part of Sangamon, now included in Logan, (except the northern tier of townships in present Logan County, which were then a part of Tazewell), was divided into three election precincts, as follows: Lake Fork precinct, election at the house of Jeremiah Buckles; William Copeland, Jeremiah Birks and Robert Buckles, judges; Irish Grove precinct, election at Middletown; Stephen Stone, Enoch B. Smith and John Barnes, judges; Salt Creek precinct, election at William McGraw's house; Daniel Lantis, Stephen Jones and William McGraw, judges. In 1835, George Girtman, John Lucas and Thomas L. Scroggin were appointed viewers of a road "beginning at Judy's Ferry on the Sangamon, through or near Buffalo Grove, so as to cross the Lake Fork, at or near Buck's Ford, passing by or through Hurricane Point and to the county line, in a direction to Salt Creek post office." Barton Robinson was issued a permit to sell goods in 1835 and John Vandeventer to erect a mill dam in township nineteen, range two west. Jabez Capps was given a license to sell dry and wet goods in "the town of Pulaski." This order was dated Sept. 5, 1836. On Dec. 5, 1836, William McGraw, Edward Moberly and Stephen Jones were appointed viewers of a road "beginning at the northeast corner of Sangamon County, running in a westerly direction, passing through land between Charles Winn and William Houchin, thence to James Martin's lane, thence through said lane to the state road that leads from Springfield to Bloomington, thence westwardly to the crossing of the Kickapoo at John Metcalf's Ford, so as to intersect the state road near Daniel Lantis'." In 1836, a road was also laid from the county line of Tazewell County, through Postville to Decatur, William McGraw, Edward Moberly and Stephen Jones being viewers. In 1837, George W. Dunlap was licensed to keep a tavern at Middletown and rates were fixed. A noteworthy feature of the rates was that while he was allowed to charge but twenty-five cents for meals, ordinarily, still he could charge "stage passengers," who of course were transient, thirty-seven and a half cents.

On March 12, 1836, the sum of $100 was appropriated "to build a bridge across the Kickapoo at or near where the present state road from Springfield to Bloomington crosses said creek." Chaney Spears was appointed agent of the county to contract for the bridge and Wil-

liam W. Allen was awarded the contract to build it. On June 3, 1834, Samuel Evans was licensed to keep a ferry on Salt Creek, where the covered bridge is now located, at the foot of Union Cemetery hill, near Lincoln. Subsequently, the General Assembly of Illinois, passed a special act, approved March 1, 1837, authorizing Mr. Evans "to erect a toll bridge across Salt Creek" at this same point, the location being defined in the act as "on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section two, township nineteen, north, range three west, near the crossing of the state road from Springfield, by way of Bloomington to Chicago." The rates set out in the bill were as follows: "Every four-wheeled carriage, drawn by four or more horses, oxen or mules, fifty cents; every four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses, oxen or mules, twenty-five cents; every dearborn, gig or other vehicle, drawn by one horse, twelve and a half cents; for each footman, six and a fourth cents; each hog, sheep or goat, one cent; each head of loose horses, mules, neat cattle or asses, three cents." The bridge was not to be allowed to obstruct the ford. An incident connected with this bridge is told by the early settlers. The presidential campaign of 1840 was the famous "Tippecanoe" campaign, with William H. Harrison as the Whig candidate for President. A monster Whig rally was arranged for Springfield. A Whig delegation, two hundred strong, mounted on horseback, came from in and around Bloomington and portions of the state farther north. A monster canoe on wheels, drawn by six horses, was also hauled along, in the procession and men, with paddles, sat inside, as if paddling the canoe forward. This procession, remarkable for the times, passed through Logan County, over the state road. When the procession reached Evan's toll bridge over Salt Creek, the toll would have meant a neat sum for its proprietor. Mr. Evans, however, was an enthusiastic Whig and he cried out to the leader of the procession to come along. "I don't charge Whigs a cent to cross my bridge," said Mr. Evans, in his enthusiasm. The leader replied, "Much obliged, but we've got one Democrat with us; what about him?" "Oh, that's all right," said Mr. Evans, "let him go along, for once in his life, he has been found in good company." And with many a cheer and shout, the procession moved on toward Springfield.

Among those who were Justices of the Peace in territory now included in Logan County, prior to the organization of the county, were George W. Turley, John Hawes, Stephen Moore, John Lucas, Peter Price, J. W. Patterson, Philip B. Miles, Mahlon S. Hoblit, D. G. Thompson, James B. Bashaw, J. C. Morgan, Gabriel Watt, Joseph Slatten, John Montgomery, Thomas J. Enslow, David Montgomery, Alexander Lindsey, John Shoup, Peter J. Cowardin, William Stallings and Elijah Vansandt.

FORMATION OF LOGAN COUNTY.

The first movement looking toward a division of Sangamon County began about 1831. It originated in that portion of Sangamon County, now known as Menard County, and later the sentiment spread to the portion now known as Logan, as well as to that now known as Christian. The plan advocated was a division of Sangamon County into four counties. As will be referred to elsewhere, in this work, the rise of this movement was responsible for the bringing into public life of one Abraham Lincoln, then unknown, now immortal. The Old Salem idea of a division of Sangamon County was bitterly resisted in and around Springfield. The advocates of division, in 1832, put up Abraham Lincoln, a resident of Old Salem, as their candidate for the Legislature. Old Salem was to be the county seat of one of the new counties, carved out of Sangamon. In the campaign that followed, Lincoln received substantially the entire vote in the section of the county now known as Menard, and largely the vote of that portion now known as Logan, but the vote in and around Springfield was decidedly against him and Mr. Lincoln was defeated. The movement for separation thus received somewhat of a back-set and temporarily subsided. Two years later, however, Lincoln was again a candidate for the Legislature, having just returned from the Black Hawk War. The separation question was not an issue this year and Lincoln was elected on National issues. He remained in the Legislature until 1842. About 1838, the county division movement came again to the front, with redoubled enthusiasm. Sangamon County was too large; the county seat was too remote from the extremes of the county. This did not matter so much, when settlers were few and there was little legal business to be done; but as settlement increased and legal rights had to be established, the remoteness of the county seat became a great hindrance. Portions of what is now included in Logan County were forty to fifty miles from the seat of county government. The settlers in what is now Menard County, however, were the most enthusiastic for division. The settlers in the south of what is now Logan County were rather apathetic, but in the northern and western portion the sentiment was strong. Among those in what is now Logan, who were especially active in the propaganda was John Metcalf, and he was one who circulated the petition for separation in this section.

The movement for county division reached its climax in the Eleventh General Assembly. Abraham Lincoln was a member of that body and also a member of the Committee on Counties of the House of Representatives. The records show that John Calhoun, also a representative from Sangamon County on Jan. 7, 1839, presented the petition, which was known as "the petition of certain citizens of

Sangamon County, for a division of the county." A second petition was presented on January ninth. On January twelfth, a remonstrance against the proposed division was presented and a further remonstrance on the fourteenth, all of which were referred to the Committee on Counties. This committee was composed of the following individuals: Abraham Lincoln of Sangamon; John Moore, of McLean; E. B. Webb, of Alexander; Newton Cloud, of Morgan; G. Kent, of Jo Daviess; John Houston, of Crawford; E. M. Daley, of Greene; John H. Murphy, of Vermilion and Alden Hull, of Tazewell. On January sixteenth, so states the record, "Abraham Lincoln, from the Committee on Counties, to whom certain petitions were referred, reported a bill for 'An Act to Establish the Counties of Menard, Logan and Dane,' which was read twice, and, on motion of John Calhoun, was referred to a select committee of five." The committee of five was as follows: Abraham Lincoln and John Calhoun, of Sangamon; William F. Thornton, of Shelby; Josiah Fisk, of Montgomery, and William W. Roman, of St. Clair. On January eighteenth, the select committee reported the bill back with certain amendments, which were adopted and the bill was ordered engrossed for a third reading. On Jan. 21, 1839, the bill was read a third time and passed by the House. It then went to the State Senate, where it was amended in immaterial points, not affecting Logan County, and the amendments were concurred in by the House. The bill became a law, Feb. 5, 1839. Subsequently, the name of Dane County was changed to Christian. Those portions of the bill affecting Logan County were substantially as follows:

"That all that tract of country, lying within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of township twenty, range four west, thence south to the southwest corner of section eighteen, township nineteen, north, of the range aforesaid; thence east one mile; thence south to the southeast corner of the county of Menard; thence east to the line dividing ranges three and four; thence south to the southwest corner of section seven, township seventeen, north, of range three west; thence east to the northeast corner of section fifteen, township last aforesaid; thence south one mile; thence east to the eastern boundary line of Sangamon County; thence with the present boundary lines of Sangamon County to the place of beginning, shall constitute the county of Logan; that Charles Emmerson, of Macon County, Cheney Thomas, of McLean County and Charles R. Matheny, of Sangamon County, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to locate the seat of justice of Logan County, and who, or a majority of whom, shall, in all respects, perform their duties in the manner that the commissioners for the location of the county seats of the counties of Menard and Dane are by this act required to do,

and shall meet at the town of Postville, in said county of Logan, on the first Monday of May next, or within twenty days thereafter, for the purpose of forming the same, and such location, when so made, shall be and remain the seat of justice of the said county of Logan, until the end of the session of the General Assembly, in the year 1841; that each of said commissioners, named in this act, shall receive, out of the county treasuries, respectively, for which he may have served, such per diem allowance as shall be paid the members of the present General Assembly; that an election shall be held on the first Monday of April next, in each of the counties established by this act, to elect for each of said counties, one sheriff, one coroner, one recorder, one county surveyor, three county commissioners, one clerk of the county commissioners' court, and one probate justice of the peace, who shall hold their offices until the next succeeding general election and until their successors are elected and qualified, which election shall be conducted in all respects agreeably to the law regulating elections; that said election shall be held in the county of Logan at Postville and Pulaski, and shall be held by the judges heretofore appointed by the authority of Sangamon County for the precincts, respectively, provided, that where any place named in this act for holding said election has not heretofore been an election precinct, the electors meeting there may chose their own judges and clerks, who shall be qualified according to law, previous to entering upon the discharge of their duties."

The act further provided, "That the judges of election shall deliver to each officer elected a certificate of his election; that the poll books shall be retained by them, until the clerks of the commissioners' courts shall respectively be qualified, and then such poll books of each county shall be delivered to its own clerk who shall make and transmit to the Secretary of State an abstract of the votes given at such election, in the same time, manner and form, as is required of clerks of county commissioners' courts, in elections, in other counties of this state; that said counties hereby established shall be attached to and form part of the first judicial circuit; that the county of Menard shall be entitled to one representative in the General Assembly and the counties of Logan and Dane together one; the county of Sangamon, five, and the four together two Senators, and in case any vacancy shall occur previous to the next election, the four counties shall vote together to fill said vacancy, in the same manner as if no division had taken place; that all business in the Sangamon County circuit court, or which shall be commenced therein, previous to the organization of the counties hereby established, shall be determined therein, as if no new counties had been established, and the sheriff of Sangamon County is hereby authorized to perform all duties within the boundaries of the said new counties, which may be necessary for the finishing of the aforesaid

business and for the collection of the taxes already assessed; that all business now pending in the courts of justices of the peace of Sangamon County, or which shall be commenced therein, previous to the organization of the new counties hereby established, shall be finished by said justices and their constables, as though no division had taken place; that the judges of the several election precincts, in the aforesaid counties, shall meet at the several places hereinafter named, on the second day after said election, to compare their respective polls; in the county of Menard, at the town of Petersburg; in the county of Logan, at the town of Pulaski, and in the county of Dane, at the town of Allentown; that the justices of the peace and constables, now in office, for Sangamon County, who reside in the boundaries of the new counties hereby established, shall continue in office, in their respective new counties, so long as they would have done, if no division had taken place."

By a further act, passed Feb. 28, 1839, the Legislature further provided that the county officers elected at the first election held in Logan County, should hold their offices respectively, as long after the next August election as they would have done under the general law if they had been elected at said August election; that in all elections for senators, in the four counties of Menard, Logan, Dane and Sangamon, the vote should be canvassed by the clerk of the commissioners' court of Sangamon County and two justices of the peace; that in elections for representatives in the General Assembly, in the counties of Logan and Dane, the clerk of the commissioners' court, of both counties, were to canvass the vote at the county seat of Logan County, and that militia duty was to be performed in the counties of Menard, Logan, Dane and Sangamon, as if no division had been made.

From the boundaries defined for Logan County, it will thus be seen, as has before been stated, that the same did not include the northern tier of the present townships. What are now the townships of Prairie Creek, Orvil and Eminence were added to Logan County, by the Act of Jan. 27, 1840, which provided "that all that portion of Tazewell County embraced in the following limits, namely: Beginning at the southeast corner of township twenty-one, north, range two west of the third principal meridian; thence north seven miles, to the northeast corner of section thirty-six, township twenty-two; thence west along the section lines, eighteen miles, to the northwest corner of section thirty-one, on the range line, between ranges four and five, township twenty-two, north; thence south seven miles to the corner of Logan County; thence east along said county line to the place of beginning, is hereby added to and hereafter shall be a part of the county of Logan, and that hereafter, at all general or special elections, the portion of Tazewell County, so added, shall vote with the county of Logan."

What is now known as Atlanta township, was added to Logan County, by act of Feb. 26, 1845, and the territory then added was thus defined by the act: "All that portion of territory in DeWitt County, described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of section thirty-six, township twenty-one, range one west, thence north four miles to the northeast corner of section thirteen, thence west with the section line to the northwest corner of section eighteen, thence south with the range line between ranges one and two, to the southwest corner of section thirty-one, thence east with the township line, between sections twenty and twenty-one, to the place of beginning." It might also be mentioned in this connection, that at the time the original boundaries of Logan County were defined, it was first intended to make the county rectangular, but that the irregularities of contour in the southwestern portion were currently reported to be due to the fact that certain personal friends of Mr. Lincoln, occupying lands in the proposed Logan County rectangle, desired to remain in Sangamon County, and still desired Springfield for their county seat, and that Mr. Lincoln saw that they were accommodated, in this regard, even to the extent of spoiling the geographical regularity of the new county.

NAMING OF THE COUNTY.

Logan County was named by Abraham Lincoln, in honor of his friend, Dr. John Logan, father of the famous soldier and statesman, Gen. John A. Logan. Dr. Logan was a well-known Illinois pioneer. He was born in 1788 and died in 1852. He was a member of the Tenth, Eleventh, Twefth and Fifteenth General Assemblies. He was therefore a member of the General Assembly, which passed the bill creating Logan County. He resided at Murphysboro, Jackson County, Illinois, and it was the district of which Jackson County was a part, which he represented in the General Assembly. In the Tenth General Assembly despite the fact that Dr. Logan was a Democrat in politics, he and Abraham Lincoln became close friends. When in a subsequent session, Logan County was carved out of Sangamon no name having been suggested by the settlers inhabiting the new county, Mr. Lincoln suggested the name of his old friend, Logan, then a member of the House, and the name was adopted. It is an incident handed down in the Logan family that Dr. Logan was the man for whom Logan County was named, and Gen. John A. Logan, during his life time, frequently referred in private conversation with residents of this county, to the fact that Logan County was a monument to his father. As convincing proof of the origin of the name, the following item appeared in the Sangamo Journal of Springfield, Ill., in its issue of Feb. 16, 1839, the next day after the passage of the bill creating

Logan County: "Logan County is named in honor of Dr. John Logan, the present representative from Jackson County, in this state, and an old resident of Illinois." Among further confirmatory authorities, may be noted Moses' History of Illinois, the Illinois Blue Book and the publications of the Illinois Historical Society. An uncertainty having existed as to this question up to the year, 1908, and former histories having given the credit to Judge Logan, the Indian Chief Logan and others, even to Gen. John A. Logan, who, at the time of naming, was a thirteen year old boy, the writer, having been selected to prepare memorial tablets for the new court house and devise a historical decoration for the court house dome, made a special investigation of this matter with the result above named. At that time only one likeness of Dr. Logan was extant, an oil painting in the possession of his brother at Murphysboro. A photograph of this oil painting was taken and a replica of the same in oil now adorns the court house dome, while the northern entrance to the court house, contains the following memorial carved in the stone: "In Memory of Dr. John Logan, of Jackson County, Illinois, Who Was a Member of the General Assembly, which in 1839 Established and Created Logan County, and For Whom the County Was Named; Born 1788, Died 1852." In this connection, the following tribute to Dr. Logan, found in Gov. Reynolds' History of Illinois, published in 1851, is appropriate: "The Logan family emigrated from Missouri and settled on the Big Muddy, in pioneer times. Dr. Logan is still alive and a respectable and living monument of the pioneers of Southern Illinois. This gentleman has been in much public service and acted to the advantage of the public interest and much to his own honor."

COUNTY SEAT AT POSTVILLE.

The commissioners named in the bill creating Logan County were Charles R. Matheny, Cheney Thomas and Charles Emmerson and the duty devolved upon them to locate a temporary seat of justice for Logan County, the site so selected to remain the seat of justice until 1841. The first named, Charles R. Matheny, was the County Clerk of Sangamon County, and he died a few months after performing the official duties, devolving upon him in this act. Emmerson was a young lawyer, just admitted to the bar. He soon afterwards removed to Decatur, where he was elected Circuit Judge in 1867. Thomas was a resident of Bloomington. There were three small towns then in Logan County, namely, Postville, Mt. Pulaski and Middletown, and each aspired, in a way, to be the first county seat. The latter was eliminated as a candidate, in consequence of remoteness from the center of the county. Postville claimed to be the geographical center, but Mt. Pulaski set up the claim of being nearer the then center of population, as the

northern and northwestern portions of the county were then substantially unsettled. The commissioners explored the county and decided in favor of Postville, however, but by a divided vote. Matheny and Thomas were for Postville and Emmerson was against, the latter favoring Mt. Pulaski. The new square, where the old court house now stands, in the Fourth Ward of Lincoln, was chosen as the particular site, in contradistinction to the old Postville square, now a city park. Around the old square, the original town of Postville was laid out. The new square was in Knapp, Bird and Tinsley's new addition. The report of the commissioners on the new seat of justice is still on file in the archives of Sangamon County and is in words and figures, as follows:

"June 3, 1839. We, the subscribers having been appointed commissioners to locate the seat of justice of Logan County, do hereby certify that on the first Monday of May, instant, we met in the Town of Postville, in said county of Logan and have located the seat of justice thereof, at the town of Postville, in said county of Logan, on the public square, known as the new square, and enclosed by blocks number 60, 62, 58 and 68, situated near the center of the east half of the northwest quarter of section number 36, in township twenty, north, range three west of the third principal meridian. Give under our hands and seals this ninth day of May, 1839.

"CHARLES R. MATHENY.

"CHENEY THOMAS.

"I, the subscriber, dissent from the above location.

CHARLES EMMERSON."

The above document was acknowledged before Stephen Moore, Justice of the Peace.

Pursuant to the act of the General Assembly establishing Logan County, the first county election occurred in the county, April first, 1839. The county was divided into two voting precinct districts, known as the Postville and "Pulaski" precincts. The voting places of the precincts were at the towns of the same name. The judges of election were as follows: Postville—John Wheeler, William Russell, Samuel Evans; Mt. Pulaski—George W. Turley, William Copeland, John Turner. Michael Mann was elected first Probate Justice, at this election, without opposition. This office at that time was analogous to the present office of County Judge, as far as probate jurisdiction was concerned, the difference being that the Probate Justice had no criminal or common law jurisdiction. The settlement of Michael Mann in the county has already been noted. He does not seem to have qualified as an officer, however, for about three months later, Colby Knapp was appointed by the Commissioners' Court of the county as Probate Justice. The can-

didates for Sheriff were John Deskins and John Lucas, the former being elected by a vote of 155, to 153 for the latter. Deskins was a physician and also conducted the hotel in Postville, which was located on the opposite side of the street from the court house, all this in addition to his official duties as Sheriff. He was reelected Sheriff in 1840 and 1842, and served in the legislature from 1844 to 1846. Deskins moved to Kansas where he died in later years. Jabez Capps of Mt. Pulaski, was elected first recorder of the county, over David Smith, by a vote of 169 to 136. A sketch of Mr. Capps will be found in the history of Mt. Pulaski. Thomas R. Skinner was elected first surveyor, without opposition, an exceedingly important office in the early days. He was afterwards elected County Judge. George B. Lucas was elected first Coroner, over Samuel Musick, by a vote of 167 to 139, and Stephen Moore was elected Clerk of the Commissioners' Court, over James W. Sapp, by a vote of 162 to 147. There were six candidates for the office of County Commissioner, with three to be elected. The first three in the following list, giving the vote on Commissioners, were elected: John Shoup, 223; Elijah Vansandt, 169; Robert Downing, 139; George W. Turley, 134; Peter G. Cowardin, 127; Ezekiel Bowman, 115.

Under the Constitution of 1818, then in force, and the statutes enacted thereunder, all county officers except the commissioners and clerk of the commissioners' court, were elected for a term of two years or until their successors were elected and qualified. The first election in Logan County in 1839, was merely a special election, the regular election being in 1840. The sheriff, under the laws then existent was ex officio county collector of taxes and the County Treasurer was ex officio County Assessor. The Recorder simply acted as recorder of deeds and legal instruments. The judge of the Circuit Court appointed his own clerk in each county. All county officials were compensated by the fees received in the discharge of their duties. The general control and management of the affairs of the county were, by law, vested in the "County Commissioners' Court," composed of three Commissioners elected by the people. At the first election in a county, three commissioners were to be elected and they were to draw lots for the one, two and three year terms. Annually thereafter, one commissioner was to be elected. This Commissioners' Court had jurisdiction, throughout the county, in all matters and things concerning revenue and the imposition of taxes, the granting of licenses for ferries and taverns, the laying out, construction and maintenance of public roads and bridges, the auditing of accounts of public officers, the control of elections, filling of official vacancies, erection of public buildings, purchase and sale of public lands, and the general management of county affairs, with power to issue writs and attachments, make orders, decrees and judgments, punish for contempt and issue all necessary process to execute its powers. A clerk of the

court elected by the people was to hold office for a term of four years. This form of county government existed in Illinois until 1848, when it was succeeded by government by the County Court.

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE.

One of the great inducements, which led to the location of the county seat at Postville, was the promise of the proprietors of what was known as "Knapp, Bird and Tinsley's Addition to Postville," that they would give to the county, the new square in said town, together with a frame court house, which they would erect thereon, and also two other adjacent blocks of ground for county purposes. The original town of Postville was laid out by one Russell Post and was centered around the old square, now a city park. East of the original town, three owners of Logan County land, Knapp, Bird and Tinsley, had laid out an addition to the old town, and it was in this addition the county lots were located. The records show a conveyance of "the entire block known as the public square" on June 4, 1841, and of blocks 68 and 71, on December 14, 1840, both conveyances being by Seth M. Tinsley and others to the County Commissioners of Logan County. An act of the General Assembly, passed and approved February 17, 1841, provided "that the seat of justice for the County of Logan, be, and the same is, hereby declared to be permanently located at the town of Postville in said county;" that the proprietors of Postville were to pay, by June 1, 1841, to the county, the sum of $3,000, with the understanding, however, that the value of the all former donations, were to be included and form a part of said $3,000; that the $3,000 could be paid in money or lots, at the donor's option, the lots to be of a value agreed upon by both parties; that the Commissioners were to be allowed to sell any portion of such donated lots, the selling price to be turned into the county treasury. In default of the proprietors paying the $3,000 as aforesaid, the County Commissioners were directed to select some other place than Postville as the county seat.

The County Commissioners of Logan County, elected at the first special county election in April, 1839, met at the house of John Shoup, on the north side of Salt Creek, in what is now Chester township, and organized by the election of Mr. Shoup as chairman. Mr. Shoup was a Justice of the Peace and a Captain of Militia. Later, in 1861, he was elected an Associate Justice of the County Court. Mr. Shoup's house was substantially the seat of county government until the court house was ready for occupancy in Postville, in 1840. Immediately on the location of the temporary county seat at Postville, Messrs. Knapp, Bird and Tinsley proceeded to carry out their part of the contract, with the commissioners, who located the county seat, by erecting a court

house on the new square, these gentlemen paying the expenses of the same and the building being erected under the direction of Seth M. Tinsley. The new court house was a commodious structure, for the day in which it was built. In fact there were few other counties in the state, if any, which could boast so imposing a structure. It was two stories high, and two story buildings were then a rarity in Illinois and it was about twenty-eight by thirty-eight feet in dimensions. It is said that Peter J. Cowardin built the structure and that the father of William Hungerford did the masonry work. The rocks used came from Rocky Ford. The joists and sills of the building were of walnut. The lower story was divided into rooms for the various county offices, while the entire upper story was thrown into one room and used for a court room. A fire-place, with its picturesque outside chimney, gave heat to the building when required. The building was located in the center of the square, on the north side of Fifth Street and faced the south,

The first court house of Logan County still stands as a monument of early days. Despite the more than "three score years and ten" since its rafters arose above a lonesome prairie, it remains intact. It has been repaired but little and its solid walnut timbers today show absolutely no signs of age. They are substantially as sound as when placed in the building. It is the most historic building in Logan County today. It was the court house of the pioneers. It was church, assembly room and lecture hall to the early settlers. Here Judge Treat and Judge Davis handed down judicial decision. Here Abraham Lincoln, then to fame unknown, helped to lay the ground work of his future greatness. Here Baker, Edwards, Walker, Stuart and others of like renown argued to court and juries. Here a Peter Cartwright hurled his bolts of indignation against the powers of evil. Grander than Gothic spires or minarets of burnished gold, this ancient structure still stands limned against the skies. For here the commonwealth was partially bon; here in letters of fire were written the beginnings of our progress and here within its humble walls were laid the foundations of a civilization, which shall tell its triumphs in song and story, until time shall be no more. With feelings of regret, the writer sees this early monument pass into private hands. For the time is not far distant, unless public or official action rescue it from demolition, when, despite the sentiment that ought to cling about it, the structure will be one of the things of the past. What better way could the man of means endear his memory to posterity than by purchasing this relic of other days, restoring it to its original condition and position, presenting it to the city or county, to be used as a museum of pioneer times, and making its spacious grounds a public park?

OLD COURTHOUSE AT MT. PULASKI

FIRST COURTHOUSE LOCATED AT POSTVILLE

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FIRST COUNTY JAIL.

The first county jail was built by Elisha Parks, father-in-law of John D. Gillett. Mr. Parks was born in Middlebury, Conn., in 1793. When a young man, he went to Canada, and came to Logan County in 1837. While in Coberg, Canada, he had built a harbor by fastening hewn logs together and making a log bottom, filling the same with stones and sinking it. Upon this principle, he built the first Logan County jail. It was constructed entirely of hewn logs, each a foot square and notched at the ends, so that when laid in the wall, they fitted closely together. It was about twelve feet square and had two stories. The upper floor was also made of logs, securely fastened to the upper tier. The lower floor was composed of logs, hewed about twelve by sixteen inches in thickness, the greater thickness placed upwards. These were laid closely together and the entire interior of both stories of the jail, floors and walls, were covered with heavy oak plank, two inches thick. A similar covering was placed on the outside. In the center of the upper floor, a small trap door was made, sufficiently large to admit a man's body. This door was composed of a crosswork of iron bars, firmly fastened together and padlocked several inches from the door. Two windows of similar construction were made. Over all, a heavy roof was placed, and in the end of the upper story, a door was made of heavy plank, which could be securely bolted. The prisoner would be taken in at the upper door, the trap door of the inner cell raised, and a ladder let down upon which he descended. The ladder was then withdrawn and the trap door and outer door bolted.

Strong as this jail was, it was not entirely to be depended upon. Some years after it was built, a man by the name of Bartlett was arrested for shooting at a stage driver. He had a reputation for breaking jails, and Sheriff Deskins took extra precautions with his prisoner, by stationing a guard around the jail, day and night. He made several ineffectual efforts to escape. He was finally manacled, hands and feet, but these he managed to remove, by wearing the irons out with constant friction. One day, while the guards were not on close watch and were engaged in conversation in the court house yard adjacent, having left their guns temporarily in their part of the jail, Bartlett, by what seemed an almost superhuman effort, jumped up and caught the bars of the trap door above. Clinging to this bar with one hand, he drove a part of the window sash under the door and wrenched the padlock staple from its place. He then hid the guns of the guards, broke open the outer door and escaped. Quietly and quickly descending, he made his way southward toward a drove of horses in the prairie, observing them slowly, as though designing to purchase. One of the guards noticed him and said, "That looks like Bartlett." "It can't be,"

say another, "he could not get out." An investigation soon convinced them that it not only could be, but was. They started in pursuit of him, but he took to "the tall timber" of Salt Creek. They finally located him in the stream, underneath a fallen tree. He was captured, taken back to jail and later, his trial coming on, was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years, in which place he died.

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT.

The court house was erected in 1840 and after its erection, the meetings of the county commissioners were held in the new building. Under provisions of the act of 1841, permanently locating the county seat at Postville, before noted, the proprietors of the town proposed that the amount already paid by them for building the court house, the lots previously donated to the county, and three lots additional, which they agreed to convey, be accepted by the county, in lieu of the $3,000 named in the act, and it was so ordered. It may also be of interest to note that the state revenue derived from Logan County in the first year of its existence, amounted to $368.39, as against $64,538.44, the amount of state revenue from the county in 1910. All records of Logan County prior to 1857, being destroyed by fire that year, no history exists of the proceedings of the County Commissioners' Court, not even a list of the Commissioners themselves has been preserved and that given has been derived from other sources. As stated the first board consisted of John Shoup, Elijah Vansandt, and Robert Downey. One commissioner retired each year and one was elected. In 1844, Colby Knapp was elected commissioner and in 1845, John Clark. In 1846, Jeremiah P. Dunham was elected commissioner, the board for that year being Colby Knapp, John Clark and Jeremiah P. Dunham. In 1847, Berryman Boughan was elected, he, Dunham and Clark constituting the board. 1848, Robert Buckles was elected and he, Boughan and Dunham were the board. The county commissioner form of government ceased by constitutional enactment in 1849. Stephen Moore was clerk of the board from 1839 to 1843, William Stallings from 1843 to 1849 and Barton Robinson served eight months in the latter year. Among the roads laid out by the board was one, on Sept. 14, 1840, beginning "in the center of the south end of Main street of the Town of London" and running south and east to intersect with "the Springfield and Postville road," at a certain "double honey locust tree." The road viewers appointed were Thomas Shoup, Asa French and George Slater. The chain carriers were Wesley Lannum and Joseph B. Teft. The "town of London" was a boom town, which was located near the present Union school house in Aetna township.

On February 23, 1841, a road was ordered laid "beginning at the center of the east end of the first street south of the court house in

Postville," thence in a southeasterly direction to Mt. Pulaski, thence in a southeasterly direction to the southeast corner of the county. This was the beginning of the present Lincoln to Mt. Pulaski road. The road viewers were John D. Reece, William M. Allen and William Stallings. On August 6, 1841, a road was laid out "beginning at the east end, in the center of Harry Street, in the town of Mt. Pulaski, running thence east," about three miles, to "the corner of John Clark's field and near David Brook's house." The road viewers were Robert Frakes, Levi T. Whitaker and Alexander Rigdon. The chain carriers were William Mitchell, William M. Allen, Moses Moore and Lucien Norton. Another road was laid out August 10, 1841, beginning "in the center, at the south end of Main Street, in the town of London, thence north along Main Street," thence east to the east line of Logan County. This road connects with the formerly described Postville to Mt. Pulaski road and thence east to the county line. The road viewers were James Downing, John Anderson and Samuel Dement. On August 21, 1841, a road was laid out "beginning at a white oak tree on the land of Levi Johnson, on Kickapoo Creek, section eighteen, township twenty, range two, thence east twelve chains to Rudolph's sugar house," thence to a bridge across Kickapoo creek, thence "to the southwest corner of Henry Johnson's field" and thence to "the north end of the bridge across Sugar Creek, near Orendorff's Mills."

COUNTY SEAT TO MT. PULASKI.

About the year 1845, the settlers in the southeastern portion of the county began to agitate the question of a removal of the county seat from Postville to Mt. Pulaski. Mt. Pulaski had then become a sprightly village of over three hundred inhabitants, enjoyed an excellent trade and had surpassed Postville in commercial importance. While farther from the geographical center than Postville, it was still closer to the center of population, as the southern end of the county had settled more rapidly than the other sections. In addition, there was considerable talk of organizing a new county out of territory from Logan, Sangamon and Macon Counties, with Mt. Pulaski as the center, and it was thought the removal of the county seat of Logan to Mt. Pulaski would help along this plan. The constitution of 1848, however, with its provision prohibiting the organization of new counties, until a certain number of inhabitants were in the prescribed limits, put a quietus to this movement, but this came too late to be of assistance to Postville in retaining the county seat. The proprietors of Mt. Pulaski were active and energetic pioneers. Postville had never secured the county seat by popular vote. It was located by commissioners, and one of those was opposed to the Postville location. The proprietors of Mt. Pulaski

therefore figured, that on a popular vote, Mt. Pulaski could win in a contest for the county seat and their argument was that this question was one in which the majority should rule. As a result of this agitation, an act was passed by the General Assembly, February 23, 1847, providing for an election "to be held in the several precincts of Logan County, on the first Monday in April, 1847, at which election, voters shall vote for or against the removal of the seat of justice from Camden to Mt. Pulaski." The name of the town of Postville had before been changed by legislative act to that of Camden, although it was still known generally as Postville. The act also provided for a viva voce vote; that in the event of a majority voting for removal, the seat of justice was to be removed from Camden to Mt. Pulaski and that in the event of removal, "the proprietors of the town of Mt. Pulaski shall be required to erect a good and sufficient court house for the use of the county," the same to be erected on the public square. At the election held in April, 1847, a majority of votes was cast for the removal of the county seat to Mt. Pulaski, which was a source of much joy to the inhabitants of that town and of deep regret to the inhabitants of Postville, for it rang the death knell of the latter.

THE SECOND COURT HOUSE.

The new court house was erected in the center of the public square in Mt. Pulaski, where it still stands, at the present day, in a state of complete preservation. A subscription paper was passed around among the residents in and around Mt. Pulaski to defray the expenses of erecting the court house and about $2,700 was so raised. This was supplemented by $300 from the county. In addition, various citizens gave their time and assistance in the work of erection and considerable material was donated. The building faced west, was two stories in height above the basement. The lower floor was utilized for public offices and the upper floor was the court room. Immediately after completion of the new building, the records were removed from Postville to the new seat of justice and with them came the county officials. In many respects, the old court house at Mt. Pulaski is as historic as the old Postville building. Abraham Lincoln was present oftener in this building than in any other in the county and during the existence of the county seat at Mt. Pulaski, he was on one side or the other of every important case upon the docket. Stephen A. Douglas, who never appeared at the Postville temple of justice, was a frequent advocate at the Mt. Pulaski bar as also were U. F. Linder, Josiah Lamborn, O. H. Browning, Lyman Trumbull, Leonard Swett and others. David Davis was the sitting judge at Mt. Pulaski. Every plank in the structure is therefore sacred with historical significance. Fortunately, the trend of official affairs

has made this building a public asset for all time and it will likely be preserved. And as the years go by, its value as a reminder of the days when intellectual giants strove for mastery, increases more and more. For "there were giants in those days."

Following the erection of a court house, a jail was built at Mt. Pulaski, always a necessary concomitant. It was two stories in height, built of brick and was a great improvement on the Postville bastille. The windows were covered with iron grating. This jail contained a debtor's cell, now no longer an adjunct to our civilization. The jail cost about $1,000. On the removal of the records from Postville, the county commissioners, on July 1, 1848, sold the Postville court house to Solomon Kahn for $300, who immediately opened up a stock of merchandise in the building. It was also used as a post-office. Mr. Kahn also purchased five additional lots owned by the county. The sale of this building and grounds, as well as the lots, all having been donated by the proprietors of Postville, brought on considerable subsequent litigation. The proprietors sued the county for the value of the lots and the court house, alleging that on their abandonment by the county for county purposes, the property reverted to the donors. Judge Davis held otherwise, however, and on appeal to the Supreme Court, he was sustained. Abraham Lincoln was attorney for the county in this dispute. Reference to this litigation will be found in the chapter on "Bench and Bar." Some years after the court house was sold, the jail was also disposed of and later the logs were converted into railroad ties and used in the first construction of the Chicago & Alton railroad.

COUNTY COURT GOVERNMENT.

By the new state constitution of 1848, the government of counties by a Commissioner's Court was abolished, and in place of the same, the full management and control of the affairs of the county were placed in the hands of a county court, composed of one county judge and two county justices. This court also had jurisdiction in all probate matters, and in certain civil and criminal cases, the justices sitting with the judge in all matters. Provision was also made for a county clerk, who was to be ex officio recorder. The judge and his two associates were to be elected every four years. In effect, it was another phase of commission government, with longer terms and greater powers. The first county judge elected under this system was Thomas R. Skinner, who was elected in 1849 and again in 1853, serving until 1857. Judge Skinner died, while in office, during the last year of his administration and Reuben B. Ewing was appointed to fill out the unexpired term. Christopher C. Ewing was one of the associate justices during Judge Skinner's first term. From 1853 to the adoption of township organization,

the county court was constituted as follows: 1853 to 1857, Thomas R. Skinner, Judge, and William Ryan and Zebulon Cantrall, associates; 1857 to 1861, Reuben B. Ewing, Judge, and Thomas Noland and Sheldon Parks, associates; 1861 to 1865, Reuben B. Ewing, Judge, and John Shoup and Asa C. Barnes, associates; 1865 to 1867, Reuben B. Ewing, Judge, and Alexander Fisher and Calvin M. Grapes, associates.

COUNTY SEAT TO LINCOLN.

The year 1853 marked the coming of the railroad into Logan County and with it changed conditions and surroundings. The Chicago & Alton, then the Alton & Sangamon Railroad, was completed from Alton to Springfield late in 1852, and, early in 1853, preparations were made to extend it through Logan County to Bloomington. It was decided to locate a station on the new road at a point near Postville. Before the proposed new town was named, agitation began for the removal of the county seat from Mt. Pulaski to this new location. The county was now generally settled throughout and the proposed new townsite was both the geographical center and the center of population. It was easily accessible. The new railroad would give a means of transportation to the new town from the north and south, and it was argued that an eastern and western line would soon follow. Following this agitation, Colby Knapp, then a member of the Legislature, secured the passage of the following act, which went into effect, February 14, 1853:

"Be it enacted, by the State of Illinois, represented in General Assembly; that an election be held in the several precincts of Logan County, at the next regular election to be held in November next, at which election, the legal voters of said county shall vote for and against the removal of the seat of justice from the town of Mt. Pulaski to the northwest quarter of section thirty-one, in township twenty, range two west of the third principal meridian. If it shall be found that the legal voters, or a majority of them, have voted in favor of said removal, the seat of justice is hereby declared to be located on the said northwest quarter of section thirty-one, township twenty, range two west aforesaid; Provided, that the owner or owners of said quarter section of land, shall, before the said day of election, convey to said county of Logan, at least ten acres of said quarter section, to be a good and eligible location for the public buildings and public grounds; said location to be approved by the judge of the county court and his associates or a majority of them. If it shall appear that a majority of votes cast at such election, are for the removal of the seat of justice, it shall be the duty of the county court of said county, at the court holden first after said election, to provide for the erection of the public buildings of said county, and when such court house is completed, or within thirty days

LOGAN COUNTY COURT HOUSE

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thereafter, all county officers required by law to keep their office at the county seat, shall remove their respective offices to the new location."

THIRD COURT HOUSE.

Pursuant to this act, on September 5, 1853, Robert B. Latham, for himself, John D. Gillett and Virgil Hickox, proprietors of the new town, which had by that time been called Lincoln, conveyed to Logan County, blocks 6, 16 and 25, in the new townsite, and same were approved by the county court. Block 16 is the court house square and the blocks 6 and 25 are the two parks. At the election held in November following, the voters of the county voted to remove the county seat to the new town and the seat of justice migrated a second time to its third and present location in the city of Lincoln. Work began at once upon a new court house in the new square and was pushed so rapidly that it was ready for occupancy in 1854. It was a two-story structure, built in the center of the square, was seventy feet in length and forty-five feet in width, the height from the water table to the eaves being thirty feet. The officers were all on the first floor and the court room on the second, the latter reached by a stairway in the rear. Around the court yard, a fence was erected with a single entrance gate on Kickapoo street. The removal of the county seat from Mt. Pulaski was not fully accomplished, however, without some efforts on the part of that locality to retain it. George W. Turley and others, of Mt. Pulaski, filed a bill in the circuit court, Judge David Davis presiding, to restrain the county officers from erecting county buildings at the new location, on the ground that the act providing for the vote on removal was not legally passed, not having been read a required number of times. Judge Davis decided adversely to the petitioners, however, and on appeal to the Supreme Court, the decree of the lower court was affirmed. In 1857, an act was passed by the General Assembly donating the old court house at Mt. Pulaski to the town of Mt. Pulaski, to be used forever for school purposes. Henry Vonderleith, George W. Turley and Jabez Capps were created a board of trustees to manage and control the property for two years, making rental of same and using the rental money for repairs. At the expiration of the two years, they were to turn the building over to the Board of Education of Mt. Pulaski. By an act of the General Assembly, of date February 12, 1855, the county was empowered to have the records of Sangamon, De Witt, McLean and Tazewell counties transcribed, with references to all matters connected with territory at one time located within said counties, and subsequently included in or added to Logan County, such transcribed records to have the force and effect of original records.

On the night of April 15, 1857, the court house erected in Lincoln in 1853 and 1854, burned to the ground, and with it were destroyed substantially all the records of Logan County. The origin of the fire is

unknown. It was rumored, at the time, that the fire was of an incendiary origin, but the charge was never substantiated. The fire broke out about midnight and before any one could reach the building it was a mass of flames. The remarkable rapidity with which the flames devoured the structure was one of the causes of the suspicion of incendiarism. Of all the records of the county, only three or four books in the office of the Circuit Clerk and Recorder were saved. All the books, papers and records in the other offices were absolutely destroyed. The books that were saved were rescued by J. C. Webster, who had but recently been installed as Circuit Clerk. He was assisted by one Thomas Lake, of Springfield. Mr. Lake was coming south in the caboose of a freight train on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, about one o'clock in the morning, and saw the fire. He asked the conductor to hold the train and then ran over, rushed into the smoke and grabbed two books. He attempted to make another entrance, but the heat was too intense. He said afterwards: "I wasn't thinking so much of the county records, generally, as I was of myself in particular. I owned 160 acres of Logan County land and I was afraid if the books were burned, I might have trouble with my title. The man of whom I bought the land lived in Germany. I just took the chance of getting the right book, but I understand I didn't get it." The fire was disastrous in various ways. Titles to lands in the county, are in many cases, defective to this day, by reason of the fire. The early official history of the county was thus destroyed. The court house had not been paid for and the county, thus in debt, had to face the building of a new structure. John T. Jenkins, County Clerk, by this fire, lost many thousands of dollars in uncollected fees. George Musick, then Sheriff and hence ex officio collector of taxes, stood charged at the time, upon the books of the state auditor, with nearly $17,000 of the taxes for the year 1856, balance unpaid and unaccounted for, the receipts and books being consumed. The General Assembly, however, in 1859, passed a special enabling act, directing the Logan County Court to release him from all liability on the same, which was done.

FOURTH COURT HOUSE.

Soon after the fire, the County Court proceeded at once to make arrangements for the erection of a new county building. Pending its erection and completion, the terms of court were held in the Christian church. On June 9, 1857, a contract was entered into, between the County Court, composed of Judge Reuben B. Ewing, who had been appointed to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Skinner, deceased, and William Ryan and Zebulon Cantrall, associate justices, on the part of the county, and Nelson R. Warwick and Thomas D. Ball, contractors, for themselves. The new court house was built upon the same founda-

OLD COURTHOUSE AT LINCOLN
Built in 1857 and dismantled in 1903

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tion as the structure that was burned and was of the same size, with a portico added in front. The foundation of the former building was substantially undamaged, very slight repairing being necessary. The portico was ten feet wide, with a stone floor and six vertical columns and the basement of the portico was filled with the debris, from the burned court house, as a foundation for the stone floor. The superstructure was of brick, the outside walls being one and one-half brick thick and the hall walls nine inches thick. The roof was constructed with eight bents of principal rafters. The floors were of pine, the court room floor in the second story being deadened with mortar. The front door, opening upon the portico, faced Kickapoo street and a rear door faced McLean street. A wide hallway connected these doors and on each side of the hallway were small office rooms, used by the Sheriff, Treasurer, Superintendent of Schools, Surveyor and Master in Chancery. At the rear of the hall, a stairway led up to the court room, which occupied the entire second story, with the exception of two small rooms at the rear, used for jury and consultation rooms.

The contract for the erection of this court house also included the erection of two small fireproof offices, to be occupied by the Circuit and County Clerks, said offices to be detached and equally distant from the main building, each to face Kickapoo street and each to be on a line with the west line of the court house. These offices were built first, in order to safely preserve the records, without delay. They were 20 by 30 feet, one story high and built of brick and stone, the flooring being of stone. The north office was occupied by the Circuit Clerk and the south office by the County Clerk. The latter office was also occupied by the County Judge, and the County Court was held in this building. The offices were ready for occupancy October 1, 1857. The court house was not completed until June of 1858. The court house and offices cost $14,514.73, and payments were made as follows: $1,000 cash, on the signing of the contract; $2,000 when the two offices were ready for occupancy; $2,500 when the first story of the court house was completed and the balance when entire structure was finished and accepted. County orders given in lieu of cash payment drew ten per cent interest. The contractors utilized the old material, not destroyed by the fire, where practicable and allowed the county a credit for half the value of the material so used, "with full price for the sash weights." The contractors were Springfield parties and their bondsmen, David Spear, E. R. Ulrich and Joseph Klein, were certified as responsible, by N. H. Ridgely and N. W. Matheny, of Springfield. Subsequently, in 1880, additions were made to both of the clerk's offices, each 18 by 28 feet, at a cost of $2,000. After the erection of the buildings, the court house fence was repaired and four gate entrances made instead of one. This fence was, in subsequent years, repeatedly repaired and repatched

until about 1884, when it was dismantled and taken down, much to the improvement of the court house square. Up to the year 1859, the county had been lodging its prisoners in the small town calaboose. In 1859, a contract was entered into between the Board of Trustees of the town of Lincoln and the County Court, by which the town of Lincoln agreed to erect a jail, twenty feet square, twelve feet high in the clear, wall to be of square blocks of stone, the county and town of Lincoln to use the jail jointly, the jail to be under the charge of the Sheriff, the county to pay the sum of $425. This agreement being ratified, the jail, known as the "calaboose," was built that year, and was used by the county until it erected a special jail for county purposes alone.

VOTING PRECINCTS.

At the organization of the county, it was divided into two voting precincts, as before stated, namely: Postville and Mt. Pulaski. Later there were created Middletown, Salt Creek, Sugar Creek and Prairie Creek precincts, and still later, Elkhart precinct. In 1855, after the entrance of the railroad and the laying out of the towns of Lincoln and Atlanta, the precincts were reorganized, and the following precincts created: Prairie Creek, Middletown, Elkhart, Salt Creek, Mt. Pulaski, Atlanta, Lincoln and Sugar Creek. Prairie Creek precinct included the two northern rows of sections of the present Prairie Creek township. Middletown precinct included the remainder of present Prairie Creek township, all of present Sheridan township and a larger part of present Corwin township. Elkhart precinct included all of present Hurlbut township and all of Elkhart, except that portion east and south of the Springfield-Mt. Pulaski road. Salt Creek precinct included all of present Aetna township, except the four northwest sections, that part of present Chester south of Salt Creek, the northeast portion of Elkhart, the northern tier of sections in present Laenna township and that part of present Mt. Pulaski township north of a line drawn east and west along the street, north of the square in the town of Mt. Pulaski. Mt. Pulaski precinct included the remainder of present Mt. Pulaski township south of the Mt. Pulaski public square, all but the northern tier of sections in present Laenna township, all of present Lake Fork, and Elkhart, east and south of the Springfield-Mt. Pulaski road. Atlanta precinct included all of present Atlanta and Oran townships and the east row of sections in present Eminence. Sugar Creek precinct included all of present Eminence except the east row of sections, all of present Orvil and that part of present East Lincoln township bordering on Kickapoo creek. Lincoln precinct included all of present East Lincoln township not included in Sugar Creek precinct, together with all of the present townships of West Lincoln, Broadwell

and Chester. The judges of election for these precincts in 1857, this being the first list now on record, since the court house fire, were as follows: Prairie Creek, John Nichols, I. V. Cunningham, A. R. Chesnut; Sugar Creek, George Clark, Anderson Miller, Peter J. Hawes; Lincoln, Mathew McElhiney, John R. Skelton, William Cramer; Atlanta, Samuel Bevan, Joseph Bell, David Montgomery; Middletown, Joseph W. Barnard, John L. Clough, David G. Evans; Elkhart, William S. Hunter, Joseph A. Dalby, William Rankin; Mt. Pulaski, John Bigger, Carter Scroggin, Harrison Dyer; Salt Creek, I. R. Braucher, Robert Downing, William Mathews. In 1860, Eminence precinct was created. In 1862, the precincts in the county were as follows: Bowles, Salt Creek, Lincoln, Broadwell, Madison, Lake Fork, Elkhart, Middletown, Prairie Creek, Atlanta, Eminence, Sugar Creek and Mt. Pulaski. These remained the voting precincts until township organization.

EARLY OFFICIALS.

Among those who were elected and served as Justices of the Peace in Logan County, from the organization of the county in 1839 to the time of the court house fire in 1857, were N. M. Whitaker, John Turley, Colby Knapp, Abraham Winsor, George W. Turley, John Hawes, John Anderson, Timothy B. Hoblit, Jeremiah P. Dunham, D. G. Thompson, B. S. Dunn, William Houchin, Stephen Moore, James Randolph, John C. Halstead, William Stallings, I. R. Braucher, Charles Maltby, Elijah Vansandt, J. T. Clark, William H. Young, John Lucas, Ezekiel Bowman, N. W. Milliken, George T. Scott, James O. Turley, George A. Fleming, Peter Price, Samuel Bevan, Richard M. Clark, Samuel Emmett, Thomas J. Enslow, James M. Blackford, Thomas Eston, John Shoup, Michael Tierney, Mahlon S. Hoblit, Steel Cunningham, Wilford W. Morgan, Elijah Lucas, David P. Lee, David Smith, John Bigger, Christopher C. Ewing, William Friedrich, Samuel Biggs, Zebulon Cantrall, William Mountjoy, Jacob L. Ream, William Gambrell, Cornelius Lambert, Joseph W. Bernard, Andrew McElvain, Bartholomew Gardner, James Lindsey, William Ryan, William H. Stevens, C. H. Goodrich, J. H. Ball and Joseph Reed.

The following is a complete list of Justices of the Peace elected in the county from 1857 to the date of township organization, with year of election: 1857, C. H. Goodrich, Ezekiel Bowman, Isaiah T. McCoy, John Clark, Franklin Fisk, Mathew McElhiney, Isaiah Thomas, William E. Dicks, Sheldon Parks, John T. Bryan, James McGraw, N. M. Whittaker, A. J. Lanterman, R. T. Willey, William Barrick, Alfred L. Bryan, Bartholomew Gardner, Abner Howe, William H. Bennett; 1858, Ezekiel Bowman, John Morgan, Martin Buzzard; 1859, J. H. Ball, Joseph F. Benner, William S. Morse; 1860, Cornelius Lambert,

Wilford D. Wyatt; 1861, Louis D. Norton, David T. Littler, Jacob Yeager, James Randolph, Jason Owen, Turner H. Cantrall, Elias Ellis, Arthur Quisenberry, Bartholomew Gardner, John Shoup, Lafayette Post, John Clark, William H. Bennett, William E. Dicks, William R. Sirley, Asa C. Barnes, William Beizley, James M. Howser, F. D. Cass, John T. Bryan; 1862, Norman Sumner, John J. Hatfield, Isaac May, Charles H. Ormsby; 1863, James H. Kellar, Colby Knapp; 1864, William Barrick; 1865, Jason Owen, John D. Gillett, Peter Reinhart, David Bowles, J. T. Hackney, David W. Clark, Cyrus Dillon, G. M. La Forge, Oliver McGarvey, Ezekiel Bowman, Jonathan Combs, Jacob Baker, John Clark, Jacob Yeager, Andrew Simpson, James W. Gasaway, John A. Smallwood, William H. Dunham, Charles H. Miller, C. F. Stewart, Robert P. Dawes, John B. Tipton, Albert McCollister, Henry W. Sullivan, Hamilton A. Hough, Bartholomew Gardner, William E. Dicks; 1866, Jesse Jackson, Norman Sumner, James W. Mead, Joshua O. Gaver.

The following is a list of constables elected in the county from 1857 to the time of township organization: 1857, Jeremiah Miller, William W. Higgs, Thomas McFarland, Abel Larison, Ezekiel Inman, William Lemaster, Alfred L. Gideon, Robert H. Rayburn, Jacob T. Rudolph, James D. Hawes, James H. Russell, E. C. Martin, A. J. Lindsay, David Miller, Thomas S. Clark, John Tyler, Andrew Huston; 1858, Henry Reece, Joseph T. Green, Abraham L. Lindsey, Decatur Lewis, R. F. Chenoweth, George S. Girtman; 1859, William W. Higgs, Lewis Rosenthal; 1860, Oliver K. High, Culver Staggers; 1861, Alfred Sams, Jonas Shupe, William W. Higgs, Abner Kendall, John Hull, James H. Russell, T. J. Montgomery, Culver Staggers, George W. Webb, Charles H. Smith, J. T. Rudolph, J. W. Grantham, J. V. Cunningham, Andrew Huston, B. O. Gardner, Decatur Lewis; 1862, James Cunningham, Andrew Pinneo, John A. Critchfield, A. J. Fanning; 1863, J. B. Ransdell, Henry Reed, Randolph Davis; 1865, Alfred Turner, Joseph Bordwell, Haise Brown, O. L. Sumner, E. R. Woland, Andrew Huston, Robert D. Clark, Henry Hendrickson, Nathan Newkirk, Jacob Shoup, M. S. Thomas, Joseph Lucas, Randolph Davis, Robert Laughlin, Alfred Sames, James Poe, Isom Birks, Jacob Routson, William J. Pettit, H. L. Pierce, R. C. Ewing, Jacob Eisiminger, David E. Randolph, S. T. Lindsey, John A. Critchfield, H. A. Hough; 1866, John H. Nichols, William L. Miller.

In 1857, the county was divided into twenty-five road districts and the following persons were appointed road supervisors: John Bigger, Thomas C. Fletcher, William C. Wasson, Guy H. Tuttle, Harvey Turner, Allen Quisenberry, George M. Angel, John D. Curry, David Rudolph, G. W. Cass, George Snyder, A. B. Nicholson, John D. Gillett, Perry Davis, William B. Broadwell, Sinnet Rankin, John J. Russell,

Lewis Craig, John Thomas, William Carnahan, John Linbarger, Gerard McKinnie, Joseph W. Bernard, David G. Evans. In 1859, the road districts were increased to twenty-seven; in 1861, to thirty-one; in 1862, to thirty-four; in 1863, to thirty-eight; in 1865, to forty; and in 1866, to forty-one. Those who occupied the position of road supervisors at the time of the adoption of township organization were: William H. Gasaway, Titus Joynt, George Barr, George W. Harcourt, Ezekiel Johnson, James Gordon, William S. Curry, William Esters, Stephen Hatch, John A. Hoblit, H. C. Quisenberry, Peter J. Hawes, N. Applegate, Leonidas Stephenson, William Beck, L. L. Holton, Thomas Curry, A. C. Town, L. D. Downing, Franklin Patterson, Christian Suedmier, I. H. Ingham, John H. Lucas, A. Leach, D. K. Turley, Hiram Lloyd, William Ragsdal, Elijah Morris, William Jackson, Jacob Cramer, Jefferson Bruner, David Bowles, George Nichols, H. M. Howell, Henry Niewold, Philip Windel, Stephen E. Clarno, Henry P. Moore, Daniel Bryant, A. J. Berryhill, and James Beers.

WAR BOUNTY.

At the outbreak of the Civil war, the County Court on August 12, 1862, "in consideration of the recent call of the War Department for additional volunteers and in order to encourage enlistments and raise a regiment in Logan County under said call," ordered that an appropriation of fifty dollars be made for the use of every non-commissioned officer and private, a resident of this county, who should enlist in any company raised in this county. For the purpose of meeting this appropriation, a four mills tax on the dollar was levied by the court. This military tax was to be collected by agents in every precinct, under the direction of a county agent. George Musick was appointed county agent and the precinct agents were as follows: Atlanta, Andrew D. Downey; Eminence, William B. Cramer; Sugar Creek, Mathew McElhiney; Prairie Creek, A. R. Chesnut; Middletown, Thomas Nolan; Broadwell, A. B. Corwine; Elkhart, James Rigney; Lake Fork, Joshua Day; Mt. Pulaski, John Clark; Salt Creek, Sheldon Parks; Bowles, I. R. Braucher; Madison, John E. Downing; Lincoln, Solomon Kahn.

In 1859, a special reward of fifty dollars was offered by the County Court for the apprehension and conviction of any horse thief or counterfeiter. This was deemed necessary, by the prevalence, at that time, of those crimes.

CHAPTER XII.

THE CIVIL WAR.

"There has been held a grand union convention, the proceedings of which have not been reported by telegraph. It was held amid the fortresses of the everlasting hills. The Rocky Mountains presided, the mighty Mississippi made the motion, the Alleghany Mountains seconded it and every mountain and hill, valley and plain, in this vast country, sent up a unanimous voice: Resolved, that we are one and inseparable and what God has joined together, let no man put asunder." Such was the utterance of a famous Eastern bishop, at the beginning of the Civil War, and he expressed, in inspiring language, the feelings of the loyal citizenry of the country, at the effort being made to dismember the Union and lower the flag. In the mighty struggle which followed, Illinois led the van. To the nation, she had given an executive in this fearful night of war, and now to head its armies, she brought forward a Grant. Illinois sent regularly one-tenth of the entire soldiery of the North and one-eighth of those who responded to the final call. Her soldiers brought back three hundred battle flags, as trophies of the war, and an Illinois flag, red as her sunsets, white as her wandering clouds and blue as the depths of her noon-days, was the first flag to float over the City of Richmond.

When the tocsin of war first sounded and men were needed to fight for the flag, the citizenry of Logan County, like all the rest of Illinois, responded unhesitatingly to the call. Sumter fell at noon, April 13, 1861. That same day, Secretary of War Cameron, by telegraph, called on Gov. Yates for six regiments for immediate service. Within twenty-four hours, a company of volunteers, afterwards Company E, of the Seventh Regiment, was raised in Logan County, by Wilford D. Wyatt, of Lincoln, and George H. Estabrook, of Atlanta. The next day Clifford W. Holden raised and tendered a company from Lincoln, afterwards known as Company H. Company after company followed, as the President called for additional troops, until, by the end of the war, Logan County had furnished to the nation 2,160 soldiers. Every one of these was a volunteer, as no draft was ever required in this

county, the county having, at every call for troops, exceeded its quota. When it is considered that the voting strength of Logan County, as shown by the returns of 1860, when Lincoln was elected president, was 3,332, and that among these voters were hundreds of older men, who were past the age of enlistment, the sending of about 65 per cent of its voting strength, to the front, was perhaps surpassed by few, if any, of the other counties of the state.

Upon the receipt of the news of Sumter's fall, the whole population of the county was stirred to excitement. Meetings were held everywhere. A meeting was held at the Court House in Lincoln, on the night of April 18th, addressed by Attorneys Parks, Wyatt, Young and Callon. Another meeting on the 19th, was addressed by John A. McClernard, of Springfield, afterwards a leading general of the war. Both meetings were densely crowded. Another meeting was held on the 21st, at which A. B. Nicholson presided, a home guard was organized, resolutions passed and addresses made by Attorneys Campbell, Austin, Callon, Fisk, Norton and others. Meetings were also held at Atlanta, Mt. Pulaski, Middletown and throughout the county, the work of enlistment began and the very air was permeated with patriotic ardor. Wilford D. Wyatt announced, in the papers, that books were open, at his office, to enroll volunteers for a company, to be ready to leave for the front, on Saturday, the 21st. Clifford W. Holden made a similar announcement. About the same time, John B. Newton, of Elkhart, a member of Capt. Wyatt's Company, Ira A. Church, of Atlanta, and James J. Searight, were raising infantry companies in their vicinities, while Thomas J. Larison, Frank Fisk, and William S. Hunter and others were assiduously at work, raising companies of cavalry.

An important event that accelerated the enlistment, was a few minutes' stop, at the C. & A. depot, at Lincoln, of no less a personage than the famous orator and statesman, Stephen A. Douglas. Much concern had been manifested by the American people, as to just what attitude Mr. Douglas would assume toward the Lincoln administration, in case of civil war. It is not making an extravagant statement to say that until Douglas spoke, the fate of the nation was held in the balance. Without the support of the Douglas adherents, in the North, it is questionable what might have been the result of the war. The first intimation of Douglas' war position was given, in a telegram, which went abroad, throughout the country, that Douglas had called upon President Lincoln and assured him of co-operation, in prosecuting the war, against secession. This declaration set the North afire; it meant a united front, against the seceders; it spelled victory. On April 25, 1861, Judge Douglas spoke at Springfield, at which time he directed his remarks to his old political friends and told them that "they would be false and unworthy of their principles, if they allowed political defeat to convert

them into enemies of the government." "It is your duty," said he, "to defend the Constitution and protect the flag." Judge Douglas was to speak in Chicago, the next night, in the famous "Wigwam." To get from Springfield to Chicago, he passed through Lincoln, on the C. & A. railroad. A large concourse of people gathered at the depot at Lincoln, to catch a glimpse of the great statesman as he passed through. As the train stopped at the depot, Douglas was discovered standing on the car platform. A mighty shout went up and calls were made for a speech. Hundreds of Douglas' Democrats were present, wondering anxiously whether it was really true that Douglas had declared for the union and determined in their own hearts, to be governed by what the great man said. Hundreds of Republicans were present, hoping almost against hope, that the reports of Douglas' co-operation with the President were correct. Douglas waived his hand in a dramatic manner and amid profound silence, briefly said: "Fellow Citizens: I have no time to make a speech,—the cars won't wait. It is not necessary, I believe, for I take it that you are all a unit for the union. I have done my best to preserve peace, but now that war is upon us, the Government must be maintained at all hazards." Here the train moved away, and amid the unanimous shouts of the people, many throwing their hats into the air, the great Douglas disappeared in the distance. That night, he spoke to 10,000 people in Chicago, and his speech, sent far and wide, was the rallying cry for enlistment. This speech was his last public utterance, for at its close, he returned to his rooms, at the Tremont House, in Chicago, was taken sick and never left his bed, until death had overtaken him. The Lincoln Herald, from whose columns the above speech was taken, by the writer, and which had previously fought Douglas with vindictive bitterness, contained a fulsome eulogy of the great leader and turned its column rules, in the issue subsequent to his death, indicating the sorrow of all classes, at his untimely demise. A Douglas memorial meeting was afterwards held at the Christian church, in Lincoln, at which resolutions of respect were passed, the Masonic lodges of Lincoln attending in a body. At Mt. Pulaski, business houses were draped in mourning and a Masonic memorial meeting was held, which was addressed by Dr. A. M. Fellows. At Atlanta, flags were floated at half mast and the whole county mourned. Later, at the Democratic County Convention, at which Robert Leslie presided, and George H. Campbell was secretary, an echo of Douglas' speech was heard, in the resolutions then passed, one of which declared, "That the Democracy of Logan County are unalterably opposed to rebellion against the Constitution, the laws and decisions of the courts of our country, and that it is the duty of the administration to use all the energies of the government to suppress rebellion."

Captain Wyatt's company, which was to have left for Springfield, on Saturday, April 21st, was ready one day earlier. The company took

the name of the "Lincoln Guards." On leaving for Camp Yates, Capt. Wyatt, after repeated calls, made a patriotic speech at the depot and a patriotic adieu was read by Miss Judy, on behalf of the ladies. The Lincoln Herald said of the event that, "the crowd alternately shouted, laughed and cried as the train moved away." The Lincoln Guards were met at the Springfield depot, by the Springfield Grays, and by them escorted to camp. They were encamped at the right of the entrance, in the first row of sheds, *being the first Illinois company of the Civil War to arrive at Camp Yates.* Capt. Holden's company, known as the "Yates Rangers," was a close second. Three other companies were in process of formation, a week later, a rifle company, a cavalry company and one of naturalized citizens. There was no immediate use for these troops, but it was generally felt that there would soon be another call for volunteers and they proposed to be ready. A complete roster of the various companies raised in Logan County in the order of their enlistment, and the names of Logan County men, enlisting in other companies, with a brief sketch of the regiments, here follows:

SEVENTH (THREE MONTHS) INFANTRY.

The first call of the President noted above, was for troops for three months' service. Capt. Wyatt's and Captain Holden's companies became part of the Seventh regiment, as Companies E and H, respectively. The former was enlisted April 16th, the latter April 17th. Illinois having sent six regiments to the Mexican War, by courtesy, the numbering of Illinois regiments began with number seven. Hence the Seventh Regiment was in reality the First Regiment. The roster enrolls all members of the three months' service, as being from Springfield, so that it is difficult to individualize Logan County men in companies other than Capt. Wyatt's and Capt. Holden's. On the organization of the company, John Cook, of Springfield, was made Colonel and Capt. W. D. Wyatt was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Wyatt was succeeded as captain of Company E by Lieut. George H. Estabrook.

The following is the roster of Company E: Captains, Wilford D. Wyatt, George H. Estabrook; First Lieutenants, George H. Estabrook and Otho Buzzard; Second Lieutenants, Otho Buzzard, and Henry C. Worthington; First Sergeant, John C. Smith; Sergeants, Julius Kosnackle, H. C. Worthington, E. D. Webster; Corporals, John B. Newton, Philip H. Conklin, Ebenezer L. Beach, John A. Smith, Jr.; Musicians, H. C. Worthington, Edgar Brooks; Privates, John Allen, Richard Adams, Thomas J. Adams, Andrew Avey, L. D. Barns, Joseph Bordwell, Moses H. Barron, Abel B. Barron, Charles Carroll, L. H. Campbell, Wm. Cline, Rush Deskins, David D. Davis, V. Darnell, Francis M. Green, Andrew Gallagher, A. F. Gordon, G. W. Groves, Robert

B. Howard, Geo. Henley, Samuel Hindman, J. L. Huddleston, O. G. Harvey, Augustus Hall, James Hedges, L. M. Irwin, Hercules Juno, Allison J. Jones, Wm. T. Jones, Wm. I. Jones, Wm. T. Johnson, Wm. Jones, W. W. Judy, David Keckler, Wm. E. Lawless, James P. Mead, Charles Martin, James Morrow, Thos. H. Murray, Albert J. Moses, D. J. Moore, M. V. Miller, James Niswanger, F. L. Ormsby, C. H. Ormsby, Jr., Wm. Ottman, James W. Parrott, Thos. P. Parker, Geo. W. Parker, John A. Plunkett, Chas. Phillips, Enoch C. Palmer, Enoch C. Reeves, Geo. Robinson, J. H. Sanders, Wm. B. Sturges, John J. Silvernail, Edward Sumner, Francis Scates, John D. Turner, Joel H. Turney, John F. Wiley, Jacob L. Wiley, Eli Worley, Thomas Wiley, Otto Wiler, Chas. T. Worly. Recruits, enlisted June 3, 1861: John T. Atchison, Geo. W. Atchison, Henry Allen, Chas. Blessing, Francis M. Brooks, Eleazer Bordwell, Lewis B. Brooks, Sam C. Cunningham, Robert Copes, Levi L. Groves, John W. Hays, A. T. Hays, Chas. W. Jones, John K. Leighner, S. E. Pendleton, Frederick Pratt, Henry Steers, Martin L. Todd, Wm. L. Todd, A. A. Wright, L. K. Westcott, E. J. Winters.

Company H was officered as follows: Clifford W. Holden, Captain; Christopher C. Mason, First Lieutenant; Leo W. Myers, Second Lieutenant; J. L. Ring, First Sergeant; C. B. Jackson, Simon McFall, and J. Adams, Sergeants; Richard Berry, Robert Laughlin, Monroe Shiras and Elijah Comstock, Corporals; J. W. Hill and John W. Wilson, Musicians. The roster of privates was as follows: W. H. Allen, John F. Asher, John Burrows, John Brensaugh, David Cutliss, G. H. Cullumber, Clinton B. Casler, Isaac T. Clark, G. D. Culberston, Thos. D. Crumbaugh, Austin S. Dement, Louis M. Dement, D. F. Danner, John Emmet, Samuel E. Fergus, Adam Forsythe, Sylvester Frakes, W. D. Fletcher, Jacob Grock, David Goldsmith, William Gibbs, Andrew Gleason, Moses Gleason, Elijah J. Gleason, James H. Gallagher, Alonzo Gorham, Lewis Hoy, John Hamer, Chas. Harrington, Joshua Hendrickson, Washington Hoblit, Wm. Hurt, G. D. Judd, Samuel Jones, George Jacobs, Austin J. Lakin, Wm. T. Leathers, M. J. Loomis, John Mickle, John Morrow, John Osenbaugh, Wm. Pond, D. Pride, Chas. T. Parkins, Thos. R. Pattison, Alfred Pendleton, Wm. Patterson, Rayburn Roberts, J. W. Robinson, John W. Robbins, Chas. M. Smith, W. H. Smith, Albert Shoemaker, Robert Shields, James Sparks, Bernard G. Smith, Andrew Swartworth, Abraham Staggers, Wm. Thompson, Geo. M. Welds, Robert Ward, Jenkins Wilson, James A. Waltman, Labon Wheeler. Recruits, enlisted June 8, 1861: D. L. Ambrose, Michael Curran, Wm. Duane, David Duggan, Timothy Hoblit, Michael Hickey, John Hughs, Orson Johnson, Peter Murray, David McGinnis, James McGinnis, James McKenzie, Wm. Omay, Richard Parkinson, David Pence, John Pattison, John Ringold, Wm. Reilly. Of Company H,

George Jacobs was drowned at Cairo, June 7, 1861, and Alfred Pendleton died at Mound City, June 25, 1861.

In addition to the above roster, Elizur Southworth was First Lieutenant of Company D, same regiment, and Mark P. Miller, Second Lieutenant. The regiment was mustered out at the end of three months on July 25, 1861, but was at once reorganized for three years' service the same day, the places of those not re-enlisting being filled by new recruits. The regiment, as reorganized, became the regular Seventh Infantry and won undying fame and glory.

THE SEVENTH INFANTRY.

In the reorganized Seventh Infantry, Logan County was largely represented in Companies D, E, and H. Companies D and E were largely constituted of citizens from Atlanta and vicinity and Company H from Lincoln. George H. Estabrook of Atlanta, was a Major of the Regiment, Albert V. Goltra, of Lincoln, Sergeant Major, and Edward L. Forsythe and Frank A. Leslie, of Lincoln, and Jacob Brian and George Spellbrick, of Atlanta, members of the regimental band.

Company D was constituted as follows: Captains, Ira A. Church (resigned January 12, 1862), Henry N. Estabrook (killed October 4, 1862), John K. Clark (promoted from Sergeant), Seth L. Raymond (promoted from Sergeant); Corporals, Fielding Bradshaw, Mathias Kerr, Mathias Wood, John Brennen; Musician, John Rolloson, died at Ft. Holt, Ky., February 8, 1862; Privates, Abner C. Arnold, Jesse T. Beal, Thomas Brown, Michael Devine, Ezra Dillon (died in service), Wm. Egbert, Edward Gibson, Albert Goltra, William H. Harris, William Haines, William Harrington, William James, Laban T. Landon (died in service), Lewis J. Monnen, Daniel Murphy, Walter Montgomery, Francis M. Reeves, William B. Robinson, James M. Sparrow (died in service), William Tomberlin, David M. Tucker, Benjamin Waltman (promoted to Sergeant), Mathias Wood, Thomas A. Williamson. Recruits: Geo. M. Fitzgerald, Andrew McKinnon. Enlisting as veterans: Fielding Bradshaw, John Brennen, William H. Bradshaw, Michael Devine, Albert V. Goltra, William Harrington, William James (promoted to corporal), Lewis J. Monnen, Daniel Murphy, Francis M. Reeves, William Tomberlin.

Company E was constituted as follows: Captains, George H. Estabrook (promoted to Major), John A. Smith; First Lieutenants, John A. Smith (promoted Captain), Washington W. Judy, William H. Miller (promoted Sergeant); Second Lieutenants, Henry N. Estabrook (promoted), Washington W. Judy (promoted First Lieutenant), Martin V. Miller, Elias Lorey; First Sergeant, Frederick E. Heckard; Sergeants, Joseph D. Moore, Martin V. Miller (promoted Lieutenant), Eleazer G. Bordwell, Washington W. Judy (promoted Lieutenant);

Corporals, Joseph Bordwell, John W. Burch, William Heckard (died in service), Robert McIlvaine (died in service), William H. Miller (promoted), John J. Hickox, (died in service); Musician, Jacob W. Brier; Wagoner, John Dicker; Privates, James Allman, Nicholas A. Bovee, Archibald M. Bovee, L. D. Barnes, J. G. Chatterton, William H. Delaney, Noah M. Davis, Thomas R. Darrow, Jasper Eveland, John Gardner, Alvin P. Gossard, John Houston (died in service), Charles Kittison (died in service), Emanuel Keve (died in service), Frank Long, Bartley Logue, Elias Lorey, Gideon Murphy (died in service), Bradley C. Shugart, George A. Williams, Wesley Wood (died in service), John M. Winckle. Recruits: Lewis J. Allman, Levi Allen, Josiah B. Allen, David L. Allen, Levi K. Brown, Leonidas Burkholder, Thomas Burton, Henry H. Baltzell, L. D. Barnes, William A. Barnes, George G. Brooks, Francis M. Brooks (died in service), Lewis A. Burk, James F. Burk, Abner W. Burwell, Thomas J. Booker, Thomas Bedoes, William R. Bedoes, John Bovee, M. Bartholomew, William H. Burwell, Albert M. Burkholder, Thomas Burton, John A. Burwell, Lewis B. Brooks, Samuel P. Carr (died in service), Peter Coffman, B. F. Despain, Joel Decker, David Decker, Aaron Dillon, George W. Eversoll (killed at Allatoona Pass), James C. Edlin, John S. Forbes, A. V. Faucet, Abner W. Forbes, John J. Frost (died in service), Harvey B. Friend, Albert Gardner, Hiram Gardner (died in service), Daniel S. Gardner, John D. Gardner, Thomas F. Gardner, Abraham Goltra, Frank Good, Michael F. Gailbraith (killed at Allatoona, Pass), Phillip J. Gossard, Edward E. Hickey, Presly B. Hainline, Allen Hainline, Elias Hainline (killed at Hickory Hill), Obed Hainline, S. B. Hainline, John F. Hainline, James A. Hedges, James F. Hull (died in service), William R. Jones, Samuel H. Jones, (promoted Corporal), Benjamin Jones, Henry A. Keve, William H. Kelly, Francis Love, William H. Kampf, Marian R. Kampf (killed at Allatoona Pass), J. Lane, Richard Lancaster, Joseph Lancaster, William Leonard, John F. Leise, Eli Mushrush, Archibald Mullenix, John Mullenix, James Mason, Ezra M. Miller (died in service), Robert L. Mountjoy (promoted Corporal), William Miller, Henry C. Mountjoy, John Norman, Henry H. Paugh, Peter Paugh, William Robinson (died in service), Solomon Robinson, John C. Reed, John P. Roles, John C. Reed, A. N. Rolfson, George Robinson, David C. Roberts, James M. Shugart, William G. Stafford, William Smith, Lewis C. Stroud (killed at Allatoona Pass), Calvin A. Sumners (killed at Allatoona Pass), George Sullivan, John M. Starkey, John W. Scates, John Tefft (killed at Corinth), Alonzo W. Thornton (died in service), John Q. Tompkins, Jesse T. Thompson, William E. Verry, George Walker, John A. Wikel, John W. Watt (killed at Allatoona Pass), Samuel H. Watt, Thomas H. Watt (promoted Corporal), Jerry Warfield, Philo B. Warfield. Re-enlisted as veterans,

James Allman, Lewis J. Allman (killed at Allatoona Pass), Levi Allen (killed at Allatoona Pass), Nicholas J. Bovee (promoted Corporal), Leonidas Burkholder (killed in service), Joseph Bordwell (promoted Sergeant), L. D. Barnes (promoted Corporal), Patrick Creighton (killed at Louisville), John S. Forbes (wounded), Albert Gardner, John D. Gardner, Presly B. Hainline, Edward S. Hickey (wounded, promoted Sergeant), James A. Hedges, William R. Jones (promoted Sergeant), Elias Lorey (promoted Lieutenant), Bartley Logue, Frank Long, Joseph D. Moore, William H. Miller (promoted), Israel P. Norris (promoted Corporal), Solomon Robinson, John Roles, George Robinson, William D. Shugart, William Smith (killed at Allatoona Pass.)

Company H was constituted as follows: Captains, Clifford W. Holden (resigned November 14, 1862), Jacob L. Ring (promoted from Lieutenant), William P. Hackney; First Lieutenants, Leo W. Myers (killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862), Jacob L. Ring (promoted from Second Lieutenant), Thomas J. Pegram (promoted from Second Lieutenant), Daniel L. Ambrose; Second Lieutenants, Jacob L. Ring (promoted), Thomas J. Pegram (promoted from Sergeant), Samuel E. Fergus (promoted from Sergeant); First Sergeant, Philo H. Conkling; Sergeants, Thomas J. Pegram (promoted), William D. Fletcher, Samuel E. Fergus (promoted); Corporals, Charles F. Smith, James A. Waltman, James Burrows, Job J. Whiteman, Alexander A. Fickes, Edward L. Forsyth, William H. Briggs, James Walker; Musicians, William Holden (died in service), James W. Hill; Wagoner, Francis M. Reeves; Privates, Henry Albert, Samuel F. Ashen, Frederick S. Allen, George W. Ballard, Coles Barney, Allen Braucher (died in service), Henry Bigler, Gottlieb Buckhardt, Wm. B. Bates, John M. Clayton, Edward H. Cook, David Dugan, Enos Dowell, Alexander P. Duthie, William Donane, John H. Duff (killed at Shiloh), Darius T. Doner, U. Q. Engleman (died in service), William L. Ewing, George W. Fletcher, John W. Fisher, John Fowler, Albert V. Goltra, Felix Gill, Jacob Grosch, Thomas G. Gardner, Owen Hatfield, Carol J. Hurt, John Hughes, Timothy Hoblit, John T. Iden, O. D. Johnson, Jesse Jewell, William R. Jewell, Frank A. Leslie, James McKenzie, Peter Murray, Ernst H. Meyers (died in service) Elam Mills, Wm. T. Omay, David Pence, Richard Parkinson (died in service), Barton W. Pierce, John M. Patterson, Thomas Primm, Jacob L. Rhodes, Wm. Reilly, John I. Ringold (died in service), Joseph Sutton (died in service), Theodore Stryker, David T. Sides, William H. Strauser, William Shaw, Daniel E. Swallow, Curtis C. Stone, William R. Skiver, S. R. Sturgeon, John D. Turner, Chas. A. Urban, Eber J. Winters, George T. Waltman, Aaron Watkins, Charles Ward, G. A. Weldenbacker, Samuel Walker (killed at Allatoona Pass), Robert B. Wilson (died in service). Recruits: William H. Ambrose, Sebastian Butsbach, Cornelius Brown, Lewis Berner, Lewis

H. Bernard, Samuel E. Craft, Henry F. Capps, F. L. Capps, Thos. Caylor, Elias Dugan (died in service), Elias R. Davis, W. B. Edwards, John Etterlein (killed at Allatoona Pass), Thos. J. French (died in service), Thomas Gilfoil, Thomas Gwynn, John Gwynn, Thomas Griffey, R. P. Graham, Charles W. Halbert, James M. Halbert, David Harless, Michael Hennigan, N. B. Holliday, Peter Heft (promoted to Corporal). Oscar J. Hackney, John W. Leach, Thomas May, Samuel McMahan, Hugh McMahan, Joseph McMahan, E. H. Malloy, E. C. Nichols, Daniel Pence (died in service), Robert Parsons, William Payne, James S. Parks (killed at Allatoona Pass), Edward Smith, John K. Stone, William T. Taylor, Edward Sarney, Charles W. Taylor, Thomas Taylor, Edward Turney, David Vandeventer, William Whipple, Laban Wheeler, H. S. Whiteman, R. S. Whiteman (promoted Corporal), James Walker, William H. Williams, John White (killed at Allatoona Pass), William J. Wood (died in service), John E. Wood, William White, Veterans: Daniel L. Ambrose, (promoted Lieutenant), Coles Barney (promoted Sergeant), William H. Briggs, George W. Ballard, Gotlieb Buckhardt (died in service), Henry Bigler (killed at Allatoona Pass), John M. Clayton, Darius T. Doner, Alexander A. Fickes (promoted Sergeant), John W. Fisher, George W. Fletcher (promoted Sergeant), Thos. Gilfoil, Felix Gill, Jacob Grosch, Thomas Gwynn, Thomas Griffey (died in service), W. P. Hackney (promoted Captain), John Hughes, David Harless, James M. Halbert (died in service), Timothy Hoblit (promoted Corporal, killed at Allatoona Pass), John T. Iden (promoted Corporal), Jesse Jewell, William R. Jewell (promoted Corporal), Orson D. Johnson, Peter Murray, Samuel McMahoney (promoted Sergeant), E. C. Nichols (died in service), William T. Omay, John M. Pattison, Daniel E. Swallow, William H. Strauser, Wm. Shaw, (promoted Sergeant), William R. Skiver (killed at Allatoona Pass), William T. Taylor (killed at Allatoona Pass), Aaron Watkins, Eber J. Winters, James A. Waltman (promoted Sergeant), Charles Ward, Samuel Walker (promoted Corporal, killed at Allatoona Pass). To these should be added William E. Lawless in Company A, Darius C. Munson and Joseph Clauson in Company I, and the following unassigned recruits: Charles W. Campbell, Abraham Miller, John Nolan, Isaiah Ramsburg, Francis M. White.

The Seventh Infantry, as reorganized, was mustered into service July 25, 1861, and was immediately forwarded to Ironton, Mo., where it joined the command of Gen. B. M. Prentiss. It was with the reconnoitering expedition, under Gen. Grant, in the rear of Columbus, Ky. On Feb. 3, 1862, it embarked for Ft. Henry, and on the 12th, for Ft. Donnelson, where it took part in the three days' investment and siege of that place, and was engaged in the last charge, on the left of the enemy's works. It was ordered to Pittsburg Landing, where it arrived

March 22, 1862. Was engaged continually, April 6 and 7, at the battle of Shiloh and went into action on the morning of the 6th and took possession of Duncan's field. The Seventh was in the line that repulsed the last charge of the enemy, on the night of the 6th, when it was advanced to a picket line and remained there until relieved by Gen. Buell's command near daylight, the next morning. It went into action before noon on the 7th and was hotly engaged when the enemy retreated, at 3 o'clock P. M. In this battle, the regiment lost 17 men, with 79 wounded.

The regiment subsequently engaged at Corinth, Oct. 3rd, and 4th, 1862, losing 8 men, with 46 wounded and 21 taken prisoners. On October 5th, it marched in pursuit of the enemy, returning on the 10th. From April to November 1863, it did skirmish duty almost constantly and was ordered upon a number of scouting expeditions, throughout Tennessee guarded the railroad from Bethel to Jackson. It returned to Pulaski, Nov. 21, 1863. At Pulaski, the regiment reenlisted as veterans, being mustered in Jan. 6, 1864, leaving immediately for Illinois on a thirty days' furlough. It arrived at Springfield, Jan. 18th, and was given an enthusiastic reception from the citizens of that place. It was quartered in Representatives' Hall, until the next day, when furloughed. It reassembled Feb. 18, 1864, re-inforced by 200 recruits and left Camp Butler for Pulaski on the 23rd, under command of Maj. Estabrook, of Atlanta, Col. Rowett, being in command of Camp Butler. Arrived at Pulaski, Feb. 27, 1864, where the regiment was mounted and left for Florence, Ala., to patrol the Tennessee River and watch Forrest's command, which was just leaving Tuscaloosa, Ala., on the memorable raid on Paducah and Fort Pillow. On May 7th, it was attacked by Gen. Roddy's Confederate brigade and, after six hours, severe fighting against ten times their number, were obliged to retire, with three killed and thirty-two wounded and captured. On May 13th, it returned with the 9th Ohio Cavalry and drove the enemy back across the Tennessee, capturing many prisoners.

On Oct. 3, 1864, the regiment was joined with the 15th Army Corps and were ordered to Allatoona Pass, to assist in the defense of that important station, then threatened by Hood's Army. The 7th, 50th, 57th Illinois and 39th Iowa reached the Pass, Oct. 4th. On the morning of the 5th, the Pass was attacked by Gen. French's Confederate Division of 6,000 men. The Seventh did gallant and fearful work, successfully repelling four separate charges made by the desperate and hungry enemy, and its torn and bleeding ranks told at what a fearful cost. Its colors, under which fell many a gallant bearer, that day, were never lowered. Thirty-eight men were killed and 67 wounded, among which were numerous Logan County men as above mentioned. The enemy lost 2,200 killed and wounded, and not being able to stand

against this gallant little band of defenders, fled from the field. The Seventh, together with all those who assisted in that defense, won never fading laurels. Gen. Sherman said of them, "For the numbers engaged, they stood upon the bloodiest battle field ever known upon the American Continent." After the battle, the regiment returned to Rome, Ga., and later on joined Sherman's Army, on its "March to the Sea." After the surrender of Gen. Johnson, April 26th, 1865, the regiment took up its line of march for home by way of Petersburg, Richmond and Alexandria and took part in the grand review at Washington. It was then ordered to Louisville, Ky., where on July, 1865, it was mustered out of service. The regiment arrived at Springfield, July 11th.

The Seventh Infantry takes great pride in the fact that it was the first organized regiment from this state mustered into the service, the first to return to the capitol of the state and re-enlist as veterans, as well as being the only regiment in the whole army that purchased its own guns—paying $50 each for them, out of their meagre pay of $13. per month, thereby increasing their effectiveness five-fold. Col. Rowett, who commanded the Seventh, the last four hours of the battle of Allatoona Pass, where Sherman had stored millions of rations, said that without the aid of these sixteen-shooters, the enemy, 6,000 strong, would have overwhelmed the gallant 1,500 of the Pass. Gen. Sherman issued an order, No. 86, dated Oct. 7, 1864, in which he said: "The general commanding avails himself of the opportunity in the handsome defense of Allatoona, to illustrate that fortified posts should be defended to the last, regardless of the relative numbers of the party attacking or attacked. The thanks of this army are due and are hereby accorded to Gen. Corse, Col. Tourtellotte, Col. Rowett, officers and men, for their determined and gallant defense of Allatoona and it is made an example to illustrate the importance of preparing in time and meeting the danger when presented, boldly, manfully and well."

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Company K, of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, was largely recruited by John B. Newton in and around Elkhart, Middletown and adjacent country. The Logan County recruits in this company were combined with about an equal number from Menard County, together forming Company K. The personnel of this company, as far as Logan County was concerned, was as follows: Captain Albert J. Moses, transferred to Company D; Lieutenants, John B. Newton, Dennis Pride; Sergeants, Dennis Pride (promoted), Joseph Collins (died in service); Corporals, Joseph T. Green (killed at Shiloh), John Lafferty; Musician, Charles Glenn; Privates, Andrew Avery, Richard Bernard

(wounded at Shiloh), William K. Bishop, Robert Beaton, Paul Bastinnie (enlisted in navy), James M. Carpenter, Thomas Davis, Thomas Dulton, Ammon Dunn (died in service), John H. Dunn, William W. Dudney, Benjamin F. Ellis, William Estes, Henry Ebert (promoted Corporal), Elijah Edwards (died in service), Gotlieb Fotsch, (died in service), Henry Fusner, Thomas J. Fleming, James H. Gardner, Robert Hunter (died in service), M. Hurst, John Isonhart, Emanuel Keckler (killed at Shiloh), Peter Keckler (died in service), Freeman A. Lowell, Samuel J. Miller, Ebenezer McCoy, John Miller, Francis M. Montgomery, Charles Peters, (promoted to Sergeant), Robert J. Rogers, Francis Schoener (died in service), John T. Silvernail, John Smith, James K. Scott, Charles E. Stockard, Thomas J. Warner. Recruits: Thomas Adams (promoted to Sergeant), Joseph O. Dudney, Edward Davis, Cyrus Davis (died in service), Smith Harris, James W. Hill, William Leonard (died in service), William Watts, William F. West was Surgeon of the Regiment.

The Twenty-Eighth was organized at Camp Butler Aug. 15, 1861, was ordered to St. Louis, Aug. 28th, where it was armed, and from thence to Fort Holt, where it remained until Jan. 31, 1862. During February and March, it was near the Tennessee River and Pittsburg Landing and was engaged in several raids. It participated April 6th and 7th, in the great engagement which has since been called the battle of Shiloh. The regiment here suffered severely and lost 239, in killed and wounded. It was engaged in the siege of Corinth, during the month of May, 1862, and later, engaged in the battle of Matomora, on the Hatchie River, where 97 were reported killed, wounded and missing. The regiment was engaged in the siege of Vicksburg, from June 11 to July 4, 1863. Near Jackson, Tenn., on July 12th, it lost 73 in killed and wounded and sixteen prisoners out of 128 men in line in a gallant but fruitless assault upon a strong position. The remainder of the year was passed in provost duty, at Natchez. The regiment re-enlisted for three years, in January, 1864, and in the spring following, received its veteran furlough. After this, it participated in numerous marches and expeditions and assisted in the capture of Spanish Fort and Mobile. After the close of hostilities, it was assigned to duty in Texas. The regiment contained 1,720 men and lost 512 men. It was mustered out of service at Brownsville, Texas, Mar. 15, 1866, and arrived at Camp Butler May 13th, for final discharge.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Company B, of the Thirty-Second was largely recruited from Lincoln and Mt. Pulaski and vicinities. Those in the company, not from Logan County, hailed principally from Hancock County. John S.

Phelps, of Lincoln, was Quarter-master of the Regiment. Company B, as far as Logan County was concerned, was constituted as follows: Captain, William H. Fraikes; Lieutenants, James J. Searight, George W. Ripley, Alexander W. Morrow, John H. Allen (died in service), Alexander Campbell; Sergeant, Nahum Burpee(died in service); Corporals, Peter Heft, Jerome Blackwell; Musician, John F. Jewell; Privates, John Alexander, Samuel Bowers, Bernard Cavanaugh, Michael Clark, Charles H. Clark, Thomas Curry, Ira Ellison, Sylvester Fraikes, William Fraikes, Philip French (died in service), James C. Greenslate (killed at Shiloh), T. A. Hastings, Milton Hall (died in service), Joshua B. Heft, S. A. Jeffords, Calvin Jenks (died in service), Joseph Kenyon, Charles Keigler, Christian Kastner, George W. Lakin, Thomas W. Laughery, Jacob Maurer (died in service), John O. Mason, Simeon McFall (killed at Shiloh), Charles Moore, James M. Morrow, James Murphy, William S. Moore, William McMahan, John Meyers, William H. Patterson, Frank Pollett, William J. Richart (died in service), Lewis Raymond, Edward H. Robinson, John Smith, John J. D. Seiks, Elias Thomas (died in service), Albert D. Tomlinson, Charles Vale (died in service), Ezekiel Walker (died in service), Benjamin Wood, Thomas Young (died in service). Veterans: John Alexander, Daniel B. Bowles, Samuel F. Bowers (promoted to Corporal), Michael J. Clark (promoted to Sergeant), Oliver T. Curry (died at Andersonville), Charles H. Clark (promoted to Corporal), Levi J. Cronch, Sylvester Fraikes, Joshua B. Heft, George W. Hall, John F. Jewell, A. Jeffords, Joseph F. Kenyon, Christian Kastner, Thomas W. Laughery, George W. Lakin, James Murphy (died in service), James M. Morrow, Frank Pollatt, William H. Patterson, Edward H. Robinson, John D. Seick, Albert D. Tomlinson (promoted Corporal), Benjamin Wood; Recruits, Lewis C. Ambrose, Daniel Bowles, John C. Briggs, Jesse W. Brown, Charles R. Clark, Joseph W. Curtis, Albert Fraikes, James R. Graham, Oliver G. Harvey, George W. Hall, Nathaniel Hudson, Joseph Kahn, Ellis R. Thompson, Charles D. Jackson.

The Thirty-Second was organized at Camp Butler and mustered into the service Dec. 31, 1861. It moved to Cairo, thence to Bird's Point, then up the Tennessee River, where it bore an honorable part in the battle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, 1862, losing 40 killed and about 200 wounded. It was engaged in the advance on Corinth and the pursuit to Cold Water, afterward returning to La Grange and Memphis. It was engaged in the battle of Matamora, where it lost seven killed and twenty-nine wounded. It participated in the siege of Vicksburg, afterward marching against Jackson. It was mustered in, as a veteran organization, Jan. 23, 1864, and in February, proceeded with the Meridan expedition, marching over 300 miles. It was furloughed

in March and April and on re-assembling, joined Sherman's army. It fought at Kenesaw Moutain, Nickajack Creek and Marietta. It then marched with Sherman to the sea, taking part in the siege of Savannah. The summer of 1865 was spent in the far west, in the Department of Missouri, and it was not until Sept. 16th, that the regiment was mustered out, having marched 11,000 miles in all.

THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Company F, of this regiment, was recruited in and around Atlanta and a number of Logan County men were in Companies A and H. Lemuel K. Wescott was Adjutant of the regiment, Reuben N. Lawrence, Quartermaster and John W. Yelton, Sergeant Major. Company F was constituted as follows: Captain, James P. Mead (killed Dec. 31, 1862), Willis G. Whitehurst, Thomas D. Crumbaugh; Lieutenants, William P. Hunt, Lemuel K. Wescott (promoted Adjutant), Reuben N. Lawrence (promoted Quartermaster), John T. Beezley, Charles Russon (died in service); Sergeants, Andrew A. Wright J. H. Turner (died in service), John H. Leighner, George D. Culbertson; Corporals, Richard W. Adams (promoted Sergeant), William B. Sturges, Charles H. Ormsby (promoted Sergeant), Robert McFarland, John M. White (died in service), Thomas D. Crumbaugh, Charles H. Brining, Reuben N. Lawrence (promoted); Musician, John Curry; Privates, George Addy, Homer Albright, William T. Burk (died in service), Nathan E. Baker (killed at Stone River), Howard F. Baker, Pharcellus Burk, James Burroes, Andrew J. Brady, Hays D. Brown, John W. Compton, Horace G. Carpenter, Samuel Craig (died at Andersonville), William Craig, Allen B. Craig, Theophilus Caton, Andrew Campbell, John Caton, Thomas Dalton (killed at Stone River), David J. Davidson (killed at Stone River), Benjamin F. Eaton, John Ewing, William D. Ewing Isaac Fleming, Charles Freewood, John Foley, Charles M. Gardner, Henry P. Gardner (died in service), Thomas G. Green, George Hays (died at Andersonville), Alvin F. Howser (died at Andersonville), Jason Ham, Jesse Horner, Anthony Howard, Isaac K. Howser, John A. Hogue, R. T. Ishmael, Daniel G. Judd, Francis M. Jeffry (promoted Sergeant), Daniel W. Kenyon (died in service), Lorenzo A. Kinne (died in service), John M. Lamm, James T. Lambert, John B. Lambert, William W. McAfee, Samuel McAfee, Ephraim W. Mills, Adolph C. Miller, Wade Martin (died in service), John C. Morrow (died in service), John V. McGahan (died in service), George Norton (died in service), George Onstott (promoted Corporal), John O'Connell, William H. Orsler, Jacob F. Phillips, John Parks, Booth B. Patton (promoted Corporal, killed at Stone River), Enos Paulin, Daniel Quisenberry (died in service), Mathew Ryan.

Frank Richmond, Charles F. Russum (promoted Sergeant, died in service), A. P. Stermer, James Stermer, William W. Shurts (died in service), George B. Smith, Walter Smith, Thomas Stout (killed at Stone River), Joseph Sollers (promoted Corporal), James M. Stroud, R. G. Showdy, Wesley Skelly, John G. Wright, Thomas J. Wright, James Wilkins (killed at Stone River) William Watson, Joel D. Wells (killed at Stone River), Abraham Wilkins, Levi Wagner, Charles P. Wiley, Wesley Zollars. Veterans, Andrew J. Brady (promoted Corporal, died in service), John Ewing, Thomas D. Crumbaugh, Isaac K. Howser (promoted Sergeant), Jason Ham, Anthony Howard, R. T. Ishmael, William W. McAfee, Reuben B. Lawrence (promoted Quartermaster), Enos Paullin, Abraham Wilkins (promoted Corporal), Charles P. Wiley (promoted Sergeant), Thomas J. Wright (promoted Corporal). Recruits, Preston Brady, John S. Cantrell, James Ewing, Samuel R. Mixed (died at Andersonville), Charles E. Ogden, Joseph Paullin, Alexander Wiley (died in service), Albert L. Wilcox, George M. Wells. In Company A were Solomon Morris (Second Lieutenant), Peter Casselreigh (Sergeant), Henry C. Owen, John S. Bosinger, James Norton (killed before Atlanta), John S. Cantrall, Holmes Dustin (died in service). In Company H were John W. Yelton (First Lieutenant), Nathan S. Fitz, Joseph Ashen, John F. Ashen, T. T. Brummet, William A. Brown, George W. Cordell, B. H. Pendleton, John J. Ritchart, E. M. Stapleton, Daniel W. Zinn.

The Thirty-Eighth Regiment was organized at Camp Butler, in Sept. 1861, by Col. Wm. P. Carlin. It was ordered to Pilot Knob, Mo., receiving arms en route, and here it remained all winter. In the Spring it was marched to various points from March 3, to Sept. 26, when it rested at Louisville, Ky., after a continuous march, night and day, for a distance of over 500 miles. On Oct. 8th, it was engaged in the battle of Perryville, where it captured an amunition train and 100 prisoners, for which it received honorable mention in the general's report. It captured a wagon train and 100 horses at Harpett Shoals, and later charged a battery at Knob Gap, capturing two guns. It was engaged at the battle of Stone River for five days and lost 34 men, with 100 wounded and 34 missing. The regiment engaged in numerous other skirmishes in June of 1863. On Sept. 19th, it entered the battle of Chickamauga, was in the thickest of the fight, and of 301 men who entered the fray, 180 were killed, wounded or missing. Soon after, it went into winter quarters at Bridgeport, Ala. In Jan. of 1864, it captured an outpost at Dalton, Ga. In Feb. of 1864, the regiment reenlisted, was mustered March 16, 1864, started to Illinois, March 28, arrived at Springfield, April 8th and rendezvoused at Mattoon. Left Mattoon May 14, for Louisville, thence to Nashville and Chattanooga, was engaged with the enemy at Pine Top, Kenesaw Mountain and

Smyrna. Later crossed the Chattahoochie, at Powers Ferry, crossed Peach Tree Creek and threw up works before Atlanta. Participated in several skirmishes, engaged in the battle of Jonesboro and later camped at Atlanta. In October, pursued Hood to Gaylorsville, Ala. After a number of skirmishes, fought a battle at Franklin and later entered Nashville. Regiment was stationed for awhile, in December of 1865, at Victoria, Tex., just prior to being mustered out. It may well be noted in conclusion that at the Battle of Murfreesboro, Logan County's Company F went into the battle with 62 men, and came out with 31, its captain being one of the slain.

SECOND CAVALRY.

Company B of the Second Cavalry was recruited in Logan County by Thomas J. Larison, Aug. 12, 1861, and on Feb. 16, 1863, Captain Larison was promoted to Major of the Regiment. Company B was constituted as follows: Captains, Thomas J. Larison, James Ewert; First Lieutenants, Alfred U. Stone, James Ewerts (promoted), Austin S. Dement; Second Lieutenants, Jerome B. Tenney, Austin S. Dement (promoted), Thomas J. Simpson; Sergeants, Henry C. Hatfield, David Thomas, Thomas J. Simpson (promoted), Thomas P. King, Samuel W. McCormick, George W. Parker; Corporals, Austin S. Dement (promoted), Oran L. Sumner, Charles C. Allen (died in service), Robert A. Johnson, Thomas B. Parker, William A. Taylor, James E. King, David G. Palmer; Buglers, William L. Kinne, Henry H. Medberry; Farrier, John M. Lunbeck; Blacksmith, Samuel Goff; Saddler, George E. Hartwell; Wagoner, John M. Gallon; Privates, Frederick L. Arnold, Thomas M. Atkinson, Isaac N. Allen, William L. Blakely, William F. Baldwin, Gottlieb Brooker, George Blessing (died in service), Harvey Bentley, Andrew Bennett, Norman A. Bullard, Charles H. Blessing, Charles Carroll, Joseph Carson, Josiah W. Clark (killed at Bertrand), John J. Covert, Lawrence Cavan, Andrew C. Dalzell, J. A. Dunn, Charles Denitz, Moses Eggleston, George W. Fleming (died in service), John G. Fox, Albert Freeman, Israel Frank, William J. Greene, Horace H. Gould, Giles C. Gardner, Alonzo Garham (died in service), Joseph N. Gillett, William Gilchrist, John F. Gordon, Ferdinand Hoffman, Albert P. Houston, William E. Houston (promoted), James J. Houston, William A. Hannah, James D. Hubbard, George Heintselman, Samuel J. Harbison, William Hunt, C. C. Jewett, Franklin Klatt, Martin J. Loomis, Samuel H. Larison, Lewis S. Lyon, John P. Leonard, Hugh A. Morrison, John Martin, John Murray, George Mayers, James Madden, George Matlock, William McIntyre, Frederick Nelling, Charles M. Nolder, John L. Nicholas, John W. Price, Milo L. Pierce, Henry H. Rice, David L. Ream, Frank Sherman, William

E. Stout (died in service), Oliver Shirley, John W. Shirley, John Spatz, Joseph Sturgeon, August Seideman, Charles B. Taylor, Walter C. Trott, F. H. Vanderhoff, William Wren. Veterans, Frederick L. Arnold, Charles H. Blessing, Andrew Bennett, Lawrence Cavan (died in service), Joseph Casson, Charles Denitz, John T. Dalzell, Israel Frank, Horace H. Gould, Samuel J. Harbison, John W. Hays, Adolphus T. Hays, William Hurt, George Heintselman, C. C. Jewett, John M. Lumbeck, Lewis S. Lyon, George Marvel, Hugh A. Morrison, George Matlock, William McIntyre, John Murray (promoted Corporal), John L. Nichols (promoted Sergeant), John Price, Milo L. Pierce, August Seiderman, Oliver A. Shirley, Walter C. Trott, F. H. Vanderhoff. Recruits, Julius A. Angel, Quintus Arthur, Abel Barron, William Brachrayle, John T. Dalzell, Henry Darnall, Howe Dalzell, Sylvester X. Dalby, William Davidson, John T. Eby, William W. Ewing, Frederick Fields, Lloyd Gallant, John Greene, James W. Hanger, John W. Hays, A. T. Hays, David L. Heflin, William Jones, F. M. Keltner, James Keplinger, Austin J. Lakin (died in service), William J. Little, Green B. Larison, Walter McGraw, Charles Martinet, Harvey Martinie, John R. Musick, George Marvel, John G. McIntosh, John G. Mosely, B. Noble, Edward Newell, Henry J. Reed (died in service), Harrison C. Statts, Allen P. Stoddard, David Shrader, George W. Taylor, John W. Tucker, John A. Tomlinson (died in service), Washington Wolf, Alexander Weaver, John S. Wren, J. Busby, John H. Martin (promoted Corporal). In Company K were John H. Martin, William Davidson, Samuel Fahnestock, Thomas J. Smith, and in Company C, Francis M. Reeves.

The Second Illinois Cavalry was organized and mustered into service at Camp Butler, Aug. 12, 1861. It left Camp Butler, Aug. 29, 1861, and camped for brief periods in Carbondale and at Fort Massac, on the Ohio River, and thence to Cairo. In December of 1861, it crossed the river in Bird's Point and did considerable scouting after Jeff Thompson's command. On Dec. 11th, it captured six of Thompson's men and had their first man killed, Josiah Clark, of Atlanta. Jan. 14th, it started toward Fort Henry, Companies A and B were with General Grant in Tennessee and participated at the three famous battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Shiloh. From this time on, they were engaged in frequent skirmishes and expeditions. June 25, 1865, the regiment was consolidated and on July 9th, moved to San Antonio, arrived there Aug. 2, and on Oct. 31st, received orders for muster out of service Nov. 15th. General Merritt, in a special order, complimented the men very highly and said that they had performed their duty with great glory and credit. The regiment was mustered out Nov. 24th, and started for home by way of New Orleans, Vicks-

burg and Cairo, then took the train from Cairo to Springfield, where they arrived Dec. 28.

THE FOURTH CAVALRY.

Company H of the Fourth Cavalry was largely recruited in Logan County, by Mindret Wemple and Franklin Fiske. The former was originally Captain of the Company, but was later promoted to Major of the Regiment, whereupon he was succeeded as Captain by Franklin Fiske, who was promoted from First Lieutenant, William P. Callon becoming Adjutant of the Regiment by promotion. The remainder of the company, as far as Logan County is concerned, was constituted as follows: Second Lieutenants, Charles H. Chapin and George N. Leoni; Sergeant, Hugh A. Work; Corporal, Alexander R. Cass; Bugler, John Hammer; Saddler, Jesse H. Calkins; Wagoner, Edgar N. Bradley; Privates, Wycoff Bower, Edward Cochran, George Carroll (died in service), James Dunham, Charles Eichler, John Fogle (promoted Corporal), George Gibbons, A. J. Hughes, William Hillman, M. C. James, Samuel Jones (died in service), John F. Kelly (died in service), John C. Knous, Charles Krum, Andrew Leonard, Thomas Long, Richard McMullin, William Murphy, Reuben H. Metcalf, John Newberry, Frant Ott, M. P. Phinney, James N. Shultz, James S. Sterling, A. S. Staggers, Isaac Smith, Charles S. Sinderson, G. Weidenbacher, Charles Walker. Veterans, Wilson Agar, W. Bower, Edward Cochran, Thomas Long, Edward McCarty, Frederick A. Miller, James S. Sterling, James N. Shultz, Charles Walker. Recruits, Henry R. Meckley, Anson McPherson, Marchall McGhee (died in service) Christian Ohmart, John W. Russell, Henry Sturges.

The Fourth Cavalry was mustered into service Sept. 26, 1861, and was ordered at once to Cairo. In December, it was assigned to General McClernard's division. It took an active part in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Shiloh. On April 6th, 1862, Major Wallace being ill, Capt. Mindret Wemple, of Mt. Pulaski, was promoted Major and was put in command of the Second Battallion, consisting of Companies E, F, G and H. After the battle of Shiloh, the Fourth did scout duty and led the van in the raid upon Purdy. It participated in the fight against Vandorn and Price near Holly Springs. It was then returned to Colliersville, where it remained until Aug. 1863, when it was ordered to Vicksburg. It was then ordered to Black River and Natchez, and at the latter place remained during the winter of 1863, and 1864, making frequent raids upon marauding bands of the enemy. In October, 1864, it was ordered back to Springfield to be mustered out. When the regiment left Cairo in February, 1862, it had about

1,100 men. When it returned to that point in 1864, there were but 340 men remaining.

THE TENTH CAVALRY.

Company G, of the Tenth Cavalry was partially recruited in Logan County. As far as Logan County was concerned, it was constituted as follows: Captains, William S. Hunter (resigned Oct. 20, 1862), Zimri B. Bates (promoted from First Lieutenant); Lieutenants, Zimri B. Bates (promoted), William W. Stunnett; Sergeant, Sardius Smith; Corporals John S. Saunders, Isaac N. Simpson; Privates, Franklin Asberry, Antonio Arrighi, Robert V. Braden (died in service), Mathias Denning (died in service), William Evans, Deborn Evans, James Hibbs, William Hubbard, Albert J. Hill, John H. Lanterman, Evan M. Lewis, R. T. Lewis, John Lindaner (died in service), Patrick Miles, Owen McCue, Michael McNary, Dennis Quinn, Henry H. Smith (died in service), John B. Smith, Albert Smith, Marshall Smith (died in service), Patrick Smith, Henry Sherman, Eli Worley, John Welsh. Veterans, William Evans, Alfred J. Hill, John H. Lanterman, Richard T. Lewis, Michael McNary, Dennis Quinn, Albert Smith, A. Thorn, John Welsh. Recruits, Thomas D. Abbott, Henry B. Drake, William Pollard, Antonio Offins, William B. Strode, James Thompson, A Thorn. In Company H was Brinker Clark, who died in service. The Tenth Cavalry was organized at Camp Butler in the latter part of September, 1861, and mustered into service, Nov. 25, 1861; was engaged at Prairie Grove, Cotton Plant, Arkansas Post, in the Yazoo Pass expedition, at Richmond, La., Brownville, Bayou La Fourche and Little Rock. In February, 1864, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, the non-veterans accompanying General Banks in his Red River Expedition. On Jan. 27, 1865, the veterans and recruits were consolidated with the Fifteenth Cavalry, and all reorganized under the name of the Tenth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Cavalry. The regiment was mustered out of service at San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 22, 1865, and received final discharge at Springfield, Jan. 6, 1866.

SIXTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

The Sixty-Eighth Infantry was enlisted in response to a call made in the early summer of 1862, by the Governor, for state troops to serve for the period of three months as state militia. Soon after the regiment was organized, a petition was circulated and generally signed by the men, asking that the terms of enlistment be changed from that of state militia to volunteers. In accordance with the petition, the Regiment was mustered in the United States Service. Company H was recruited in Logan County, as was part of Company K. Com-

pany H was constituted as follows: Captain, Leroy T. Brown; First Lieutenant, John W. Hamilton; Second Lieutenant, A. H. Bogardus; First Sergeant, Rush Deskins; Sergeants, John S. Parriton, James M. Cully, Jefferson M. Sullivan, Francis M. Green; Corporals, William H. Haise, Sumner V. Chase, Peter Bogardus, Thomas Capps, James C. Chatterton, James Robinson, William A. Coons, E. R. Williams; Musicians, Benjamin H. Willets, Henry Mowrer, David Clayton; Privates, William T. Allison, John S. Allison, James Allison, Joseph E. Ayers, William G. Brooks, William F. Brooks, John F. Brooks, Benjamin F. Bradt, Elias Bogardus, William Breeden, Simon Barrick, William F. Cox, Abijah Craven, Robert B. Deskins, Daniel C. Dunn, E. B. Dustin, John D. Dooley, James Decker, Alexander Douglas, David Dugan, George Gurbish, John Gellatly, Sumner Hickman, Thomas Hazlett, Henry Hardesty, Amon D. Harrison, Lorenzo House, Joel C. Humes, Greenberry Haines, John W. Jackman, Jones Keenan, Harrison Keckler, W. P. Henry, Robert W. Lane, N. M. Lindsley, Nathaniel Moore, Stacy W. Marks, George W. Miller, James A. Murphy, John Murphy (died in service), Francis Morrison, Levi Meeker, Asbury Morgan, John Madigan, John H. Musgrave, Benjamin Powell, William H. Padget (promoted Corporal), Robert Pennell, John J. Primm, Ransom Phillips, Charles Phillips, Lewis D. Richards, Smiley S. Rickords, John S. Rickords, Barnett Reed, Lewis Reed, Samuel Rowles, Charles A. Sheets, John W. Sheets, Charles Simpson, Richard E. Stockton, Albert Sutley, Charles Sutley, Samuel L. Stroud, Cicero Sands, Thomas J. Sullivan, Lewis W. Sullivan, George Sullivan, Henry Speace, Adam Snell, Peter Steineford, William D. Skelley, John M. Trent, Benjamin Took, Oliver Weaver, Thomas Walters, John Whiteman, Marvin Wright.

Company K, as far as Logan County was concerned, was constituted as follows: Sergeant, James T. Hoblit; Corporals, Alexander M. Dement, Jefferson F. Hoyt, Thomas J. Fain; Privates, James A. Allen, Willard Algire, William B. Bates, Lewis Burk, James Burk, James Cunningham, James Cummins, Aaron Curry, Henry C. Clark, John A. Critchfield, James Deal, Sylvester S. Dalby, Edward J. Druley, Theodore M. Fain, Jefferson Hughes, George Harden, Benjamin Hendricks, Theodore Holmes, James D. Hughes, Thomas Hamilton, Benjamin Miller, Joseph McLemore (died in service), Francis M. Meadows, Henry J. Reed, Thomas D. Tuttle. In Company E were Sergeant James B. Curry, John M. Burkholder and C. F. Bowles. The Sixty-Eighth was mustered into service June 20, 1862, at Camp Butler. Leaving Camp Butler it proceeded by rail to Wheeling, West Virginia, arriving there July 7th. On July 14th it was ordered to Alexandria, where it remained during most of the term of its service, it being the work of this regiment to care for the wounded as they were sent into Alexandria

from the disastrous field of Bull Run. They once passed before President Lincoln in review. The regiment was mustered out Sept. 26, 1862.

SEVENTY-THIRD INFANTRY

Company F of the Seventy-Third Infantry was recruited in Logan County as was a portion of Company B. Company F was constituted as follows: Captains, George Montgomery, Edwin Allsop (killed in battle); Lieutenants, William Barrick, Abijah Anderson, Edwin Allsop, John Spindler; Sergeants, John D. Evans, James A. Coil, Thomas D. Nolan (died in service), Harvey Long; Corporals, John Spindler (promoted Lieutenant), Johnson W. Wright, William Fyfe, Jesse L. Kinney, Robert Z. McBride (killed at Resaca), Henry W. Lunt, Wesley Long, William H. Stevens; Musicians, Edwin Montgomery, John L. Stone; Privates, Robert Applegate (died in service), Sydney Anderson, Albert Barrick, Dennis Barrick, Noah T. Barrick (promoted Corporal), Peter Boyer, William Boyer, George W. Brown, Samuel Burkett, Noah Baxter, James J. Boland (promoted Sergeant), Isaac C. Coil (died in service), Levi Cline, Jacob Chenoweth (died in service), George Duancy (promoted Corporal), Henry B. Dove, Joseph A. Davidson, Newton S. Dunn, Nelson G. Davis, Hosea Dockum, Isaac Eisiminger, Harvey Eisiminger, Philip Eichorn, William Flanegan, George W. Gardner (died in service), Mark Gordon (promoted Corporal), Berry Hobbs, John Keefer, Charles W. Keely (promoted Corporal), Morgan Level, William Lotzenhiser, J. C. Lloyd, Ezra D. McMasters, Henry McBride (promoted Sergeant), Marion McGarvey, Nicholas Mecay, Joseph Montgomery (died in service), George H. McKinney, William W. Martenie (died in service), David Martenie (died in service), Ritchey Montgomery (died in service), Levi Montgomery, John M. Nash, A. C. Newkirk, Theodore Newold (died in service), Benjamin Pounds (died in service), Enoch Preston (killed at Franklin), Ephraim Phillips, William Shaver, William Shrader (died in service), George Shrader (killed at Resaca), Philip Shaw, Jacob Spivey, William N. Stollard (died in service), John Stollard (promoted Corporal), James P. Stone, J. B. Thompson (promoted Sergeant), Archibald Thompson, William Tanberman, William B. Tipton (died in service), William Van Meter, William O. Wiley, Robert Weaver, William Weaver (killed at Franklin), Eli Worley, Cornelius Wolf (died in service), Stephen Work. Recruits, Hezekiah Briggs, John J. Cowardin, Henry Shasteen. Company B, as far as Logan County was concerned was constituted as follows: Sergeant Daniel W. Dillon, Sergeant William Marten, Daniel Bozen, John Brady, Daniel Baldwin, Frederick Beck, James P. Hannah, Henry Miller, George W. Ohmart, James Wakefield.

The Seventy-Third Infantry was organized at Camp Butler in August, 1862, and immediately became part of General Buell's army. It was in every battle fought by the Army of Cumberland, from October, 1862, until the rout of General Hood's army, at Nashville, at the close of the war. The dead of the regiment are found at Perryville, Stone River, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, in East Tennessee, at various battlefields between, then at the succession of battlefields which marked the campaign from Chattanooga to the fall of Atlanta. When Sherman pushed down south, the Seventh-Third remained with General Thomas. It formed a part of Opendyke's brigade at Franklin and lost its last man in driving Hood's army from Nashville. It was more than once complimented by its generals. It actively participated at the battles of Pine Mountain, Lost Mountain, New Hope Church, Marietta, Jonesboro and Spring Hill. It had 52 men killed outright, 102 died of disease and 16 died in prison, making 215 in all. It had 112 men wounded and 34 captured. It left the state the largest and returned one of the smallest regiments in the service. It was mustered out of service at Nashville, June 12, 1865, and a few days later was discharged at Springfield.

CHAPTER XIII.

CIVIL WAR—CONTINUED.

The One Hundred and Sixth was Logan County's own regiment. The report of the Adjutant General of the state, commenting on this regiment, says: "The rivalry created under the call for soldiers in July, 1862, influenced the people of Logan County to endeavor to make up a complete regiment from the county, notwithstanding four full companies had before been enlisted in the county, and that their depleted ranks had been filled by recruits from the same. Within thirty days from July 15th, eight companies were enlisted from the county when Company A from Sangamon and Company K from Menard made the regiment complete." Below will be found a full roster of the Logan County companies, the same being followed by a history of the regiment.

Field and Staff: Colonels, Robert B. Latham, resigned April 28, 1864, succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel, Charles H. Miller; Lieutenant Colonels, George H. Campbell, and Charles H. Miller; Major, David Vanhise; Adjutants, Charles H. Miller (promoted), Daniel L. Braucher; Quartermasters, David Kern, Orlando W. Barrett; Surgeons, Albert H. Lamphear, P. H. Ellsworth, William F. Roberts, Frederick H. Barker, A. M. Fellows; Chaplain, Rev. Thornton K. Hedges; Sergeant Majors, Henry Shriver, Jr. (died in service), George A. Beidler, Samuel Johnson, Benjamin F. Sumners, George G. Dement; Quartermaster Sergeants, Orlando W. Barrett, Daniel L. Braucher; Commissary Sergeant, William S. Morse; Hospital Stewards, James N. Thacker, Frederick H. Barker; Musicians, William T. Lacey, George W. Dominique, James Parks, H. F. Lushbaugh.

Company B: Captain John K. Ashurst (died in service), Feb. 19, 1864, succeeded by Abram F. Risser (promoted from First Lieutenant); First Lieutenant, Richard E. Turley (promoted); Second Lieutenant, George A. Beidler; Sergeants, Lewis Nicholson, Joseph W. Ewing, Hugh C. Girtman, Silas Frazier, George Mayer; Corporals, John A. Allen, Conrad Starr, Daniel Handlin, Isaac Dement, John Parish, John Laux, James M. Allen, Isaac N. Dyer; Musicians, J. L.

Hall, H. F. Lushbaugh; Wagoner, John Mann (died in service), Privates, James Bowman (died in service), Van Brauchears, Daniel Bowen (died in service), Riley Birks, John Bender, Jeremiah Birks, Christian Bienfeldt, Harmon Barlin, A. X. Brauchears, Jacob Bedrow, William P. Blackwell, Jacob R. Beason, Silas Clark, Thomas Curtis, William J. Crane, Robert Copeland, A. S. Capps, Charles B. Copeland (died in service), Israel Dyer, Edward Day, John Emmett, Samuel Emmett, J. M. Foster, Henry Griggs, Thomas Gibson (died in service), Erastus Gasaway, John Gelse (died in service), Henry Hund, Isaac L. Hale, Frederick Hanselman, H. C. Huston (died in service), G. W. Howe, Christian Henn (died in service), Christian Holzapfel, Paulus Horn, William B. Hukel, Henry Harder (died in service), William W. Howard, Henry Hampton, Philip H. Jacoby (died in service), David Klotz, Theophilus Kerwood, David Kiick, John W. Lucas, Henry W. Lindsey, Jeremiah Lucas, Isaac C. Lavalley, Daniel McCain (died in service), William McCain (died in service), Christian Miller, Peter Maus, Joseph Miese, Charles Newman, William Patterson, Alvin Rock, John Rippan, James Shriver, J. G. Seyfer, Thomas S. Sturgeon, John W. Sumpter, Thomas N. Strain (died in service), William J. Strain (died in service), James H. Strain, Franklin Scroggins (died in service), Henry Shriver, A. C. Scroggins, Thomas Stapleton, Willoughby Wade, Charles Wood. Recruits: David Bowen, Nathaniel Moore, Henry C. Nicholson, George R. Nicholson, John H. Powers (died in service), George W. Robinson, William H. Sams.

COMPANY C: Captains, Benjamin B. Pegram (resigned Dec. 20, 1864), succeeded by David H. Harts (promoted from First Lieutenant); First Lieutenants, David H. Harts (promoted), Henry Johnson; Samuel Johnson; Second Lieutenants, John P. Edds, David H. Harts (promoted). Samuel Johnson (promoted), John M. Edwards; Sergeants, David H. Harts (promoted), George L. Barney, James L. Yates, William H. Dunham, James G. Mills (promoted) Sergeant); Corporals, Robert Sheilds (promoted Corporal), John W. Conroy, Asahel Walker, John F. McWilliams, John E. Edwards, Alexander Miller, Samuel Musick; Musicians, John F. Hough (died in service), Levi Altic; Wagoner, S. W. Hall; Privates, David Atwell, Joseph Andrews, Nelson Andrews (died in service), Robert H. Bowles, Charles H. Bowles (died in service), Daniel Baker, Samuel Baker, Peter Baker (died in service), Jacob Brandstetter, George Bingham, Benjamin Bolt, Ira C. Butler, Thomas J. Corwine, Joseph Covington, Phillip G. Covall, William T. Coulter, William O. Campbell (promoted Corporal), Finis Ewing, Lloyd Ewing, Levi Forbes, James H. Gallagher, Thomas J. Huff, William Haynes, William A. Hanger, J. S. Horney, George Hall, George Hickman, Francis Hunt, James T. Hough, Benjamin F. James, Albert E. Johnson, William H. Musick, Jacob McAffee, B. Myers, William

Minsker, David M. Mathews, F. H. McWilliams (promoted Corporal), Lyman F. Miller, John Mills, John C. Manlich, David B. Minsker (died in service), Richard O. Hearn (promoted Corporal), Moses Patridge (promoted Sergeant), William G. Penny (died in service), George Rosette, Jonas F. Rudolph, William E. Rush, Samuel M. Robertson, Charles H. Rigdon, Sinnet E. Rankin (died in service), Newton A. Stinson, John G. Sherman, M. D. Stephens, Thomas B. Speece, Thomas H. Shaw, A. W. Stanley, L. C. Shepard, Daniel M. Smith, James A. Taylor, Joseph B. VanMeter, L. P. Vandeventer, S. G. VanMeter, Jonathan Vannoy, John S. Woods, William Warrick (died in service). William H. Whaley (promoted Corporal), A. M. Webb, (promoted Corporal), Lorenzo Young. Recruits, John J. Covert, Edward Coleman, Peter Doyle, Edward Gibson, Benjamin Hunter, Chester B. Jackson, S. Monnett, Thomas H. Pinneo, Daniel Ross, Smith D. Livingston, William R. Wallace, Hiram Weaver.

Company D: Captain, David Vanhise, (promoted Major); Lieutenants, John Everly, Monroe Shoup, Joseph Ream; Sergeants, W. W. Martin, Joseph Ream (promoted), A. J. Snyder (died in service), William Vandevender, Thomas C. Shreve; Corporals, J. G. Chalfant, Robert Laughlin, Joseph Galoway, (promoted Sergeant), Reuben Bowers, Alfred H. Tomlinson, Abner J. Jackson (died in service), James Bowman, John H. Dement; Musicians, Jacob Williams, Eli Conrad (died in service); Wagoner, John L. Lindsay; Privates, Samuel Anstine, William Anstine, John G. Arnold, John Anderson, Ezekiel Bowman (died in service), G. W. Briggs (died in service), Ernest A. Buck (died in service), John Bates, Jacob Bost, Ulrich Burkholder, J. G. Bates (promoted Corporal), B. F. Braucher, D. L. Braucher (promoted Q. M. Sergeant), Robert F. Cass (died in service), Lewis Conrad, William L. Curtis, Richard Cruser, George Dement (promoted Sergeant Major), Josiah Downing, William H. Davis (died in service), James O. Davis, H. C. Downing (died in service), William M. Downing (died in service), John Erlenbush, John Ebinger (died in service), Jacob East (died in service), Jacob Fletcher (died in service), John M. Fleming, Charles Fass, George G. Gerhard, Harrison Griffs, Orlando Green, Lewis Hoy, Peter Hoy, Daniel Hardinger, John H. Huffman, Samuel B. Hunter (promoted Corporal), Andrew Henderson, James M. Iden, William R. Jackson, R. M. Jennings (died in service), John Kent, William H. Lemley (died in service), L. C. Laughery (died in service), Michael Moran, J. C. McMahon, W. C. McMahon, Phillip Moeller, Jacob Mongold, William L. Miller, T. A. Meacham, William S. McMahan (died in service), James Parks, John H. Roberts, E. E. Robinson, William A. Roach, Peter Rasar, Theodore Shreve, Jonas Shoup (died in service), Milton J. Shoup (died in service), John Shubert (died in service), Samuel Shoup, Thomas L. Taylor (died in service),

James L. Taylor, Asbury Tribbitt, William Van Blarican, Adam Volley, J. E. Wylie, Albert C. Wilson, John T. Walker. Recruits, Robert Bigger, John W. Harp, R. W. Roberts, Benjamin F. Sims (died in service), John H. Thomas, William N. Walker (died in service).

COMPANY E: Captain James Christie; First Lieutenants, Francis M. Tuttle (died in service), Thomas R. Pattison, G. C. Worthington; Second Lieutenant, Thomas J. Copes; Sergeants, Willard G. Whitney, Andrew Shields; Corporals, R. S. McCrary (promoted Sergeant), Henry W. Myers, G. R. Roberts, Milo L. Hatch, George W. Atchison, Franklin Payden, Joseph Summers, James R. Summers; Musicians, Thomas S. Clark, Enos Jewell; Privates, John R. Ayers (promoted Corporal), Newton Ayers (died in service), David Atchison, Calvin D. Bacon, J. W. Brown (died in service), Robert P. Boggs, Samuel Baker, O. W. Barrett (promoted Q. M. Sergeant), George A. Carpenter (died in service), James H. Cheek (died in service), Robert F. Copes, John Cook (died in service), Alexander Douglas (died in service), Greenbury Duncan, William A. Davis, Benjamin M. Donnan, Drury Ezell, Henry Fisher, Joshua Ferguson, William K. Gardner (died in service), William H. Gardner, James H. Gambrell, Lewis Gambrell (died in service), W. C. Hatch, Mark K. Hull, W. A. Houchins, Liberty Hicks, A. Q. Harcourt, John M. Harcourt, Hillaker Hoke, Richard Hoke (died in service), Richard Hedges, Ira Hedges, A. S. Hoke (died in service), Israel R. Hughes (died in service), Elijah Hendrickson (died in service), George Hoagland, Benjamin Hardin, Michael Israel, James Jones, W. P. Jackson, S. F. Jackson (promoted Corporal), Sylvester Jeffords, James Kennefake (died in service), Jacob R. Lundy (died in service), John W. Lundy (died in service), G. H. Lucas (promoted Corporal), Leander Lakin, Ernst Michaels (died in service), Lemuel Moore (died in service), Jerry Munson, John McPheters, Presley Pendleton (died in service), Joshua Poorman, James Sorrel (died in service), George W. Sprague, Russell Thompson, William E. Williams, George Wolfs (died in service), Albert Wolcott, William C. Webster, E. R. Williams. Recruits, Abner C. Arnold, Edwin C. Brewer, John A. Crook, Aaron Cook, John A. Crihfield, Thomas Dunlap (died in service), Jonathan F. Dougherty, Andrew Foster (died in service), John G. Germanhart, Lemuel Gambrel, James Houchins, John S. Kingery, D. S. Lakin, John Lancaster, Peter Staniford, R. E. Stockton, E. A. Worthington, William W. Waltman, Francis M. White, John Wolcott.

COMPANY F: Captain, William Beezley; First Lieutenant, James J. Ewing; Second Lieutenant, John R. Ash; First Sergeant, Benjamin F. Sumner (promoted Sergeant Major); Sergeants, John Rhodes, A. F. Gordon, Hanan Barker, Lewis Stackhouse (died in service); Corporals, Benjamin F. Smith (promoted Sergeant), James F. Russum

(died in service), James W. Howser, William Cartwright (died in service), Warren L. Jones, Peter W. Howser, Wesley J. Martin, Josiah W. Sumner; Musicians, Thomas P. Stines (died in service), Lycurgus Mitchell; Wagoner, George W. Douglas; Privates, Marion Ashley, David Alsop, Alonzo Applegate, Ambrose Adams, C. C. Beezley (died in service), William J. Bowen, William A. Burk (died in service), James A. Burk (promoted Corporal), Joseph H. Bruner (died in service), Elias F. Carnahan, Martin C. Carnahan, Isaac Coffman, Levi Coffman, Joshua Coffman, Alfred M. Clayton, Philip Clark (died in service), George W. Coffman, John A. Davidson, William H. Davidson (died in service), James F. Ewing, Robert Ewing, Amos Ewing, James M. Eddy, Joseph P. Ellis (died in service), William J. Ellis, Spencer H. Gale (died in service), Henry Hubbard (died in service), Jesse A. Howes, Clark Howard, Pendleton Howard, John H. Jeffords, John Kaveny, B. B. Leighton (died in service), William Moore, John V. McFlinn (died in service), Nelson F. Mormon, James W. Myers (died in service), Montgomery Martin (died in service), Richard F. Metcalf (promoted Corporal), Cornelius Newell, Alexander Norton, James Norton, James K. Orsler, James B. Reynolds, Victor Reece, Henry Ruble (died in service), Joseph H. Ryan, Jacob F. Russum, Isaac F. Russum, Philip H. Rundle, John F. Stillhammer (died in service), Elias C. Summer, William W. Simpson, William Swagger, John Shields, Thomas J. Scribner, Elijah Stewart, Harrison Swagger, John Sides, William H. Smith, Daniel D. Throop, James Vance, Levi Vance, William Wilson, Charles W. Wheeler (died in service), Levi P. Wilcox, Robert Wilson, Henry Wikle (died in service), Lindsey Zollars. Recruits, Samuel F. Ash, Reuben B. Ewing, Sidney Ewing, John R. Gilchrist, Richard Monnett, Warrick Montgomery, Joseph C. Perry, William H. Reynolds, William H. Stewart, Francis Scales, Elihu B. Smith, Absalom Vance, John B. Wilcox, D. Zollars.

Company G: Captains, Benjamin Williams (died in service), Isaac L. Bowman, Christopher T. Robinson; First Lieutenants, Isaac L. Bowman (promoted), Christopher T. Robinson (promoted), Henry Roach; Second Lieutenants, James F. Bell, Christopher T. Robinson (promoted), Henry Roach (promoted), Hiram Pierce; Sergeants, Christopher T. Robinson (promoted), Moses Gleason, James M. Maltby (died in service), John Fitzgerald, Thomas Young; Corporals, Charles Thompson, John B. Shaw (promoted Sergeant), Wiley Buckles, William B. Pettit (promoted Sergeant), Stephen A. Morles, Henry Roach (promoted Lieutenant), J. M. Yelton, James T. Rogers; Musicians, William Cunningham, Richard E. Bowman; Wagoner, Caleb A. Huff; Privates, Willis Adams, James Bennett, Frederick H. Barker (promoted Hospital Steward), Arthur C. Chambers, Hugh C. Collins (died in service), Morris Conner, Samuel Cook, George H. Downing (promoted Cor-

poral), Thomas Downey, Wesley Dines, Frank J. Ellis, John Edwards, Cornelius Fitzgerald, Patrick Fitzgerald, James Farris, Absalom Farris, George Greenslate (died in service), Perry Gleason (died in service), Andrew Gleason (died in service), Elijah Gleason (prisoner of war), Anthony Gallagher, Felix Hogbin, John P. Hornbeck, Samuel Howe, Washington Hoblit, Henry Huff (died in service), William Hughes (died in service), Henry Homner, Thomas Hardin, William Jones, John Littleman (promoted Corporal), Addison Lewis, Edward Masterson, Thomas Madigan, William Mowrey, Alfred Moody, Jackson McLain, Thomas McMullin, Austin P. Melton, William Miller, (died in service), Samuel Niemeyer, Edward Omey, Daniel M. Oltz, William Patterson (died in service), Thomas Pool, Sherman Pierce, Joseph Pool, Ephraim C. Quick, George Ramsey, John L. Smith, Benjamin F. Smith, William T. Sutton, Jesse Sparks, Sanford Scroggins, George W. Tyler, John Woods, Robert Wilcox (promoted Corporal), Preston Williams, E. Williamson, Phocion Williamson, John Woolen (died in service), James Wilson, Pinkney Young, William Young. Recruits, John Allison, Lewis Bowman, Benjamin Blackburn, Augustus F. Burgher, David Dugan, John DeWitt, William Gregory (died in service), John P. Hays, Theophilus Hastings, Alexander Long, John R. Lucas, A. D. Marler (died in service), John A. Patterson, William Ramsey (died in service), James F. Smith, Andrew Stanton, Thomas Tennant.

COMPANY H: Captains, P. Wilde Harts, Horace B. Danforth; First Lieutenants, Henry B. Clark (died in service), James H. Berry, Albert Mathews; Second Lieutenants, William V. Brown (died in service), Levi T. Regan; Sergeants, Alvin P. Lacey, Joseph M. Burroughs, Edward D. Webster, Henry Fox (promoted to Captain First Tenn. A. D.), William White; Corporals, Isaac Acken, Horace P. Danforth (promoted), Levi T. Regan (promoted), Jacob S. Wright, John Sheer, James H. Berry (promoted), Jacob Routson, Samuel Parker (died in service); Musicians, James Whitley, George W. Dominique; Privates, Albert Atwell (died in service), W. Broughton, Samuel W. Bacon, Harvey F. Boggess (died in service), Pius Bowman (died in service), Louis Bernard, Louis Bird, John Brinker (died in service), Joseph M. Clark, William A. Cook (died in service), Oliver Curry, Eugene Deeter, Frederick Ergenbrodt (died in service), John Elliott, Joseph Gale, Gottlieb Geisert, John Gardner, Joseph M. Harney, Max Huber (died in service), Peter Hendrickson, William O. Harrington, John Houston, Henry Hess (died in service), Ezekiel Johnson, David Johnson, P. C. Koscialowski, Julius Kazinsky (died in service), S. Kuhn (died in service), William T. Lacey, James McEntree, George W. Morris, John McElvain, Michael Magel (promoted Corporal), William Oliver, Joseph Peirce, George Pfiel, Richard Rosevear (died in service),

Henry Routson (died in service), Mathew Rentshler, William H. Rigdon, Peter Rupp, John T. Shugart, Cornelius Southern, William Small (died in service), James Thacker, David Vorris (died in service), Alfred Willock, William T. Watson, Charles Weller, Frederick Winkoop, John Wolcot, John E. Worley, Gottlieb Widelich, John J. Waggoner, Warren Womeldorf. Recruits, Samuel W. Bacon, Andrew Everly, Henry Free, John Foster, Norman Ingram, E. L. Houchins, Charles McLain, Gottlieb Shuyter, George W. Thomas, James R. Thomas.

COMPANY I: Captain, John Shockey; First Lieutenant, Culver Staggers; Second Lieutenant, John A. Morris; Sergeants, Daniel Shockey, Martin Buzzard, David Keckler, Alexander Downing, Henry Morris; Corporals, William Powell, Alexander Cameron, Reuben T. Rogers, Jenkins Wilson, Cornelius McCue, Samuel Johnston (promoted Sergeant Major), Lewis M. Dement, John Welsh; Musician, John J. Crandall; Wagoner, J. J. Harper; Privates, Simon Austine (promoted Corporal), Alvin Buzzard, Adam Beck (died in service), Abraham Burns, Garret E. Constant (promoted Corporal), Solomon B. Cook, William A. Darby, James Denniston, David Eisiminger, Ephraim S. Farnam, Hiram M. Green, Martin Gehr (died in service), George Gribbin, Stephen E. Gibson, Thomas G. Gardner, Edward Gibson, David F. Hubbard, John E. Hood, John Jardine (promoted Corporal), Adam Jardine, J. P. Knickerbocker, William C. Keyes, Walter B. Lawrence (promoted Corporal), Peter Moore, Jasper Moore, Jacob F. Montgomery, James E. Montgomery (promoted Corporal), Mathew Mason, James H. Milcham, Henry C. Murphy (died in service), Horace P. Miller, Jonathan Mathews, Uriah McDonald, John J. Moore (promoted Corporal), William J. McNeal (died in service), Theodore Nicodemus, John Perry (died in service), David Patterson, William C. Pracht, S. H. Rankins, William Stotts, John Stotts, Samuel A. Smith (died in service), George Smith, William A. Smith, Jacob M. Staggers, Jeremiah Shockey (died in service), Henry Shockey, Cyrus Shockey, Jacob Shockey, William Snodgrass (died in service), William J. Sutton, Cornelius Sheridan, James Sherman, Livingston Smith, John Thompson, William R. Wallace, Edward P. Walker (died in service), Christopher Welsh (died in service), James Wright, John H. Wilcox, Elijah O. Zollars (died in service). Recruits, C. C. Bernard (died in service), Alexander Dement, John W. Hubbard, James W. Jackson, Thomas B. Johnson, John W. Jackman, William P. Johnson, William Lowery, Jacob Lasswell, Francis M. Montgomery, James H. Murphy, Benjamin Powell, William Powell, William Pulliam (died in service), Robert C. Smith, John Wilcox, William Wilcox, Jacob Zotter.

In Company A were the following Logan County men: Augustus Burgher (died in service), John DeWitt (died in service), Henry C. Nicholson, George R. Nicholson (died in service), Rayburn W. Rob-

erts, Salem J. Roe, Andrew H. Staunton, John H. Thomas, John F. Wilcox, Daniel Knowles. In Company K were First Lieutenant Gage S. Gritman, Thomas Kiler, Earnsly Grissom, William Hays, Jacob Staffen, George B. Wyatt. Unassigned recruits as follows: Joseph Armstrong, William F. Blackburn, Jonas Coffman, Joseph Comstock, J. C. Farnam, Thomas M. Howard, John R. Houchin, William A. Hendricksen (died in service), William Mailer, Thomas O'Brien, Josiah Rainold, James Sechest, Jacob Tibbitt, F. M. Vandeventer, John Wesmaler.

HISTORY OF THE 106TH.

The 106th regiment went into camp at Lincoln, at the Logan County Fair Grounds, August 15, 1862, and was mustered into service September 18th. It was drilled for a time by Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, formerly of the regular army. On November 7, 1862, the regiment left camp, under orders for the field, and proceeding to Alton, it embarked on a steamer, arriving at Columbus, Ky., on November 10th. It was thereupon ordered to Jackson, Tenn., where the regiment was divided into detachments and placed as guards on the line of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, for some twenty or thirty miles, on either side of Jackson. Lieutenant Colonel George H. Campbell was detailed as provost Marshal of Jackson. On December 6th, occurred the first death in the regiment, that of Sinnett E. Rankin, who died at Jackson on that day. While doing guard duty in and around Jackson, on December 18, 1862, at a point some fifteen miles south of Jackson, Lieutenant Henry Johnson was guarding a trestle bridge with some twenty men of Company C, when they were attacked by a large body of men sent against them from the command of General N. B. Forrest. Having previously protected their position by a block house, they successfully defended themselves and the bridge, killing and wounding eight or ten of the enemy, without injury or loss to a man of Company C. On the morning of December 19, 1862, some eight miles above Jackson, at Carrol Station, parts of Company C and G, under the command of Captain Pegram, were surrounded and captured. On the 20th, parts of Company H and I under command of Captain P. W. Harts and Captain Shockey, were surrounded at the bridge, over the O'Bien River, and after a successful defense of four hours, the enemy was driven back, and this little band held the only point except Jackson, between Holly Springs and Columbus, Ky., that was not captured. Here Henry Fox, a Sergeant of Company H, while in the heat of battle, and surrounded by the enemy, ventured to run across the bridge, in open view of the enemy, and carry word to the garrison, at Jackson, which remarkable and daring feat he successfully performed, without injury to himself and brought relief to the little band at the close of the day.

After Forrest's raid, the regiment was sent farther north to guard railroads. The prisoners paroled by General Forrest were sent to Benton Barracks and were exchanged late in the summer of 1863. The balance of the regiment was ordered to Boliver in March, 1863, and about May 31st, it was moved to Vicksburg. While en route to Vicksburg, the boat in which the regiment was conveyed, was fired into a close range, while off Island 63, by several companies of Confederate Infantry, with two pieces of cannon. Captain Beezley's son was killed at the first fire. About 25 were wounded, a number of whom subsequently died. The regiment participated in the investment of Vicksburg. It was then sent 40 miles up the Yazoo River, to repel a Confederate force at Snyder's Bluffs. Returning by forced marches, harassed by the enemy and the extreme heat, the regiment lost more men on that trip, than from any other cause during its term of service. After the fall of Vicksburg, the regiment was ordered to Helena, Ark., where it arrived about August 1st. Its ranks had been greatly depleted by sickness and a few hundred men were all that were left as they slowly marched over the hills westward to Little Rock. It participated in the advance on Little Rock and in its capture. Here the regiment took up winter quarters, from which point it was frequently called upon to make expeditions. In October, 1863, it was ordered to Benton and destroyed the enemy's salt works at Arkadelphia. It was stationed at Benton, 25 miles southwest of Little Rock, for several months, after which it returned to Little Rock, where it remained until May 1, 1864. While in winter quarters at Little Rock, the entire regiment was reunited, the paroled prisoners having been exchanged after an absence of about one year. On May 1, 1864, the regiment was ordered on the railroad east of Little Rock and were soon after ordered to Duvalls' Bluff on White River. In June, it marched northward to Batesville, and thence to Lewisburg, then returning to Little Rock. On June 25, 1864, it participated in the battle of Clarendon, in which some 5,000 men were engaged. The enemy was driven back and the town burned, and after a fruitless pursuit of a week, the regiment again returned to Duvalls' Bluff, and were soon afterward scattered over the railroad, between the White and Arkansas Rivers. Here, during July and August, the regiment lost a large number of men, from the malaria of the cypress swamps. About September 1, 1864, the regiment was ordered to Pine Bluff, where their camp was practically a hospital. Only 130 men were able for duty out of a total of over 800. At Pine Bluff, the regiment remained until its muster out, July 12, 1865. The regiment marched from Pine Bluff to St. Charles on the White River, and arrived at Springfield, July 24, 1865, when and where it received final discharge. The report of the Adjutant-General of the state, referring to this regiment, says "While the regiment was not in any of the most noted battles, Vicksburg excepted, it performed well its part

in putting down the rebellion and it suffered many privations and hardships, marching through swamps and bayous, guarding railroad and government property, fighting and foraging, as is proven by its long list of casualties."

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Company H of this regiment was largely recruited in Logan County. As far as Logan County was concerned, it was constituted as follows: Captain William H. Duffy; First Lieutenant, Isaac C. Brown; First Sergeant, Samuel Biggs; Sergeants, William Little, Edwin Smith, Rufus B. Somers; Corporals, Albert P. Houston, Oren A. Robinson, Edward Dillon, Edward C. Kidder, John Orm; Wagoner, Joseph D. Hite; Privates, David Boyer, Emanuel Boyer, John H. Buchanan, William P. Cook, Michael Comeford, John G. Dorrance, John B. Davis, Ulrich Frey, John Ford, George W. Garran, Samuel Hutchinson, Jesse C. Hillman, Z. B. Kidder, Patrick Keiting, Nicholas Lahey, John Moore, James A. Martin, Michael McCarthy, George McNaughton, F. J. McGhee, Robert M. Orm, Daniel Totten, Costen W. Tyler, Abraham Yontz. The 108th Infantry was organized at Peoria and mustered into the United States service August 28, 1862. It left Peoria October 6, for Covington, Ky., where it was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, Army of Kentucky. The regiment participated in the first expedition against Vicksburg and in the battles of Arkansas Post, Post Gibson and Champion Hills, the capture of Vicksburg, the battle of Guntown, the reduction of Spanish Fort and the capture of Mobile. It was mustered out at Vicksburg, August 5, 1865, and thence proceeded by rail to Chicago, where it was discharged August 11, 1865.

THE FOURTEENTH CAVALRY.

Company D of the Fourteenth Cavalry was partially recruited in Logan County. The Company, as far as Logan County was concerned, was constituted as follows: Captain, Julius W. Miller (promoted from First Lieutenant); Sergeants, Rush Deskins, Charles Liddy, John F. Thompson; Teamster, Henry Nolte (promoted Sergeant); Blacksmith, Oliver Weaver; Privates, Thomas Beaver (promoted Sergeant), Josiah Brown, Samuel Barricks (died in service), Aaron Curry (prisoner of war), Sumner V. Chase (promoted Sergeant), Frederick W. Foote, Edward Gottry (promoted Corporal, prisoner of war), James W. Gardner, Azar Henry (promoted Sergeant), John Kreger (died at Andersonville), John Lyons, William Lucas, Phillip Mulvaney, William H. Merit, Jacob Mickle, Joseph Madigan, Julius W. Miller, Edward O'Harra, John Robbins, Joseph Smith, Stephen Weaver, Henry West. Recruits, John L. Hoover, Thomas J. Hoover (prisoner of war), Sam-

uel L. Halstead, Thomas W. Madigan (prisoner of war), Julius Ruby, John Seitz, Alfred S. Trobaugh, Thomas Wible. In Company E were James Moret, James Penny, Jacob L. Wylie. The Fourteenth Cavalry was mustered into service at Peoria, November 1, 1862; participated in the Battle of Cumberland Gap, in the defense of Knoxville, and the pursuit of Longstreet in the engagements at Bean Station and Dandridge, the Macon raid and the battle of Sunshine Church. In the latter, General Stoneman surrendered but the 14th cut its way out. On the retreat, the men were betrayed by a guide, and the regiment badly scattered. Later it was engaged at Waynesboro and the battles of Franklin and Nashville and was mustered out at Nashville, July 31, 1865, having traveled over 10,000 miles, exclusive of duty done by detachments.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Early in the spring of 1864 the State government of Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, believing the war was near its close, tendered to the President a volunteer force of 85,000 one-hundred day men, to relieve the veteran soldiers from guard duty at our forts, arsenals and elsewhere. The 145th was one of these regiments and Companies D and H were largely recruited in Logan County, as was a portion of Company K. Company D was constituted, as to Logan County men, as follows: Captain, Ira A. Church; First Lieutenant, Samuel H. Larison; Second Lieutenant, James Palmer; First Sergeant, John J. Covert; Sergeants, John H. Ewing (died in service), Albert Teele, James Flenniker, John S. Perriton; Corporals, Arthur H. Loose, Henry Wasborn, Solomon J. Woland, John M. Darnell, Colby M. Knapp, Lewis Bozarth; Privates, William Atterberry, John A. Blatter, George Blatter, Robert T. Bryan, Bartlett J. Burk, John L. Burk, William H. Bates, Leroy Bland, James W. Beezley, Owen D. Baker, James K. Brock, Giden Barrick, Charles Bear, Fred A. Church, Elijah M. Comstock, G. Conover, John Cavenaugh, Thomas J. Cheek, Robert L. Carnahan, Jabez M. Capps, Frank J. Davis, George W. Elder, William Ewing, Lemon Frantz, William M. Frantz, Samuel F. Green, William J. Gilchrist, John Hannig, Thomas M. Howard, William Hogan, John B. Harrison, John W. Hudson, S. R. Hammett, John H. Judy, Lewis Jones, R. W. Lawrence, Robert Lemon, D. N. Longworth, M. R. LaForge, William McGahan, Dudley Mack, Laban F. Morman, John G. Mason, William B. Mills, William P. Morris, Charles T. McAfee, John Q. Norton (died in service), F. C. Pracht, William F. Phillips, Thomas F. Phillips, Milton Paulin, Thomas A. Reynolds, John Stout, Alexander Shores, David Smith, John Smith, Buell F. Smith, James M. Taylor, Henry Thomas, Charles W. Taylor, Thomas Williamson, Daniel Zumwalt, James F. Zumwalt, Solomon Belle.

Company H, as far as Logan County was concerned, was constituted as follows: Captain, Adam H. Bogardus; First Lieutenant, William Morris; Second Lieutenant, John Morgan; First Sergeant, Edwin Craig; Sergeant, Harrison Keckler; Corporals, William C. McMasters, Henry C. Burdick, Jacob Thompson (died in service), John W. Richards, John Smith, William Crang, John F. Knoles, John P. Guyer; Privates, William F. Archer, John Barnet, Joseph M. Barry, James M. Bishop, John H. Bean, James H. Constant, Joseph J. Dalby, Zachary T. Drake, Loren C. Dana, William H. Dye, John M. Griffin, Andrew J. Grogan, John L. Golden, Arnold Huskins, John A. Hillman, Bryan Kavanaugh, Thomas McCarty, William McLemore, Thomas Moore, Henry Martin, Granville Martena, Martin J. Puffenbarger, Andrew Puffenbarger, Thomas Y. Patten, Thomas Perry, George Ruchte, Joseph T. Reese, William T. Sheets, Davis Sturgeon, Michael M. Sweeney, John T. Wheeler, Isaac Wiley, Jefferson Wiley. In Company I, were Corporal George W. Groves and Jonathan H. Groves and in Company K, were Lieutenant Joseph M. Prior, Corporal James Edwards, William Barton, Charles Clark, James Campbell, James R. Candy, David Hillyer, Frank V. Nicholson, Charles A. Nicholson, Samuel M. Swallows, Henry W. Turrill, William G. Turrill, Charles Tompkins. The 145th was mustered into service at Camp Butler, June 9, 1864, and mustered out, September 23, 1864. Referring to these 100-day regiments, Governor Yates said: "Our regiment under this call performed indispensable and invaluable services, relieving garrisons of veteran troops. The officers and soldiers of these regiments evinced the highest soldierly qualities and fully sustained the proud records our veterans have attained in the field. The President has, by order, returned the thanks of the Government and the Nation for the service thus rendered."

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

The 44th Regiment was organized in August, 1861, at Chicago and mustered into service, September 13, 1861; was engaged at Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Shelbyville, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Adairsville, Dollas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville and numerous other battles and skirmishes. It re-enlisted as veterans, in January, 1864, was stationed in Louisiana and Texas for six months, was mustered out at Port Lavaca, September 25, 1865, and received final discharge at Springfield, three weeks later. The Logan County soldiers in this regiment were Captain Herman Stach, Peter Wagner, Leon Brandt, Jacob Becker, Samuel Carson, Matthew Corrigan, W. Deuterman, John Gaertner, Charles Halben, Adam Knoth,

Frank Miller, Andrew Perry, Daniel Grover, Heinrich Deiker, John Graff, Hans Harder, Frederick Merz.

SIXTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

The 64th Infantry was organized at Springfield, December, 1861, as the First Battalion of "Yates Sharpshooters." It was engaged at New Madrid, the seige of Corinth, Chamber's Creek, the second battle of Corinth, Resaca, Dollas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, the siege of Atlanta, the investment of Savannah and the battle of Bentonville, re-enlisted as veterans in January, 1864; was mustered out at Louisville, July 11, 1865, and discharged at Chicago, July 18th. The Logan County soldiers in this regiment were Lieutenant Oliver Abbott, John Archer, John H. Ball, Daniel Groves, John C. Hubbard, David Howard, Henry C. Hardesty, Isaac Keckler, John D. Lindsey, John Milehelm, Augustus Philips, John Stewart, Aaron Yelton.

SIXTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

The 66th Infantry was organized at Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, in September, 1861, being designed as a regiment of the "Western Sharpshooters." It was mustered in, November 23, 1861, was engaged at Mount Zion, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the seige of Corinth, Iuka, the second battle of Corinth, the Atlanta Campaign, the March to the Sea and the campaign through the Carolinas. It re-enlisted for veteran service in December, 1863, was mustered out at Camp Logan, Ky., July 7, 1865, and discharged at Springfield, July 15th. The Logan County soldiers in this regiment were First Lieutenant Robert J. Adams, First Lieutenant Martin W. Wren, Andrew J. Bloomfield, Archie L. Bryan, Daniel P. Bryan, Seth C. Crowell, William J. Cantrall, William Conover, Amos P. Ewing, William N. Houser, Alfred L. Houser, William J. Houser, Thomas Johnson, Alexander Shores, Jacob F. Smith, James S. Stanifer, William Speck, Henry W. Tuttle, James T. Sumitt.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

The 155th Infantry was a one year's service regiment. Company D contained a number of Logan County men, as follows: Sergeants, John W. Price (died in service), Nathan Lord and Leonard Brimby; Corporals, George Martin, Perley Gill, Henry Miller and Richard M. Pershall; Musician, Joseph Kingman; Privates, David Cora, Stinson Deck, William W. Daggett (died in service), Jacob N. Dasher (promoted Corporal), James Farmer, Joseph Hurdes, H. A. Jackson (promoted Corporal), John H. Miers, Daniel Nesbitt, John T. Quimby, Joseph Stanford

(promoted Sergeant), Merida Viers. The 155th was mustered in at Camp Butler, February 28th, 1865. The regiment, 904 strong, moved by way of Louisville and Nashville, to Tullahoma, Tenn. On June 17th, it was divided into detachments of twenty or thirty men each and assigned to guard duty on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, occupying the block houses from Nashville to Duck River, a distance of fifty miles. It was mustered out of service September 4, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS REGIMENTS.

In addition to the rosters above given, a large number of Logan County volunteers were connected with other regiments and companies, organized at different times and mustered in other portions of the state. The following is a list of same, as far as ascertainable: Eighth Infantry, John N. Musterman, George M. Hawes, John Duncan, Henry C. Hawes, Frank B. Mills; Ninth Infantry, Lauber Ambrois (killed at Shiloh); Twelfth Infantry, Henry Doyle (killed at Fort Donelson); Seventeenth Infantry, George M. Hawes (died in service), Henry C. Hawes, Frank B. Mills; Twenty-first Infantry, Andrew Eden, Charles Jones, Patrick Kyler, Daniel Lambert, Frank Rolling, Oliver W. Abbott, William Bascom, George W. Beck (killed at Kenesaw Mountain), Joseph Benoit, Ancil Moore, Martin Ruff, A. Phillips, Joseph Phillips, John Spindler, Francis Smith, Charles West; Twenty-second Infantry, Sergeant, Joel B. Paisley; Twenty-fifth Infantry, Sergeants William V. Miller, N. S. Gerall and Hugh Conerty, Corporal Elijah Spencer, John Bashaw, Corporal Patrick Lawless; Twenty-sixth Infantry, Henry Beekman, Andrew Bleibel, Thomas Chessell, Joseph Ebble, Corporal John Efting, Frederick Frey, Hugh Keary, Robert O. Paranteau, Joseph Reider, Henry Richmond, William R. Smith, Jacob Hunt, Nicholas Ulmer, Greenbury Haynes; Twenty-seventh Infantry, Alexander C. Ratcliff, Corporal Joseph J. Rodgers; Thirty-third Infantry, John Wismiller (died in service), Charles S. Shinn, James C. Heath, Henry T. Randall; Thirty-fourth Infantry, Lieutenant Thomas Bell, Corporal Robert Karr, John C. Drelney, Dennis Finly, Lawrence O'Brien (died in service), Eward Ryan (killed at Corinth), Fryer Richardson (died at Andersonville); Thirty-ninth Infantry, Caleb F. Chapin (died in service); Fortieth Infantry, John P. Ash; Forty-sixth Infantry, Thomas G. Covell, William H. Littler, William H. Bryan; Forty-seventh Infantry, Paul Murphy (died in service), Dewitt C. Gardner; Forty-eighth Infantry, Benjamin F. Allen; Fiftieth Infantry, Joel Jackson; Fifty-first Infantry, Hiram Kunce, John T. Dean, Sergeant James Gilchrist, George H. Hoppen, George H. Kunce, W. W. Kunce, Samuel Wilson, R. J. Vincent; Fifty-third Infantry, Frederick Gates (died in service); Fifty-fifth Infantry, James Niswanger; Fifty-ninth Infantry, John H. Decker,

John W. Moore; Sixty-first Infantry, Louis J. Glass; Sixty-second Infantry, Jacob Haslett; Seventy-second Infantry, James H. Manzy, John Heck, John Little, Henry J. Whitesell, Charles H. Barto; Eightieth Infantry, John R. Lewis; Eighty-second Infantry, Lieutenant Charles Reise, Lieutenant Frederick A. Damman, Sergeant Charles Mohr, David Becker, Joseph Kommer, Charles Zaisser (killed at Chancellorsville); 107th Infantry, George Rumels, died in service, 114th Infantry, Corporal Job Allen, Augustus J. Bronson, John Myer, James Scroggin, Corporal Jefferson T. Scroggin, William H. Shriver (died in service), William Smith, Joseph Fenton, William Sherry (died in service); 115th Infantry, Leander Pugh, Gifford S. Robinson, John F. Reid (died in service), William H. Seese, Wesley Trollope, Bynum Farmer, William Trollope; 117th Infantry, Thomas Conklin, Thomas Clark, Milo Dalby, Sergeant William Killen, David Mason (died in service), J. N. Roach (promoted Sergeant), Andrew P. West, William Woods, John Wesmiller; 125th Infantry, Sergeant Stephen C. Abbott, Corporal James B. Ray, Seth Burnett, James Brown, John Carter, Henry W. Davidson, S. L. Layman, William H. McCall, William H. McMahon, Samuel Vest; 127th Infantry, Corporal Jacob W. Allen; 133rd Infantry, Jesse Newman, Daniel W. Boruff, Thomas R. Mills, Frank Billing, James Southern, Francis M. More, James F. Blackburn; 149th Infantry, H. Martin; 150th Infantry, John Murray, Roger McGraw, John Humple, Condley M. James, Jacob Miller; 151st Infantry, Joseph J. Rodgers, Lieutenant George W. Kerr, Lieutenant John W. Dugger, John Lowry; Third Calvary, Surgeon H. Lamphere, Corporal Samuel Graham, Corporal Abner Summers, Corporal George Perdue (died in service), Sergeant Samuel Graham, George Cleghorn, James Crites, Joseph Kilpatrick, William Kent, Nathan Newkirk, James W. Davis, Edward S. Gordon (died in service), Albert Roach (died in service), William Toomey; Seventh Cavalry, Charles Kelley, Jacob Dorth; Eleventh Cavalry, First Lieutenant Moses T. Lewman, Corporal Samuel Hill, James Glead, Samuel Bowman, James Neil, Lycurgus G. Wright, Sergeant Alexander H. Fleming, Sergeant James Glead, Corporal John W. Hight, John Littlepage, David Walker, Peter Fraley, Jacob C. Hull, Thomas J. Lucas, Lieutenant William Donavan, Absolom Bickony, Samuel G. Donavan, Alexander Dunlap, John W. Donovan, James Sparks (killed at Shiloh), Hamilton Goldsmith, Jefferson Summer, James Walker; 13th Consolidated Cavalry, Lieutenant Frederick D. Boswell, John N. Cheek, James M. Wasson (died in service); 15th Cavalry, Joseph D. Allen; 16th Cavalry, Captain Abraham Allee, William Dodd, Robert A. Davis, James F. Stanley, William R. Smith, Frederick Vogel, Martin Peterson, B. Beardsley, M. B. Cochran, Joseph T. Howard; 17th Cavalry, James Lindley, Reeves Lineer, James Lake, Andrew Morrison, M. Matlock, James R. Smith (died in service), Joel L. Strate; First Artillery, Eugene

C. Arnold, Reuben C. Brown, William P. Mulholland; First Army Corps, James E. Moore, Daniel Huffman; Recruits for Regular Army, John W. Covenly, Charles E. Curtis, John Dane, George Eppley, Nathan Forman, James F. Kane, James F. Lucas, Peter Murray, Henry Olston, Frazil Packard, William Rowan. William W. Houser was surgeon, with the rank of major, in the 124th U. S. C. I.

OFFICIAL ROSTER.

The following are the names of regimental officers and company captains in the service from Logan County: Colonels, Robert B. Latham, Charles H. Miller; Lieutenant Colonels, Wilford D. Wyatt, Charles H. Miller, George H. Campbell; Majors, George H. Estabrook, Thomas J. Larison, M. Wemple, David Vanhise; Adjutants, Lemuel K. Westcott, Charles H. Miller, D. L. Braucher; Quarter-masters, R. B. Lawrence, David Kern, Orlando W. Barrett; Sergeant Majors, Albert V. Goltra, John W. Yelton; Captains, Wilford D. Wyatt, George H. Estabrook, Clifford W. Holden, Ira A. Church, Henry N. Estabrook, John K. Clark, Seth L. Raymond, John A. Smith, Jacob L. Ring; William P. Hackney, Albert J. Moses, William H. Fraikes, James P. Mead, Willis G. Whitehurst, Thomas D. Crumbaugh, Thomas J. Larison, James Ewert, M. Wemple, Franklin Fisk, William S. Hunter, Zimri B. Bates, Leroy T. Brown, Edwin Alsop, George Montgomery, John K. Ashurst, Abram F. Risser, Benjamin B. Pegram, David H. Harts, David Vanhise, James Christie, William Beezley, Benjamin Williams, Isaac L. Bowman, Christopher T. Robinson, Henry Roach, P. Wilde Harts, Horace P. Danforth, John Shockey, William H. Duffy, Julius W. Miller, A. H. Bogardus, Herman Stach.

FUNERAL OF LEO W. MYERS.

The terrible casualties which attended the engagement at Pittsburg Landing, known in history as the Battle of Shiloh, awakened the North to the terrible cost of blood and treasure which was yet to be poured forth, as libations upon the country's altar, before the Union should be again restored. Company after company left Logan County for the front, but not until word was received, that in the red rain of fire at Shiloh, two well known citizens of Logan County, Leo W. Myers and John H. Duff, had been instantly killed, and numerous others injured, did the real seriousness of the war dawn upon the people of this county. Leo W. Myers had been for years identified with the public work of the county, had acquitted himself with credit in the Mexican War and was loved and respected. His death was substantially the first fatality for Logan County in the war. Upon receipt of the news at home, that

Leo Myers had been killed, April 6th, 1862, on Shiloh's field, a meeting of citizens was called at the Court House, James Coddington presiding. Committees were appointed to arrange to have the body brought home. A committee consisting of Judge Parks, George H. Campbell, William M. Springer, Robert B. Latham, and A. B. Nicholson, was appointed to take charge of the obsequies. Robert B. Latham was selected marshal and a committee of general arrangemens selected, consisting of James Coddington, N. E. Pegram, John Evans, John Kirkpatrick, David T. Littler, Bernard Graham, M. Mittendorf and J. T. Rudolph. The obsequies occurred Sunday, April 27th, 1862. The funeral address was delivered in the Court House, by George H. Campbell, a farewell address was also delivered by Judge S. C. Parks and prayer by Rev. James White. The entire city was draped in the colors of sorrow and mourning. The funeral procession, headed by the band, included the returned volunteers, the officials of the town and county, the ministers of the churches, various civic bodies and citizens in carriages. At intervals during the entire day, the church bells were tolled. Later when the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic was formed, it took the name of Leo W. Myers Post, which it still retains to this day, suggestive not only of the heroic character of the man himself, but of the first Logan County blood shed in defence of the Republic. Leo Myers was buried in Lucas Cemetery, near Rocky Ford, where every year, special commemorative services are held by the old soldiers, the Sunday following Decoration Day. Within a few hundred yards of where Leo W. Myers is buried and these services are held, Abraham Lincoln, with chain and tripod, a quarter of a century before the war, laid out and surveyed a town (now out of existence), in the then wilderness. Lieutenant D. L. Ambrose, in 1868, wrote a history of the Seventh Regiment and referring to Leo W. Myers' death at Shiloh, says: "Lieutenant Leo Washington Myers died as warriors die—nobly. Amid shooting flames and curling smoke, he bravely sacrificied his life. Being among the first to rush to the standard, when treason lifted its head, he was elected second Lieutenant Company H, and at the end of three months' service, was unanimously chosen First Lieutenant, in which capacity he valiantly served until his life was sealed, at Shiloh, April 6th, 1862. In the wild storm that swept over that field, no truer patriot was borne down than Lieutenant Myers. With Taylor and Scott he fought for liberty on the plains of Mexico. With Wallace he died for it down by the Tennessee."

FIRST DECORATION DAY.

In the Spring of 1867, in various localities throughout the country, the surviving soldiers of the Civil War took it upon themselves to commemorate the deeds of their fallen brothers by strewing flowers upon the

graves of those departed. This was not an organized observance but was done either by soldiers' organizations or individual survivors. In that year, Dr. W. W. Houser and J. Q. Smith undertook to introduce this observance in Lincoln, but did not succeed in arousing much interest, owing to the newness of what is now an established custom. However, they secured a drum and fife and with a wagon load of flowers, drove out to the cemetery and decorated the graves of their dead comrades. This was probably the first observance of the custom in Logan County. In the early part of 1868, however, Gen. John A. Logan recommended a general and organized observance of the custom, to take place on the thirtieth day of May, then ensuing. In response to that recommendation, the first formal observance of Memorial Day in the county, occurred at Lincoln, May 30, 1868. Judge S. C. Parks was president of the day, the exercises being held in the morning, at the Court House. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. R. Goodwin and the oration was delivered by Hon. G. S. Kretzinger, of Knoxville, Illinois. After the exercises a procession was formed, which marched to the cemetery, where the graves of the soldiers, who had gone to their long home, were appropriately decorated. Lieutenant Thomas J. Simpson was marshal of the day and Lieutenants Henry Sturges, John S. Phelps, W. B. McNeal, Henry Fox and Charles Roberts, assistants. The vice presidents of the day were Major Wemple, Dr. Freeman, Major Estabrook and Captain Alsop. The flag was carried by Captain Aagesen, Adjutant D. L. Braucher and Lieutenant Joseph Ream.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Early in the spring of 1867, a movement was begun, to more enduringly commemorate the patriotism of the men of Logan County, who had laid down their lives for the flag, by erecting in the Court House square at Lincoln a suitable and appropriate monument to the dead who died in their country's service. An association was formed for this purpose, a special committee selected, composed of T. J. Larison, C. H. Miller, W. P. Randolph, George S. Dana, J. T. Hoblit and William McGalliard, to provide way and means for the erection of the same and to superintend the entire work. At a meeting of the committee held at the office of Charles H. Miller, August 20, 1867, the secretary, J. T. Hoblit, was authorized to advertise for bids for the construction of the monument, same "to be constructed of the best quality of American marble, the statue of a life sized soldier, to be placed on the top of said monument, said statue to be made of the best quality of Carara statuary marble, the monument to be surrounded by a suitable fence, and the die to furnish sufficient room, to record 300 names, with the date of death, the regiment and company, to which the soldier belonged." The contract was subse-

quently let to Bushway & Baldwin, marble cutters, for $5,600, according to the above specifications. The Board of Supervisors on Sept. 9, 1867, voted $3,000, from the funds of the county, toward paying for the monument. The City of Lincoln also voted $1,000 in City bonds for the same purpose and individual contributions raised this amount to $5,000. Subsequently, owing to a loss of $600 on the bonds and subscriptions, and the work being so much greater than at first contemplated by the contractors, the County Board appropriated $1,000 more for their relief. The Board also formally tendered the use of the Court House grounds as a site for the monument.

The monument was completed in the spring of 1869, and was located north of the Court House. Its entire height was 23 feet. It consisted of two base stones, upon which rested the column with the names of 326 of the heroic dead, a small column resting on a plinth, and the whole crowned by a life-sized statue of a uniformed soldier "at attention." A meeting was held May 12, 1869, to make arrangements for the dedication, at which Joseph Ream presided, William Toomey acted as secretary, committees were selected and June 10th set as the date for dedication. On that day, the monument was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. A procession was formed in front of the Court House at 10 o'clock a. m., under the direction of Chief Marshal Robert B. Latham and his assistants, J. T. Hoblit, O. Allen, J. C. Ross, H. Sturges, Silas Beason, A. McGalliard, Henry Fox, D. H. Harts, Ed Lynch and William Markworth. The Board of Supervisors, the Masonic, Odd Fellows and other lodges, and a large number of citizens in carriages, headed by the Mount Pulaski Band, participated in the procession. After marching through the principal streets, the crowd was led to Latham's Park, where a bountiful repast had been prepared, of which thousands partook. The exercises began at 2 o'clock p. m. After an invocation by Rev. A. J. Layenberger and music by the band, J. G. Chalfant, introduced the speaker of the day, Richard J. Oglesby, who delivered one of his characteristically eloquent and able addresses. At the time of the erection of the present new court house in 1903, the reorganization of the grounds necessitated a change in the site of the monument. By this time, the elements had discolored the monument somewhat, and the Board had the entire monument cleaned an rehabilitated. They also relocated it on a site northwest of the court house midway between the building and the northwest corner of the court house square, elevated it upon two large bases of red granite, in the center of a wide cement sidewalk, all at a cost of about $1,000. In its present conspicuous location, it attracts universal attention, a monument of patriotism to posterity yet to come.

OTHER MONUMENTS.

In the city cemetery of Atlanta, the patriotic citizens of that city also erected, in 1887, a beautiful marble shaft, resting on a limestone base, the whole about fifteen feet in height, as a special memorial to the soldiers of that section of the county, who offered their lives in defense of their country, and who have passed away to "the great beyond." The monument cost about $300 and was raised by private subscription. It was formally dedicated May 30, 1887. Near the base of the monument a cannon and pyramid of shells have also been mounted.

In Union Cemetery at Lincoln, there has also been mounted on a carved stone carriage, a large field piece, contributed by the government, with a pyramid of 100 shells, the whole resting on a stone slab, upon the lot owned by Leo W. Myers Post, G. A. R. The cost of transporting and mounting the cannon was borne by the local Post. This memorial was dedicated September 16, 1900. On the Court House grounds, northeast of the Court House, another government cannon has also been mounted on a cement slab, by the County Board, the local Grand Army Post furnishing the field piece.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

While perhaps not in exact chronological order and not immediately consonant with the subject matter of this chapter, still a brief sketch of Logan County's record in the late war with Spain, being along patriotic lines, could find no more fitting place in this work, than to be appended to this chapter on the war to preserve the Union. The late war with Spain was in no sense a civil war; it was a war for humanity and for civilization. It was the first time in fifty years that the United States had been pressed into conflict against a foreign foe. It was the result of a nation's just resentment, against a European power, which for centuries had robbed the storehouse of a helpless people and was slowly but surely destroying them, in their island home, less than a hundred miles from our extreme southern shore.

Immediately on the declaration of war against Spain in 1898, a mass meeting was held at the Court House in Lincoln, at which suitable resolutions were passed. Major Bluford Wilson, of Springfield, had that day notified James E. Hill and Donald Danken, of Lincoln that he proposed to raise a regiment to tender to the Govenor, for service in the war. At the meeting referred to, Mr. Hill and Mr. Danken gave notice that each would open enlistment books at once for volunteers, with a view to the formation of two companies. Mr. Hill and Mr. Danken each secured the necessary number of recruits, for two companies, and notified Major Wilson, that they were ready for service. John G. Oglesby also raised

a company of cavalry. The Hill and Danken companies subsequently combined with 130 men on the roster, and selected James E. Hill as Captain and Donald Danken as First Lieutenant. In Danken's original company, Donald Danken was chosen Captain, William W. Latham, First Lieutenant and Fred S. Mayfield, Second Lieutenant. Major Wilson raised his regiment, but was unable to get it accepted by the Governor, there being about twice as many regiments tendered in the state, as could be accepted under the President's call. This was a great disappointment to the Logan County boys, whose prospects for getting to the front were thus apparently destroyed. Oglesby's cavalry company was more fortunate, however, having been accepted as Troop K, in the First Cavalry Regiment. A number of the Logan County volunteers, despite this disappointment, succeeded in securing places in companies, already accepted by the state, where such companies were not fully recruited. Later, James E. Hill was made Major of the Ninth Infantry, and as a reward for their efforts, commissions were issued by the state to James E. Hill as Lieutenant Colonel, Donald Danken as Captain, William W. Latham as First Lieutenant and Fred S. Mayfield as Second Lieutenant. Of these, only Major Hill saw active service.

Troop K, of the First Cavalry, as far as Logan County was concerned, was constituted as follows: Captain, John D. G. Oglesby, Privates, Thomas Murphy, William H. Howard, Ray E. Albert, Charles L. Alsop, Claude Applegate, Delbert H. Armstrong, John Bostic, Thomas Bardwell, William E. Boyer, Charles A. Brust, William Caskey, G. F. Clark, Ezra Clark, Frank T. Collins, William E. Connelly, William E. Duncan, George D. Field (promoted Sergeant), Charles E. Flinn, Ibeth R. Hayes, Lee V. Haynes, Charles A. Heller, Calvin A. Ingraham, Jacob C. Mauck (promoted Corporal), John E. Miller, James F. Scott, Frank A. Steinhauer, William H. Thompson, John A. Unsbee, Joseph Whitehouse. This regiment was enrolled at Chicago, April 16, 1898, traveled by rail to Springfield, where it was mustered in, May 21, 1898. On May 30, the regiment went by rail to Camp Thomas, Ga., where it received horses and equipment. It broke camp at Camp Thomas, August 18, 1898, and marched to Lookout Mountain, where it remained five days, returning to Camp Thomas. On August 24th, it marched to Ringold, Ga., where it left by rail for Fort Sheridan, where it was mustered out October 11, 1898.

In the First Regiment were Arthur Rigdon and Robert P. Seyfer. The former died about a year after being mustered out, from illness contracted while in the service in Cuba. In the Fourth Regiment, were Alfred Hughes, Elliott E. Neese, Charles Ritchcart, Claude U. Stone (promoted Corporal). In the Fifth Regiment were Simeon Baughman, Lee M. Perry, Stephen Barrow, James O. Jones, Robert O. Young, Isaac Chaplain, John H. James, John Fitschen, William E. Tomlin, Gilbert J.

Woodruff, Jacob W. Trenkel, William E. Mickle, Frank Donehin, Harry Conroy, Frank Hurst, Robert E. Henderson, Julian W. Hall, Paul W. Houser, James A. Jones, Albert F. Mayer, John Mangold, Virgil H. Mahan, J. E. Wylie, Charles H. Simpson, Lee M. Bowles, Francis M. Morris, X. O. Christman, W. E. Buchanan, Bruce O. Floyd, Lewis A. Hubbard, Herbert Strode, William Sherwood, Thadeus Sherwood, Richard Knorr, Fred Schenck, Edgar Snyder. In the Sixth Regiment were John G. Kreig, William L. Robinson (promoted Corporal), Edward A. Robinson. In the Eighth Regiment was Elijah Orendorff. In the Ninth Regiment was James W. Stinson. In the Fifth Regiment was Samuel M. Pegram, who afterwards served in the Phillipines and was promoted Corporal. There were other Logan County recruits, other than noted, but those given are all who are recorded in the War Department as having a Logan County residence. The First Regiment was enrolled in Chicago, mustered in at Springfield, April 27, 1898, transported to Cuba, where it was on the firing line and in trenches at Santiago, and was mustered out November 17, 1898. The Fourth Regiment was mustered in at Springfield May 20, 1898, was transported to Havana harbor, Cuba, did guard duty in Cuba and returned home in April, 1899. The Fifth regiment was mustered in at Sprinfield, May 7, 1898, was sent to Porto Rico, and returned in September, 1898.

CHAPTER XIV.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The history of Logan County and the history of Abraham Lincoln impinge upon each other, where they do not run in parallel grooves. The history of Logan County could no more be written without frequent references to incidents in Lincoln's life, than could be written the history of the state, the nation or the world, without a record of Lincoln's deeds. From the time he came from Kentucky to Illinois, to the time he became President of the nation, his career was inseparably connected with the growth, progress and development of Logan County. He was Logan County's surveyor, Logan County's lawyer, and Logan County's friend. He formed and created the county, as far as its legal and government entity was concerned. He was the father of the bill that brought it into being and gave it constitutional life. He was the autocrat who said what territory it should and should not contain and how far its boundaries should extend. He was its adviser and advocate in all affairs of a legal trend and followed its fortunes, defending it at every turn, to the supreme tribunal of the state. He was the personal friend of the early settler and pioneer of the county, visited their homes, knew them by their Christian names, attended to their lawsuits, inspired them with his homespun integrity and entertained them with his ready jokes. Other localities may remember Lincoln as the President, the hero of the war, the saviour of his country and the martyr to a righteous cause, but to Logan County and Central Illinois alone belongs "the Lincoln of the black loam, who built his neighbor's cabin and hoed his neighbor's corn, followed a rough justice around a rough circuit, tended the bedside of many a sick coward, who feared the judgment—the same physician, who was to tend the bedside of the nation in her agony, whose large hand was to be on her feeble pulse and whose knowledge, almost divine, was to work out the miracle of her healing."

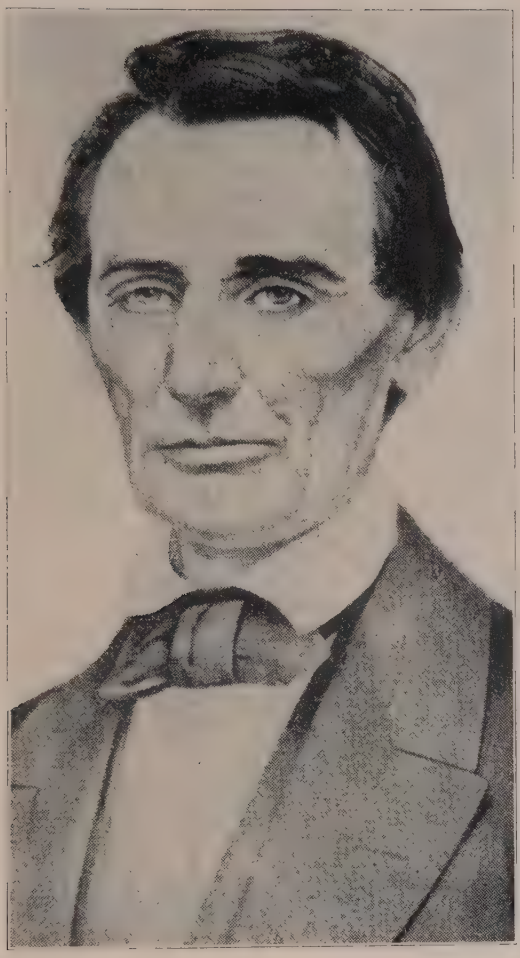
It was in 1831 that Abraham Lincoln came to Sangamon County, of which Logan County was then a part. He was then a young man, just turned of age and he located at Old Salem, in that portion of Sangamon which is now Menard County. Later he became postmaster, ran

a store, split rails, looked after the mill and, with it all, barely earned a livelihood. All about him settlers were entering land and surveyors were in constant demand. John Calhoun was the County Surveyor for Sangamon County, which included Logan and Menard. He needed deputies, he paid them three dollars a day, then a princely wage, and he induced Lincoln to come into his office, study surveying and added him to his surveying staff. Calhoun was succeeded as County Surveyor in 1835, by Thomas M. Neale and Lincoln still retained his job. About this time, the town lot craze, referred to elsewhere, was at its height throughout Illinois. John Wright and John Donavan had entered land in what is now Logan County, near Rocky Ford. They decided that this was an excellent location for a new town. They applied to Mr. Neale to have their town surveyed and he sent his deputy, Abraham Lincoln, to do the job. Mr. Lincoln came, with his surveyor's instruments, to Rocky Ford, on June 16, 1836, and then and there laid out the proposed new town. It was called Albany, but despite its name, it never boasted a habitation, so far as known. But on the records of Logan County, one interested may find a rudely drawn plat of this forgotten town and underneath it these words: "I hereby certify that the above is a correct map of the Town of Albany, as surveyed by me. A. Lincoln, for T. M. Neale, S. S. C. Jan. 16, 1836." The initials stand for Surveyor of Sangamon County. The traveler crossing Rocky Ford today, little realizes that on the western bank of Salt Creek, Abraham Lincoln laid out a town, over eighty years ago, but the fact nevertheless remains. Another reminder of Lincoln's early days may also be found in the records of Logan County, where it is shown, that on March 21, 1838, Henry B. Truett gave two notes of $250 each to Abraham Lincoln and John T. Stuart, secured by mortgage on land in sections 19 and 24, in what is now Chester township, and upon which record these words are endorsed: "We do hereby certify that the within mortgage has this day been satisfied by William L. May. John T. Stuart, Abraham Lincoln."

In an account of the organization of Logan County, in another chapter, the participation of Mr. Lincoln in the creation of the county has been noted at length. In 1832, Sangamon County included, in addition to the present Sangamon, portions of what are now Logan, Christian and Menard. Salem, where Lincoln kept store, was in that portion of Sangamon, which is now Menard. The settlers of what is now Menard, began the agitation of a movement for a division of Sangamon County into four counties. One of these was to be Menard, with Old Salem the county seat, and one was to comprise territory now a part of Logan. The settlers around Springfield were opposed to the division, as a matter of course. To secure this division, it was necessary to have a representative in the Legislature at Springfield friendly

to the new movement. In Salem, there resided a young man, popular, ambitious and abreast of the times. The settlers around Salem promptly brought forward his name, as their champion for a division of Sangamon into four parts and Abraham Lincoln thus made his first entry into politics. The issue which therefore resulted in the creation of Logan County, was the issue which brought Lincoln into public life. Who knows but that for this he might never have come into popular favor, never have been President of the Nation, never have conducted a successful war, never have freed the slaves and never have been known to fame the wide world o'er? Upon such apparently unimportant affairs oftimes hang immortal things. Despite the fact that Mr. Lincoln received every one of the 277 votes in Salem precinct, he met defeat in this, his first political effort. Two years later, he was a candidate for the Legislature again and was successful. From 1834 to 1839, Abraham Lincoln, being a state representative from Sangamon County, of which Logan was then a part, was for those five years as much the representative of Logan County as of Sangamon and Abraham Lincoln was thus one of Logan County's first representatives in the General Assembly of Illinois. Lincoln's maiden speech at Salem, in 1832, is often quoted: "Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens: I presume you all know who I am. I am humble Abraham Lincoln. I have been solicited by my friends to be a candidate for the Legislature. My politics are short and sweet, like an old woman's dance. I am in favor of a national bank. I am in favor of the internal improvement system and a high protective tariff. If elected, I will be thankful; if not, it will be all the same."

In 1838, the movement for a division of Sangamon into four counties, was revived, this time with greater force, owing to the belief that Lincoln, who was then a power in the Legislature, would approve and further it. Petitions for and against the movement were poured in and all were referred to the Committee on Counties, of which Abraham Lincoln was Chairman. Mr. Lincoln, from this committee, promptly reported a bill "to establish the counties of Menard, Logan and Dane," with the recommendation that it pass. It was then referred to a special committee of five, and when this committee was appointed, Abraham Lincoln was at its head. The special committee reported favorably on the bill, later it became a law, Sangamon was shorn of three-fourths of her territory and the counties of Logan, Menard and Dane (later changed to Christian) were born. Was it accident or design, that the man who had been made a candidate for the Legislature, by the friends of county division, in 1832, was the chairman of the Committee on Counties, and chairman of the special committee who had this matter in charge, in the year 1839, And when it is remembered that there was strong opposition to this division, was it significant, at all, that one of the counties so created should bear the name of a member of that



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Taken from a portrait presented by Mr. Lincoln to Jabez Capps, of Mount Pulaski, on one of Mr. Lincoln's visits to the Capps' home at that place

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same Legislature, a leader of influence in the southern part of the state and affiliated with the Democratic party, to which Mr. Lincoln did not belong—Dr. Logan, of Jackson County, Illinois? And would the honor thus conferred have or not have a tendency to bring to the support of the bill, so opposed, the votes of members from the party associates and neighbors of the man whose name Logan County now bears?

But not so much as legislator or surveyor was Mr. Lincoln best known to the early settlers and pioneers of this county. It was as a lawyer that he was better known. He was admitted to the bar in 1836 and moved from Salem to Springfield the next year. Sangamon County, of which Logan was a part, was originally in the First Judicial District, and so continued until 1839, the year Logan County was created. That year the famous Eighth District was formed, of Sangamon, Logan, McLean, Macon, Tazewell, Menard, Christian and Livingston counties. Sangamon and Logan continued together in the Eighth District until 1857. During that period, Judges Treat and Davis held the Logan County Circuit Court and Abraham Lincoln "traveled the circuit." During that period and in fact for several years later, there were comparatively few, even if any, terms of the Logan County Circuit Court, either at Postville, Mt. Pulaski or Lincoln, at which Abraham Lincoln was not present. When Lincoln first began to ride the circuit, he was too poor to own horseflesh or vehicle and was compelled to borrow from his friends. In due time, however, he became the proprietor of a horse, which he fed and groomed himself, and to which he was much attached. On this animal, he would set out from his home, to be gone for weeks, with no baggage but a pair of saddle bags containing a change of linen, and an old cotton umbrella to shield him from sun and rain. When he accumulated a little more of this world's goods, he set up a one-horse buggy, a sorry and shabby looking affair, which he generally used when the weather promised bad and this he frequently drove from Springfield into Postville and Mt. Pulaski. His journeys to Lincoln were after the railroad came and were always by rail. It was on this famous Eighth Circuit, of which Logan was a part, that Lincoln shone as a nisi prius lawyer, cracked his jokes, told his stories, fraternized with the people, entered into their joys and sorrows, and laid the foundations of his future greatness.

Lincoln was always welcomed on his semi-annual trips to Logan County, by all classes, especially by the tavern keepers, for during his stay at their hostelries, he was the life of the party. At Postville, he stopped at the old Deskins tavern, later managed by John Allison, and located on the south side of Fifth Street, across from the old Court House. Lincoln was always a leader in athletics and played ball and various games with the boys. Scores of old residents can remember seeing him out in the Postville park, after court had adjourned, in-

dulging in a game of "town ball"—baseball had not then been invented. He was also quite fond of throwing the maul and frequently entered into a contest of this kind with John Allison. Allison always claimed that he could throw the maul two feet farther than could Lincoln, but John Mann, of Lake Fork, came into the game one day and threw the maul farther than either Lincoln or Allison.

An incident connected with Lincoln's stopping at the old Postville tavern, is thus told: At one time Lincoln came to Postville from Springfield, in company with Judge Treat, the two riding in Judge Treat's buggy. The occasion was a special term for the trial of a criminal. Treat and Lincoln stopped at the Deskins tavern. After they had gone to bed and everybody about the hostelry was asleep, there came a terrific pounding at the door. The landlord got up to let in the energetic assailer of the portal, who seemed to be assiduously in search of a drink of whisky and was in the parched condition of the traveler in the Sahara desert, to whom delay is intolerable. The landlord explained that he had no whisky in the house, whereupon his visitor wanted to know if he couldn't get it at some tavern or store. Wasn't there any place in the village where a drink of whisky could be had? To all these questions the landlord returned a negative and as the full horrors of his whiskyless situation burst upon him, the fellow said, with emotion, "Great Heavens! Give me an ear of corn and a tin cup and I'll make it myself." Lincoln and Judge Treat listened to this colloquy with great amusement, and the next morning Lincoln asked the landlord what had become of his guest. "Oh," he replied, "the fellow left before daylight." In after years, Lincoln frequently told this story to amused auditors and he always laid the scene of the anecdote at Postville. Judge Treat also used to tell that on one occasion, he and Lincoln, in going back from Postville to Springfield, in the former's buggy, while passing along the moonlit road, saw a polecat in the track before them. Treat was for driving right ahead, but Lincoln remarked that he had more experience with such matters than the Judge, took the lines out of the Judge's hand and drove out carefully into the timber, making a detour at a safe distance from the animal and then back into the road again. On returning the lines to the Judge, Lincoln remarked that he had been caught once and had learned, that in some cases, discretion was the better part of valor.

Judge Samuel C. Parks, of the Logan County bar, one of the earliest attorneys of the county, who was frequently associated with Lincoln in the trial of cases, and a close, particular friend of Mr. Lincoln, is authority for the following anecdotes, given by Ward H. Lamon, in his "Life of Lincoln," and given in Mr. Park's own language: "I have often said, that, for a man who was for a quarter of a century both a lawyer and a politician, he was the most honest man I ever knew. He was

not only morally honest, but intellectually so. He could not reason falsely; if he attempted it, he failed. In politics, he would never try to mislead. At the bar, when he thought he was wrong, he was the weakest lawyer I ever saw. A man was indicted for larceny; Lincoln, Young and myself defended him. Lincoln was satisfied by the evidence that he was guilty and ought to be convicted. He called Young and myself aside and said: 'If you can say anything for the man do it. I can't. If I attempt, the jury will see that I think he is guilty and convict him.' The case was submitted by us to the jury without a word. The jury failed to agree and before the next term, the man died. Lincoln's honesty undoubtedly saved him from the penitentiary. On another occasion, in a closely contested civil suit, Lincoln had proved an account for his client, who was, although he did not know it at the time, a slippery fellow. The opposing attorney then proved a receipt, clearly recovering the entire cause of action. By the time he was through, Lincoln was missing. The court sent for him to the hotel. 'Tell the judge,' he said, 'that I can't come; my hands are dirty and I came over to clean them.' In the case of Harris and Jones vs. Buckles, Harris wanted Lincoln to assist Young and myself. His answer was characteristic. 'Tell Harris it's no use to waste money on me in that case; he'll get beat.' "

The incident referred to by Judge Parks as to Lincoln's remarks about clean hands, is elaborated upon by other old settlers, who claim to recall it very well. From other recitals of the incidents, it seems to have occurred at Postville in 1843. Judge Treat was on the bench and the suit was with reference to the collection of a note. As the evidence came in, it showed that Lincoln's client had deceived him and that instead of having a good ground for action, he was in reality trying to collect the note a second time. When the evidence was all in, Lincoln left the old court house. When Judge Treat directed the lawyers to proceed with the argument Lincoln could not be found. The court sent the sheriff, John Deskins, to find him. Deskins found him in the old Postville park, a block down the road, playing town ball with the boys. When Deskins found him, Lincoln said: "Doc, tell the judge I can't come; my hands are dirty and I want to clean them." When Treat was notified of Lincoln's remark, it is reported that he simply said, "Honest Abe." It is more than likely that the later term, "Honest Old Abe," originated here.

In 1840, Abraham Lincoln tried a law suit, under a white oak tree on a farm which later belonged to Joseph Ream, north of Mt. Pulaski. The old Dement millstand, with its dam, was the first on Salt Creek and had rights that were encroached upon by a dam built a few miles below, known as the Spence dam. The water from the dam below, backed up to the Dement dam and stopped the great water wheel. Dement brought

suit and employed Lincoln to prosecute the case. The trial was heard before a local justice of the peace, probably 'Squire George W. Turley, a jury was empanelled, Lincoln made one of his characteristic arguments and Dement won the suit. Lincoln's participation in another mill case on Salt Creek is thus told by Joshua Dunnuck: "This case had been in litigation for some time, when Mr. Lincoln was employed by one of the parties. Mr. Lincoln proposed that the parties, with their attorneys, should meet on the premises at Salt Creek and make an effort at settlement. The attorneys on the opposite side failed to come but Mr. Lincoln was present. The whole thing was talked over by the parties, before Mr. Lincoln, arbitration was agreed upon and Mr. Lincoln was chosen arbitrator. He heard both sides and then rendered a decision that tradition declares was satisfactory to all concerned."

Judge James T. Hoblit, of the Logan County bar, in Hill's "Lincoln as a Lawyer," gives this incident: "I shall never forget my experience with Mr. Lincoln. I was subpoenaed in a case brought by one Paullin against my uncle, and I knew too much about the matter in dispute for my uncle's good. The case was not of vital importance, but it seemed very serious to me, for I was a mere boy at the time. Mr. Paullin had owned a bull, which was continually raiding his neighbor's corn, and one day my uncle ordered his boys to drive the animal out of his fields, and not to use it too gently either. The boys obeyed the order only too literally, for one of them harpooned the bull with a pitchfork, injuring it permanently and I saw enough of the occurrence to make me a dangerous witness. The result was that Paullin sued my uncle, the boys were indicted for malicious mischief, Mr. Lincoln was retained by the plaintiff, who was determined to make an example of somebody, and I was subpoenaed as a witness. My testimony was, of course, of the highest possible importance, because the plaintiff couldn't make my cousins testify, and I had every reason to want to forget what I had seen, and though pretty frightened, I determined, when I took the stand, to say as little as possible. As soon as I told Mr. Lincoln my full name, he became very much interested, asking me if I wasn't some relative of his old friend, John Hoblit, who kept the half-way house between Springfield and Bloomington; and when I answered that he was my grandfather, Mr. Lincoln grew very friendly, plying me with all sorts of questions about family matters, which put me completely at my ease, and before I knew what was happening, I forgot to be hostile and he had the whole story. After the trial, he met me outside the court room and stopped to tell me that he knew I hadn't wanted to say anything against my people, but that though he sympathized with me, I had acted rightly and no one would criticize me for what I had done. The whole matter was afterward adjusted, but I

never forgot his friendly and encouraging words, at a time when I needed sympathy and consolation."

The records of the county, prior to 1857, being destroyed, no definite history can be given of Mr. Lincoln's legal work in the county during that period. The first case ever appealed to the Supreme Court from the Logan County Court finds Mr. Lincoln one of the attorneys. This was the case of Lucien B. Adams vs. the County of Logan. It arose over the removal of the county seat from Postville to Mt. Pulaski, was tried in 1849 and appealed that same year. The County of Logan was represented by Lincoln & Herndon. In the case of Edmunds vs. Myers, in 1854, also appealed from Logan County to the Supreme Court, the records show "A. Lincoln," as attorney for defendants, in error. In the following cases, also appealed from Logan County, Lincoln appeared as attorney: Myers vs. Turner, 1855; Hildreth vs. Turner, 1855; Turley vs. the County of Logan, 1855; St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad Company vs. Dalby, 1857; Young vs. Ward, 1859; Gill vs. Hoblit, 1860. It will thus be seen that as late as 1860, Mr. Lincoln was appearing in cases in Logan County; in fact, the records indicate that he was practicing law in this county to within a few months of his election as President of the United States. The following is one of the instructions, written in Mr. Lincoln's own hand, in the files of one of the Logan County cases above referred to, namely, the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad vs. Joseph A. Dalby:

"The jury are instructed, that if they believe from the evidence, that the Railroad Company advertised that the fare on their road was three cents a mile, provided tickets were procured at their station offices, and they further believe that Elkhart was one of the regular passenger stations on the road, where tickets were usually kept and usually sold, that the plaintiff, on the fourth of April last, while the office was open at Elkhart and before the time of the cars starting, applied for a ticket and was told by the regular agent that he had none on hand and gave to the plaintiff a memorandum stating that he had applied for tickets, but that he was out of tickets and could not give him any and that when the conductor applied to plaintiff for a ticket, the plaintiff tendered to the conductor the fare from Elkhart to Lincoln, at the rate of three cents a mile, at the same time exhibiting to the conductor, the memorandum so obtained from the agent at Elkhart, then the plaintiff had a right to pass over the road and the conductor had no right to remove him; and if the jury further believe that the company authorized the conductors of their road to remove all passengers, who did not pay four cents a mile, when they had not regular tickets, and that in carrying out such direction of the company, the conductor and the brakeman committed an assault on the plaintiff, the company are responsible for the assault."

In 1846, Lincoln was nominated for the office of Congressman from the then Seventh Congressional District, of which Logan County was a part. His opponent was Peter Cartwright, the pioneer Methodist preacher, who made a campaign against Lincoln as vigorous as any of his camp meeting revivals. Both were well known in Logan County, for oftimes during court at Postville, Lincoln would try law suits in the old court house in the day time and Peter Cartwright would preach at night. In the election, Lincoln received 390 votes in Logan County and Cartwright 166 votes, Lincoln running seventy votes ahead of his ticket, and winning out in the district by a vote of 6,340 for Lincoln to 4,829 for Cartwright. In Congress, Lincoln distinguished himself only in one thing and that was his opposition to the Mexican War. His constituency here in Logan and in Sangamon were for the war, right or wrong. Lincoln believed it to be wrong, he said so, he opposed it and wrote Herndon, his law partner, justifying his course. It is a historical fact, not hitherto published. as far as the writer is informed, that on Lincoln's return from Congress, after his fight against the Mexican War, he was an exceedingly unpopular man at home. His biographers speak of Lincoln as having decided "to retire" from Congress. A recent life of Lincoln, now in the writer's hands, says: "Undoubtedly, Mr. Lincoln could have had a renomination had he so desired, but he felt himself pledged not to seek a second term." Statements of this kind are in the nature of biographic heroics, but historically they are not true. Lincoln could not have had the renomination, however badly he might have wanted it, for the district was against him at that time. Judge Samuel C. Parks, of Logan County, was a delegate to the Congressional convention which nominated Judge Logan as Lincoln's successor and he is authority for the statement that he and one other delegate from Christian County were the only delegates in the convention, who were favorable to Lincoln's renomination. He also states that the Sangamon County delegation was a unit against Lincoln and even his law partner, Herndon, advocated Logan as a successor to Lincoln, on the theory that on the war question, Lincoln did not represent his district. In a few years, however, public opinion veered in Lincoln's direction and his course in this matter was in the end endorsed by the state at large and while, temporarily, it lost him a renomination in Congress, it was one of the many causes which ultimately resulted in making him President of the United States.

Another event of importance to Logan County, in the year 1853, was the naming of its present county seat. The coming of the railroad that year, the laying out of a town along its right of way, the vote removing the county seat from Mt. Pulaski to the site of the new town, all are elsewhere detailed in this volume. It will be recalled that when the proposition of removal was submitted to a vote, the location of the

proposed county seat was described by section, township and range; for the new town and future county seat was then nameless. When it received a name, it received the name of Lincoln. In one sense, this naming of Logan County's principal town is remarkable; in another sense not so remarkable at all. It is remarkable in the sense that it is the only town on the habitable earth named for Abraham Lincoln before he was President of the United States. It is not remarkable, from the fact that it has already been shown in this chapter how closely identified he was with the county's career. Lincoln was not at that time wholly unknown to fame. He was a Whig leader in Illinois. He had been a leader for many terms in the General Assembly of Illinois. He had been instrumental in locating the capital at Springfield. He had served in Congress where he had been conspicuous, at least, as an opponent of the Mexican War. He was even then spoken of as a prospective candidate for United States Senator, three years later he received 110 delegate votes in a national convention for vice president of the United States, five years later was a candidate for United States Senator and seven years later elected President of the United States. He was well known as a lawyer throughout half the state. He was the author of the law creating Logan County. He was the lawyer for the county in its litigation. He was the personal lawyer of Latham, Gillett and Hickox, the proprietors of the new town. He transacted their business, severally and collectively. To him they went to have contracts drawn for the new site and for the purchase of the land on which it is now situated, as well as for a bill in the Legislature submitting to a vote of the people the question of a removal of the county seat to the proposed townsite. Subsequently he drew the contracts used in the purchase of lots in the new town. Is it any wonder that when it came to naming the town, its proprietors named it for their friend and legal adviser, just then coming into renown, Abraham Lincoln, of Central Illinois? Other towns have been named Lincoln, in memory of the President, the Emancipator and the hero of the war. The county seat of Logan is the only town on earth, named for him, before he had attained national and international fame—the only town named for him, with his approval and consent—and it is entitled to this name as against all compeers.

Histories written of Lincoln refer to him as a propertyless man. As an exception, they named the instance of his ownership of a lot in Lincoln, Illinois. This lot is located on the south side of the court house square and is now the property of David H. Harts. The history of the lot is as follows: At the original sale of town lots in Lincoln in 1853, lot number three, in block nineteen, was sold to Thomas Clark, of Springfield. He resold it February 14, 1857, to James Primm, a well known early settler. Mr. Primm was the first clerk of the Logan

County Court, by appointment of Judge Treat, was also the first Master in Chancery, was elected Recorder in 1843 and was Postmaster at Postville. In addition to these duties, he was an extensive speculator in lands. He finally found himself overloaded with real estate and went to New York in 1857, for the purpose of negotiating a loan upon his western lands. While in New York, he needed some ready money. He heard that Governor Joel Matteson, former Governor of Illinois, was in town. He was personally acquainted with Gov. Matteson and hunting him up, requested from him a loan of $400. Governor Matteson suggested that Mr. Lincoln was also in New York and that if Mr. Primm would sign a note and then get Mr. Lincoln to go his security on the same, he, Governor Matteson, would secure the money for him. Mr. Primm then hunted up Mr. Lincoln, who promptly endorsed Mr. Primm's note, he and Mr. Primm being old time friends and having been associated together for many years in the early courts of Logan County. When the note became due, however, Mr. Primm was not able to take it up and Mr. Lincoln paid the note. Subsequently, on March 11, 1858, Mr. Primm deeded to Mr. Lincoln lot three of block nineteen, in the town of Lincoln, to reimburse Mr. Lincoln for the payment he had made on the note. Mr. Lincoln was still the owner of this lot on the fatal night of April 14, 1865, when an assassin's bullet robbed the nation of its great protector and stopped the beating of the greatest heart in Christendom. Subsequently, in 1874, Mary Lincoln, widow of Abraham Lincoln, deeded her interest in the lot to her son, Robert T. Lincoln, and he, in turn, deeded the lot to David H. Harts, who now owns it.

An incident connected with this lot was thus told the writer by Lewis Rosenthal, Police Magistrate of the City of Lincoln, who knew Abraham Lincoln very well. Mr. Rosenthal said: "In 1858, I was deputy sheriff of Logan County and the sheriff was then the collector of taxes. Mr. Lincoln came to the court house in Lincoln that year to pay his taxes. Prior to this visit, I had been living near Mr. Lincoln's lot and the lot being unused and vacant, and knowing that Mr. Lincoln would not care, I put up a small temporary shed on his lot and stabled a few extra horses there for a short time. I had never had an opportunity to tell Mr. Lincoln what I had done, not having met him. When he came to the sheriff's office to pay his taxes on the lot, he greeted me cordially, as was his usual custom, and stated the object of his visit. While I was preparing the receipt, he happened to look out of the window and discovered the shed on his lot. 'Say, Rosenthal,' said he, 'isn't that my lot over there?' I told him that 'I guessed it was.' 'Well who put that shed up there?' inquired Mr. Lincoln. 'Well,' I replied, 'a fellow in town here, who had some extra horses, and wanted some temporary stable room, put up that shed, but the fellow is a good friend

of yours.' 'That's all right,' said Mr. Lincoln, 'but that fellow, whoever he is, ought to pay my taxes. He is getting all the benefit out of the lot and I get none.' 'Well,' I replied, 'I know that fellow, Mr. Lincoln, and he won't pay a cent.' 'Well, who is he, anyway,' said Mr. Lincoln. 'If you must know, Mr. Lincoln,' I replied, 'I'm the fellow.' Lincoln looked at me a second or two, and with a twinkle in his eye, said, 'Hand over the receipt. I guess I'm in for it.' That same year he was stumping the state against Stephen A Douglas, for United States Senator."

The Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858 are historical events, in the annals of Illinois, that will be told and retold until time shall be no more. None of these set debates occurred in Logan County, but during that campaign, Douglas held a meeting at Lincoln and it is likely that very early in the campaign, Lincoln made a speech at Lincoln. A number of old settlers are positive that Lincoln spoke here quite early, that year, but no newspaper notice of the same can be found. A few years ago, considerable discussion arose throughout the country, as to where it was Lincoln delivered the address which contained the famous quotation: "You can fool part of the people all of the time and all of the people part of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time." It was claimed by some to have occurred at Atlanta, on the occasion of the presentation of a cane to Mr. Lincoln, by Sylvester Strong, in 1859, but those present at that meeting, and still living, did not recall the utterance. J. L. Hill, of Fletcher, Ohio, formerly a Logan County resident, published a statement in the Cincinnati Enquirer, during this discussion, in which he stated that he heard the speech in which Mr. Lincoln made this utterance, that he remembered it distinctly, that it occurred at Lincoln, Illinois, on a stand erected on the northeast corner of the court house square, in the spring of 1858.

That Douglas spoke during this campaign in Lincoln, there is no question and that Lincoln was on the train which brought Douglas from Chicago to Lincoln, that he got off at Lincoln and was present in the tent when Douglas spoke, is not disputed. This Douglas meeting occurred September 4, 1858, and came between the Freeport speech of Aug. 27th and the Jonesboro speech of Sept. 15th, two of the dates of the seven joint debates. A monster Douglas demonstration had been arranged for Springfield that evening. Douglas had left Chicago on the morning train, and all along the road, Douglas adherents boarded the trail. Lincoln was also on the train, desiring to hear what Douglas would say and ready to take advantage of any indiscretions in the way of expressions, which Douglas might make, born in the heat of excitement and the adulation and plaudits of his friends. Lincoln was on the lookout for more arguments to use in the set debates yet to take place. At Atlanta, the train was saluted by the firing of a cannon,

which was answered by two cannons mounted on flat cars, which were attached to the train. A band was also on hand and discoursed patriotic music. Douglas was greatly cheered. When it was discovered that Lincoln was aboard, he was called upon for a speech, but declined, with the excuse that it was Douglas' day.

When the train reached Lincoln, the Springfield State Register is authority for the statement that "the reception was a magnificent one." Across the principal streets a triumphant arch had been formed by a graceful combination of leaves, flowers and evergreens, while over it, waved a banner, with the inscription, "Douglas Forever." The Lincoln House was profusely decorated and bore a banner, with the device: "Douglas; Champion of Popular Sovereignty." A committee from Lincoln had met the Douglas train at Atlanta. The meeting was held in a circus tent. A circus was in town, at the time, and the Douglas adherents had hired the tent, for use for Douglas' speech, the speech coming after the afternoon circus performance. The tent was pitched on the triangular lot, now located near St. Patrick's Catholic church and occupied by the cement works. The crowd drawn by the circus and by the Douglas demonstration together, made of the day, quite an event and the new town was full of people. The procession which escorted Douglas from the Lincoln House to the tent was conspicuous for a float, containing thirty-two young ladies from Mt. Pulaski, each with a flag with the name of a state of the union upon it. Judge L. P. Lacey, of Mt. Pulaski was the president of the day and introduced Douglas to the audience. An account of meeting Lincoln on this occasion, was told by the late S. Linn Beidler, of Mt. Pulaski, in an article in the Lincoln Herald, dated Feb. 17, 1885. Mr. Beidler said:

"I was among the thousands, who attended the great meeting in Lincoln to hear Douglas. It was a wonder and surprise to know from whence came the throng, for in those days the prairies were sparsely settled. Arriving overland, with a delegation of other Democrats, (I was then a Buchanan postmaster), Lincoln was found to be in holiday attire. From appearances, some effort had been made at decorating. An evergreen arch spanned the street, north of the Lincoln House. On the arrival of the train, everybody was on the qui vive, to get first glimpse of the famous orator. and 'ere the train came to a stop, a surging crowd had surrounded it, giving vent to their feelings, by cheer after cheer, at sight of the Little Giant. The committee and crowd received him with open arms, as it were, a good view of which I obtained from a position taken in front of Stillman's hardware store. While thus taking a survey of the surroundings, I noticed, among a few others, a tall, lean gentleman, get off the rear end of the train. whom I recognized as Mr. Lincoln, having seen him before. My attention was attracted to him, from the fact, that while Douglas was

received and cheered to the echo, not a human shake of the hand was then and there tendered Mr. Lincoln. In a wandering and gawking manner, he slowly wended his way around the outskirts of the crowd, with a collapsed old fashioned valise doubled up under his arm, toward the Lincoln House. I have wondered, but never made inquiry, why he was thus neglected, but presume his friends failed to meet him, or did not know he was coming. That he had friends is not a question, but just then none appeared.

"To the great speech of the afternoon, which occurred in a great circus tent, south of town, I was an attentive listener, where Douglas appeared, the bold, defiant orator—what he proposed, must be accepted without question. Later in the day, I took the train, with a great, crushing crowd, to Springfield. Again I saw Douglas, surrounded with a cheering crowd of friends. After passing Elkhart, while still on the train, I went forward a car or two, and in looking for a seat, discovered but one vacant, and in that seat, I again recognized Mr. Lincoln. Again he was alone. With considerable timidity, being a young man, I took the liberty of introducing myself. Mr. Lincoln very graciously bade me sit down. Learning that I was from Mt. Pulaski, many inquiries followed, regarding his old friends, many of whom he had not met since the removal of the county seat to Lincoln. He made particular mention of Thomas P. Lushbaugh, Col. Whittaker, Jabez Capps and Squire Emmett. He had boarded with the two former. The day, in the light of future events, proved one of the most interesting of my life. Later Lincoln and Douglas, though divided in politics, were united for country. Both were great in the end. Then it was Douglas and Lincoln. In history, they still stand together, but Lincoln is first."

Another intensely interesting and important incident in connection with Lincoln and the Lincoln-Douglas debates, was thus vouched for by the late Dr. G. M. Angell, of Atlanta, in 1901, and as far as the writer knows, has never appeared in any Lincoln work. Dr. Angell says that Lincoln was in Atlanta, on August 26, 1858, the day before his famous Freeport speech. Dr. Angell says: "Lincoln was at that time counselor for Richard T. Gill, who had laid out the new town of Atlanta, and Mr. Lincoln stopped off at Atlanta, on his way to Freeport, to advise Mr. Gill, concerning some legal matters. Gill then owned a large frame building, the first floor of which was filled with a stock of merchandise. I had an office on the second floor in front, while back of my rooms was an apartment, which Gill and his partners used as a private consulting room. When Lincoln had transacted his business with Gill, he asked him if there was any quiet place where he could go so as not to be disturbed, for an hour or two, and said that he had to make a speech at Freeport, the next day, and wanted to think over what he was going to say. Gill took him to the consulting

room, back of my office. A little later, I heard a voice, in a vigorous tone, begin 'Judge Douglas says' and then followed a speech to an imaginary audience. Gill came quietly up the stairway and whispered, 'Listen to Lincoln, he's practicing his Freeport speech.' Gill and I both listened to him for awhile. When, a few days later, we secured a printed account of the great debate at Freeport, between Lincoln and Douglas, we recognized, at once, those portions of the address which Lincoln had delivered to himself in Gill's back room in Atlanta."

Douglas' subsequent history is too well known to need repetition. The query put to him by Lincoln in the Freeport speech, above mentioned, resulted in Douglas' defeat for the Presidency, although it won for him a re-election to the senate. Judah Benjamin afterwards arrainged Douglas for answering the question put by Lincoln in a way which substantially repudiated the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court, upon which the South relied. In a subsequent speech, Benjamin said: "Senator Douglas allowed his knees to tremble, under stress of a local election. The senator faltered. He got the prize for which he faltered, but his success for the Senate, purchased for an ignoble price, has cost him the loss of the Presidency of the United States." It is also significant, that in 1859, when Mr. Lincoln was traveling to Columbus, Ohio, he said to Sylvester Strong, of Atlanta, who was accompanying him, that Mr. Douglas would be a candidate before the Democratic National Convention of 1860, and then added: "I know the constitution and temperament of Judge Douglas, and if he should be nominated and defeated, he will not live a year." These words were absolutely prophetic. Once, after the great Douglas meeting in Lincoln, above described, did Douglas appear in Lincoln. That was in April of 1861, when the Chicago & Alton train carrying him through, stopped at Lincoln a minute or so, and he then said, to those assembled at the depot: "I have done my best to preserve peace, but now that war is upon us, the Government must be maintained at all hazards." That was his last day on earth, for that night his spirit took its flight and Stephen A. Douglas was no more.

Reference has already been made to the cane presented to Abraham Lincoln, at Atlanta, by Sylvester Strong. This occurred July 4, 1859. From current issues of the Bloomington Pantagraph and the Lincoln Herald, published at the very time, the writer has gathered the following facts as to this event. Atlanta had decided that year to celebrate the anniversary of the nation's birth, on "the Fourth of July." A committee was appointed, by the citizens, to secure a suitable speaker. Rev. E. J. Thomas, chairman of that committee, wrote to Mr. Lincoln, with a view to securing his services for that occasion. Lincoln replied that he wasn't worth a cent for such an occasion and recommended the committee to secure the services of James H. Matheny, of Spring-

field, whom he said could make a good Fourth of July speech and added that if Matheny agreed to come he would come with him. Matheny agreed to come and did come, and Lincoln came with him. The meeting was held at Turner's Grove, near Atlanta. Rev. E. J. Thomas made an opening prayer, Dr. William T. Kirk read the Declaration of Independence, and James H. Matheny made the Fourth of July speech. There was music by the band and a glee club. L. D. Hamilton was president of the day, P. S. McGloughlin was chief marshal and B. F. Watson and Dr. Kerr, assistant marshals. After Matheny's address, Sylvester Strong stepped forward and in a few well chosen words, presented the cane to Mr. Lincoln, who up to that time, had taken no part in the exercises. This cane was a stick of orange wood, which an uncle of Amos C. Hall, of Atlanta, had brought from South America. Mr. Hall had given it to Mr. Strong. Felix Ryan, of Lincoln, in examining it, discovered that it had the same number of knots, as the letters in Abraham Lincoln's name. Mr. Strong thereupon decided to give it to Mr. Lincoln. He therefore had Dr. Perkins, an Atlanta dentist, put a silver band around the cane and silver tops on the knots and had the following inscription engraved on the band: "Presented by S. Strong." The Pantagraph, in its account, said, "Mr. Lincoln responded to this personal compliment, in a short speech, abounding with beauty, wit and feeling."

The Congregational Society at Atlanta, had just completed the erection of a new church, which had not yet been seated and not yet formally dedicated. The night of the Fourth of July, they held a social at the church and invited Mr. Lincoln to attend. Mr. Lincoln was the guest of R. T. Gill and after supper, attended the church festival at the new Congregational church. During the evening, a local baker, James Wren, came forward to present to Mr. Lincoln a cake he had baked for the occasion, but became embarassed and stood before Mr. Lincoln, holding out the cake, being unable to give utterance to the little speech he had carefully prepared. The situation was a trying one, the speechless baker holding the cake before Lincoln, and apparently rooted to the spot. Lincoln saved the situation, by saying to those assembled, "Well, I'm not so hungry as I look." This broke the spell and everybody laughed, including the baker. Lincoln then accepted the cake, with thanks, and immediately turned around and presented it to the ladies of the church. It was then sold at auction and Rev. E. J. Thomas bought it.

The Lincoln Herald, of July 6, 1859, has this to say of the event above narrated: "The booming of cannon opened the day. A vast crowd from the country thronged the streets early. At ten o'clock, a procession was formed and started for Turner's Grove, one mile distant, and we are informed that when the head of the procession had

reached the grove, the people were still forming at the rear in Atlanta. The procession, having reached the grove, there was music by the Atlanta band, prayer by E. J. Thomas, music by the Glee Club, an oration by Gen. J. H. Matheny, and then the presentation of a cane, by Sylvester Strong, an old soldier of the war of 1812, to A. Lincoln. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the occasion was the cane presentation to Mr. Lincoln. The cane is of South American orangewood, topped with North American buckhorn. It has a silver plate on top, bearing the words, "Presented by S. Strong." Strong and Lincoln are said to have become acquainted early in life, when each broke prairie, somewhere below Springfield. Upon a silver band, below the middle of the cane, is the first letter of Mr. Lincoln's name, and thence downward there is a knot for every other letter of his name, covered with a silver plate and inscribed with its appropriate letter. The silver plate work was executed by Dr. Perkins and the engraving by H. O. Rodgers, both of Atlanta. In the evening, a large and interesting assembly of the better class of people met in the Congregational church, the ladies of which had prepared an excellent ice cream entertainment, for the purpose of raising money to seat the building. We should like to speak at length, in approval of the Congregational church edifice, grounds, church officers and members, but our limits forbid. In response to toasts, speeches were made by the following: Rev. E. J. Thomas, Dr. Burrows, O. C. Dake, Rev. A. Semple, Rev. L. Taylor and Hon. S. C. Parks. Speeches at large were made by Gen. Matheny and Hon. A. Lincoln. *Matheny quoted the poets and Lincoln talked about eating."* As Mr. Dake, who was the editor of the Lincoln Herald, was present on this occasion, he likely wrote the above account and it is therefore reliable.

The Republican State Convention, which met at Decatur, May 9 and 10, 1860, was presided over in part, by Richard J. Oglesby, whose remains now rest on Elkhart Hill, in Logan County, where his latter days were spent. At this convention, Gov. Oglesby said: "I am informed that a distinguished citizen of Illinois, and one whom Illinois will ever delight to honor, is present, and I suggest that this body invite him to a seat on the stand, Abraham Lincoln." The scene which followed baffles description. Lincoln was carried to the stand by the hurrahing crowd. Later, Mr. Oglesby said: "There is an old Democrat outside, who has something he wishes to present to this convention." "Receive it! Receive it," cried the crowd. The door of the wigwam opened and in walked John Hanks, with two rails on his shoulder, bearing a banner, with the inscription, "Two rails, from a lot made by Abraham Lincoln and John Hanks, in the Sangamon bottom, in 1830." Again the crowd went wild, and later the convention instructed their delegates to the National Republican convention for Abra-

ham Lincoln, for President of the United States. Still later, the Republican National convention, on May 18, 1860, nominated him for that high office, and the rest is known to all mankind. Especially in Logan County, where Lincoln was well and favorably known, his nomination was received with the most enthusiastic manifestations of delight. At Lincoln, guns were discharged, and at night great bonfires were built, tar barrels fired and crowds, assembling about the court house were addressed by Judge Parks, Robert B. Latham. William H. Young and others. The man for whom the town was named, was about to be President of the United States. In Atlanta, cannons were brought out and thirty-three rounds of ammunition fired in honor of the event. On June 2, a monster county ratification was held at Lincoln, and the entire country turned out on that occasion. Subsequently, when word came of Douglas' nomination, another ratification was held in Douglas' honor and this meeting was addressed by Judge L. P. Lacey, E. L. Austin, George H. Campbell and others.

The first organization of Lincoln, "Wide-awakes" was formed at Atlanta, June 22, 1860, with H. N. Estabrook as captain, M. L. Fuller and Thomas Camerer as Lieutenants, J. H. Ball as Secretary and W. G. Whitehurst as Treasurer. They were addressed by Judge Lawrence Weldon, of Bloomington. In July, a company of "Wide-awakes" seventy strong, was organized at Lincoln with W. H. Young as president, W. G. Starkey as vice president, E. W. Smith as secretary and W. D. Dustin, treasurer. A company was formed at Mt. Pulaski and was known as "the Lincoln Guards." In the council chamber of the City Hall, in Lincoln, is a rough sketch of Abraham Lincoln, in lampblack on coarse cloth. It is now covered with a glass, is enclosed in a frame and hangs in the place of honor over the Mayor's chair. It was executed by R. D. Neal and R. N. Lawrence, of Atlanta, the latter now of Lincoln. It is said by all who knew Lincoln to be an excellent likeness of him in 1860, when this sketch was drawn. It was used as a banner by the "Wide-awakes" of Atlanta. The first time it was carried by the Atlanta delegation, was at a rally in Lincoln. The banner was held up to the view of each delegation, as it came in, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. The sketch is a profile view, showing Lincoln with his hair in careless disorder, as it usually looked when Lincoln was making a speech. Over the sketch are the words "The People's Choice." Another banner, carried in this campaign and executed by Dr. Lawrence and Mr. Neal, is now in possession of the former. It consists of two pictures, one of Lincoln and one of Hamlin, side by side. Above it is the inscription, "The Nation's Choice," and below it are representatives of a maul, an ax and a wedge. The likeness of Mr. Lincoln is a good one and the banner created such an im-

pression, that it was awarded the place of honor, at the great Springfield rally of August 8, 1860.

To a reporter of a Chicago newspaper in July, 1864, Mr. Lincoln said: "I feel a presentiment that I shall not outlast the war. When it is over, my work will be done." This prophetic utterance found its fulfillment in his assassination, April 15, 1865. Nowhere in America. were the people more greatly shocked over this tragedy than in Logan County. Here the same horror prevailed as elsewhere, over the calamity that had befallen the nation. In addition, however, was the poignant grief and sorrow, which follows the death of a personal friend. One of the Logan County soldiers of 106th Infantry, Logan County's regiment, writing home from Pine Bluff, Miss., where that regiment was in camp, when the tragedy occurred, said: "The news of the tragic death of Lincoln made the heart of every soldier sick. The camps became quiet and the men remained in their quarters, brooding over the matter, as though it was a personal and private calamity to each of them. The spirit of the man who had said, 'With malice toward none and charity for all,' had a secret influence over the soldiers throughout the camp, and when this influence was gone, in the announcement of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, it shed a gloom over the camps such as the death of the most loved commander would have created."

The funeral car, bearing the body of Mr. Lincoln, from Washington to Springfield, passed through Logan County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, early on the morning of May 3, 1865. It reached Atlanta at six o'clock. Minute guns, fife and muffled drum, greeted the train, just as the sun arose in splendor over the prairie. A large number of people had assembled and portraits of Lincoln with emblems of mourning were everywhere visible. Among the mottoes displayed were: "Mournfully, tenderly, bear him to his grave," and "He saved our country and freed a race." The train reached Lincoln about seven o'clock, a. m. A dispatch from Lincoln to the Chicago Tribune, of date May 3, 1865, says: "This town was named for Abraham Lincoln, by some personal friends before he was known to fame. The depot was appropriately draped in mourning, and ladies dressed in white, trimmed with black, sang a requiem, as the train passed under a handsomely constructed arch, on each column of which was a portrait of the deceased President. The arch bore the motto: 'With malice to none, with charity for all.' The national colors were prominently displayed, and a profusion of evergreens, with black and white drapings, completed the artistic decorations." At Elkhart, a beautiful arch spanned the track, ornamented with evergreens and national flags, all draped in mourning. The arch was surmounted by a cross, formed of evergreens and bearing the motto: "Ours the cross, thine the crown."

The following affidavits, filed in the archives of Logan County, and now of record in the office of the Recorder and Circuit Clerk of the county, the same having been filed for the purpose of connecting title to property owned by Mr. Lincoln, are of interest, in that they are not only historic, but present some facts not generally known:

"State of Illinois, County of McLean: David Davis, being duly sworn, deposes and says that Abraham Lincoln, late of the County of Sangamon and State of Illinois, is dead; that he died on or about April 14, 1865, intestate, as it is said, that his estate will probably amount to the sum of $85,000, and that said Abraham Lincoln left, at the time of his decease, Mary Lincoln, his widow and Robert T. Lincoln and Thomas Lincoln, his children. Signed, David Davis."

"State of Illinois, Cook County: Henry W. Bishop, being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says that he is a resident of the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, that he knew Thomas Lincoln, son of Abraham Lincoln, during his lifetime, and up to the time of his death, which occurred about the year 1876, and that said Thomas Lincoln died, unmarried, leaving no wife or issue of his body him surviving. Signed, Henry W. Bishop."

"State of Illinois, Cook County: Robert T. Lincoln, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that Mary Lincoln, late of the County of Sangamon and State of Illinois, is dead; that she died on the sixteenth day of July, A. D., 1882, intestate, that her personal property will probably amount to $90,000, and that said Mary Lincoln left, at the time of her decease, no husband and only one son, Robert T. Lincoln and no daughter or descendants of deceased daughter or deceased son. Signed, Robert T. Lincoln."

This ends the history of the great Lincoln, as it relates to the history of Logan County. Out of the eternal he came, spirit of the unpurpled people, and to the eternal he returned. He was safe, able and self-controlled. Not too radical, neither too conservative, he was endowed with a wisdom comprehending every phase of human life, an ability to manage, without mistake, complications most intricate and a faith sufficiently sublime to remove mountains. Untouched by dogma, child of the elemental, a giant sprung from the loins of the common people and in touch with every gradation of their daily life, he saved the nation, gave liberty to a people and his name will ever live in every heart-beat of the human race—Abraham Lincoln!

CHAPTER XV.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Government by County Court ceased in Logan County and government by a Board of Supervisors, under what is known as township organization, began May 13, 1867. Township organization was not secured without an effort, for there was strenuous opposition to its adoption, and while the proposition to adopt it prevailed whenever it was submitted to a vote, still three votes were taken on the proposition before it was successfully accomplished, and a lawsuit, which went to the Supreme Court, finally settled the contentions. The constitution of 1848 provided that the General Assembly might provide, in its judgment, for a system of township organization, to be adopted by the several counties in the state, on a majority vote, in lieu of the existing system of County Court organization. The General Assembly of 1849 thereupon passed a township organization act, which was extensively amended in 1851. This law provided that on a petition to the County Court, signed by fifty legal voters, or more, of any county, the question of township organization should be submitted to the voters of the said county, for their adoption or disapproval. The first petition of this kind was filed in Logan County in 1858 and a vote was taken on the proposition at the general election that year. There were 921 votes for and 400 votes against the proposition. While the proposition carried by a majority of 521, still nothing further was done to carry the vote into effect and the matter was abandoned. It came to the front again, however, the next year, when a second petition was filed and a second election held upon the subject, in November of 1859, resulting in another favorable vote, as follows: For township organization, 983; against, 208; majority for, 775. The vote was returned and canvassed, an abstract of same prepared, presented to the County Court, entered of record and commissioners were appointed to divide the county into townships, but the commissioners so appointed never acted. It may be stated in this connection that the County Court, existent at that time, was not friendly to the proposed innovation. The matter was again dropped, this time for several years, when in 1865, a third effort was

made by the proponents of township organization to get the will of the people into effect. A third petition was prepared and the question was a third time submitted in 1865. The result of the vote was as follows: For township organization, 1,612; against, 700; majority in favor, 912.

At the December term, 1865, of the County Court, three commissioners were again appointed to divide the county into townships. They were Asa C. Barnes, of Atlanta, H. C. St. Clair, of Mt. Pulaski, and L. D. Dana, of Elkhart. The commissioners did not report until Feb. 29, 1867. Upon the filing of the commissioners' report, the county clerk gave immediate notice, as required by law, for the holding of town meetings, in the newly created towns, for the election of township officers, designating time and place of election. These elections were held April 2, 1867, at which election the first Board of Supervisors was elected for Logan County: Atlanta, James Tuttle; Aetna, Joshua Dunnuck; Broadwell, John A. Critchfield; Eminence, William Beazley; Elkhart, Lorenzo D. Dana; East Lincoln, James Beers; Hurlbut, Elisha Crane; Laenna, John L. Waddle; Lake Fork, James D. Gasaway; Mt. Pulaski, Alexander Fisher; Madison (now Chester), Michael Hinrichsen; Middletown (now Corwin), David G. Evans; Oran, William S. Curry; Orvil, Thomas Quisenberry; Prairie Creek, John Linbarger; Sheridan, George W. Gayle; West Lincoln, John M. Garner. In the meantime, however, six taxpayers of the county, Coleman Gaines and others, appealed from the action of the County Court, in appointing commissioners to divide the county, and later in January of 1866, the same parties filed a bill for an injunction, restraining the County Court and commissioners from further proceedings, to complete township organization. This accounts for the failure of the commissioners to divide the county into townships in time to call township elections in 1866. At the October term, 1866, of the Circuit Court, the injunction was dissolved and the bill dismissed and the petitioners appealed to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court did not hand down a decision until 1868. During a portion of the period pending this decision, both the old County Court and the new Board of Supervisors claimed to be in control and management of the affairs of the county.

The first Board of Supervisors met in their first session, May 13, 1867, and were called to order by County Clerk John T. Jenkins. L. D. Dana was made chairman pro tem. Messrs. Tuttle, Evans and Beers were made a Committee on Credentials and reported sitting members entitled to seats on the Board. Messrs. Dana, Beers and Beazley were appointed a Committee on Rules. John M. Garner was then elected the first Chairman of the Board, after which the Board adjourned until June 4, 1867. The Board met June 4th and proceeded with the county business from that time on. The County Court met June 3, 1867, and resolved that "whereas, there is some doubt who

should manage the finances of the county and as this day is the day fixed by law for the meeting of this court, it is ordered that this court be considered duly opened, and whereas, the Board of Supervisors, so called, of said Logan County, propose to meet on Tuesday, June 4, 1867, it is therefore ordered that this court adjourn until Monday, June 9, 1867." The County Court met again June 9th, but being convinced that the Board of Supervisors were going ahead with the county finances, the court adjourned for the term. And it never met again. In January of 1868, the Supreme Court sustained the Circuit Court, in dismissing the injunction, the points raised, as issues, being all of a purely technical character.

Since the organization of the first Board to the present time, the following is a complete list of the chairmen of that body, with the dates of service: John M. Garner, 1867-68; Lorenzo D. Dana, 1868-72; C. W. Clark, 1872-77; Allen Lucas, 1877-78; William H. Gasaway, 1878-79; Allen Lucas, 1879-85; S. H. Fields, 1885-86; Robert Scarth, 1886-87; R. H. Templeman, 1887-88; George Wendell, 1888-92; N. P. Gasaway, 1892-97; J. T. Gelsthorpe, 1897-99; Philander Simcoe, 1899-1900; William F. Henn, 1900-03; John McMath, 1903-06; Patrick Ryan, 1906-08; Joseph Roemer, 1908-09; George A. Weiber, 1909-10; B. Behrends, 1910—.

The original division of the county into townships in 1867 was substantially as follows: Atlanta township included all of present Atlanta township, and the north row of sections of what is now Oran township; Oran township included present Oran township, except the north row of sections, which were included in Atlanta township; Aetna township included that part of present Aetna township, north of Salt Creek, and sections 23, 24, 13 and 14, in present Aetna township, south of Salt Creek; Laenna township included all of present Laenna township, except that portion south of the Lake Fork and that part of present Aetna township south of Salt Creek, not included in original Aetna township; Lake Fork township included all of present Lake Fork township and that portion of present Laenna township south of the Lake Fork; Mt. Pulaski, East Lincoln, Eminence, Orvil, Elkhart, Sheridan and Prairie Creek townships included territory the same as at present; West Lincoln township was substantially the same as at present; Madison township was the same as present Chester township, except sections 13 and 24, which have since been added; Broadwell township the same as at present, except that it included sections 13 and 24, now in Chester; Hurlbut township included, besides present Hurlbut township, the lower row of sections now in Corwin township; Middletown township was the same as present Corwin township, except that it also included the upper row of sections in present Hurlbut. Subsequently changes were made in the original townships to include their present territory. The name of

Madison was changed to Chester and Middletown to Corwin. An effort was made in 1868 to have Lake Fork added to Laenna in one township, but was fruitless. The boundaries of Atlanta and Oran townships were not readjusted until 1872. Another change attempted but unsuccessful was an effort, in 1874, to have a new township created to include the city of Lincoln.

COUNTY JAIL.

The present county jail was erected in 1868, at a cost of about $30,000, on the block bounded by Hamilton, Sherman, Broadway and Pekin streets. Prior to its erection, escapes from the old jail were so frequent as to hardly cause comment. On Dec. 6, 1866, one Thomas Little, indicted for the appropriation of a horse, which was said to belong to another, escaped through an enlarged stove pipe hole, with an iron bar, taken from the cell door. On June 15, 1867, five prisoners made their exit, this being, at that time, the total population of the jail. On Oct. 28, 1867, three more prisoners escaped. At the September session of the Board of Supervisors in 1867, a resolution was passed "that a jail and a jailer's house be built by the county of Logan, to cost not to exceed $30,000, and that the Committee on Public Buildings be instructed to report to this Board at the December meeting, 1867, plans and specifications and estimated cost; also that $15,000 of special tax levied for 1867 be set apart for the purpose of aiding in building said jail." The committee was also authorized to advertise for bids, for a site for the proposed jail. Bids were received from R. B. Latham for two lots for $1,800 and from George Webb for two lots for $1,900. Neither bid was accepted, but, by a vote of seven to four, on July 9, 1868, the Board decided to erect the jail and jailer's residence, on the lot above mentioned, the same being ground deeded to the county by the proprietors of the town of Lincoln, in 1853. The contract for the erection of the building was awarded to Ives & Co., of Jacksonville, for $29,550. The jail was completed and turned over to the county, Sept. 18, 1869. The residence portion, for the sheriff or jailer, is a two story brick structure. The jail portion is of Joliet cut stone and contains about eighteen cells. It is not, however, in keeping with the progress of the county and there has been considerable agitation of late, with a view to securing the erection of a new structure. The first prisoner, who took lodgings in the present jail, in 1869, was one Charles Boratsky, held for larceny and later sent to the penitentiary.

POOR FARM.

The Logan County Poor Farm dates from 1869. At the September Term of the Board of Supervisors, in 1868, a resolution was passed

to the effect that "the best interests of the county required the purchase of a county farm for the poor and that the Committee on Poor Farm be instructed to look up a suitable farm for the above named purpose, at the December term." Among the sites offered were the following: Peter Bowen, 160 acres, two miles southeast of Lincoln, $70 per acre; Peter J. Hawes, 160 acres, three miles north of Lawndale, $60 per acre; Price Morris, 160 acres, six miles northwest of Lincoln, $62 per acre; John F. Leonard, 120 acres, four miles southeast of Lincoln, $35 per acre; R. B. Latham, 160 acres, four miles east of Lincoln, $7,000; C. H. Couch, 160 acres, being the northeast quarter of section twenty-two, in West Lincoln township, for $10,000. The latter bid was accepted, under a contract to pay $5,000, on March 1, 1869, and $5,000 in one year, at three per cent interest. A committee consisting of Supervisors Dana, Beazley and Dunnuck was appointed to adopt plans and details for the erection of buildings, the same not to exceed $4,000 in cost. Subsequently, the committee reported that the buildings could not be erected for that amount, and they were authorized to expend a larger sum, if necessary. The farm, buildings and improvements cost about $20,000, but since then many new buildings have been added and many improvements made, until it has few superiors, as a pleasant home for the unfortunate, in the state. In 1881, a large two story brick building was erected, with two rooms on each floor. The first superintendent of the poor farm was Daniel B. Reeves, of Atlanta, and on his death in 1870, he was succeeded by Henry Neal, who was succeeded, the same year, by J. L. Yates. The latter occupied the position many years, as did also Edward F. Spellman. The present superintendent is Frederick Dyer.

THE FIFTH COURT HOUSE.

While the subject of a new court house, to succeed the one built in 1858, was frequently talked of, no definite movement to secure a new structure was inaugurated, until the year 1901. About this time, the Farmers' Institute had developed into some significance as an institution and the need of an adequate public audience room and suitable rooms to display products on exhibition, at the meetings of the institute, had a great deal to do with focusing public attention on the question of a new county building. At various institute meetings, the matter was referred to by local speakers, and each time seemed to strike a favorable chord. The first definite effort was made at the June session of the Board of Supervisors, in 1901, when Jacob Bollin, Supervisor from West Lincoln, introduced a resolution in the Board, setting forth the need of a new court house, the unprotected condition of the county records and providing for the submission to the voters, that year, of a proposition to issue $150,000 in bonds, "for the erection and completion

of a new court house in Logan County." The same day, it was supplemented by a second resolution, of similar tenor, by T. L. McConnell, Supervisor of East Lincoln township. Judge L. C. Schwerdtfeger also appeared in person before the Board and advocated the passage of the resolution. A vote was taken on the resolution, and the same was defeated, by a vote of 7 to 11. At the January term of the Circuit Court, Judge Moffett called the attention of the Grand Jury to the condition of the old court house, and asked that body to make a careful examination of the building and report the same to the court. The Grand Jury reported through its foreman, W. R. Gilchrist, and its secretary, J. L. Brady. Its report was also filed with the Board of Supervisors.

The Grand Jury's report set out that "there is a limit to the age of man as well as to the life of his creation," that "the present structure used for county purposes was constructed in 1858, at an expense of $13,000 and now, following a lapse of forty-four years, is in a state of decay and will soon have to disappear from the plane of life," that "the buildings are without fireproof vaults in which to store the records and the offices are too small to afford shelf room, to say nothing of protection;" that "many of the county officers were compelled to seek office room outside of the building, owing to lack of space;" that "the officers have no safe place, from fire or burglars, for such valuable papers, as decrees of court, deeds awaiting recording, documents and even wills, and they are kept in ordinary boxes, which a ten year old boy could break in five minutes;" that "the office of the county treasurer, with the funds of the county, are liable to be robbed in broad daylight, and is insufficient for the transaction of public business and in need of modern safe-guards against the raid of burglars and sneak-thieves;" that "a serious menace faces the people in the danger of destruction by fire, of records pertaining to the titles of property as was once the case, in the early history of the county, causing litigation, worry and expense and should the calamity occur again, there is no way of estimating the cost to the county to replace the rocords, which of itself, would pay for a new court house, provided with fire proof vaults;" that "the main building is now old and worn; the outer walls are cracked; the columns in front are bare of plaster; the abutments of the building are in such a dilapidated state as to appeal to the sympathy of the public; the corridor on the first floor is sunken, and, in places, great cracks gape at the passers-by; the jury rooms are so small that they are forbidding in their aspect and seldom used;" that "the court room offers the two extremes of temperature;" that "in the east end of the ancient structure, the thermometer, at times, will show a high degree, close to the sweltering point and in the west portion, as stated by Judge Moffet, the head of the Court is warm and its feet verging on the freezing point;" that "back of the jury box, is

a great crack, which had to be covered with a blanket to keep out the cold, and during the recent murder trial, the jurors complained of the condition and the court had to order them to the parlors of the Lincoln House, for the comfort of those in health and the protection of a sick juror."

The Grand Jury thereupon recommended the construction of a new court house "for the preservation of the public records and the speedier and more satisfactory transaction of public business." They stated that "they were creditably informed that a structure costing $150,000, payable in twenty annual payments, would not cost an additional county tax of three cents an acre to the owners of land," and that if the county preferred to pay for it in cash, the money could be borrowed. It cited the statement of Judge Moffet that "the county should invest in a new court house as an evidence of progress, enterprise and security" and urged the Board of Supervisors to take steps, at their next regular meeting to submit the question of building a new court house to a vote of the people. The resolution sets forth, that "on motion of N. P. Gasaway, duly seconded by Samuel Sparks, the resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote of the Grand Jury of Logan County, February 4, 1902."

Despite this harrowing appeal, the Board of Supervisors, at that session, took no action on the matter but deferred it until a "more convenient season." On June 2, 1902, the Committee on Public Buildings, composed of H. P. Purviance, Wm. J. Houston and Oscar M. Kiest, offered a resolution setting forth the necessity for a new building and recommended submitting to the voters at the general election in November, 1902, a proposition for additional taxation to the amount of $150,000, for the erection of a court house, bonds to be issued, payable $25,000 each year, until fully liquidated. By a vote of nine to ten, the resolution was rejected. On June 3, the same session, the same committee offered another resolution, directing the submission to a popular vote, on Nov. 4, 1902, of a proposition for additional taxation, to the amount of $150,000, for a new court house, bonds to be issued, payable $50,000 per year, for three years. And on motion, this resolution was adopted by a viva voce vote, no roll call being had. Subsequently, at the September session, the above resolution was reconsidered and a resolution passed, providing for the submission of the question of a direct tax "on the taxable property of the county, above the constitutional limit, at a rate sufficient to raise $50,000 per year, for three successive years, beginning with 1902, for the purpose of constructing and furnishing a court house, at a cost not to exceed $150,000." This proposition, being submitted to the voters of the county, November 4, 1902, the new court house became an assured fact, by the following vote: For the additional tax, 3,250; against the additional tax, 1,043; majority in favor, 2,207.

At the December term, 1902, the Board passed the necessary resolution, levying the tax, in accordance with the vote of the people. A committee of five, consisting of H. P. Purviance, O. M. Kiest, J. C. England, E. B. Nicholson and Patrick Ryan, known as the Court House Building Committee, was appointed to receive plans for a new building and to advertise for bids for the sale of the old building and its contents. The committee organized by making H. P. Purviance, chairman, Oscar Kiest, Secretary, and Lawrence B. Stringer, attorney for the Committee. Plans were submitted by twelve architects of the state, but the plans presented by J. M. Deal, of Lincoln, were finally adopted, Dec. 22, 1902. The Committee was then empowered to receive and accept bids, for construction of the new building and for furnishing same, and enter into all necessary contracts for the prosecution of the work. The following bids were received and acted upon: Southern Illinois Construction Company, East St. Louis. Ill., $186,000; F. Jahr, Champaign, Ill., $151,500; J. A. Simpson, Lincoln, Ill., $177,758; E. F. Stranburg, Chicago, $168,785; Charles A. Moses, Chicago, $183.220; McCarty Bros., Chicago, $172,621; Lake View Construction Co., $185,000; V. Jobst & Sons, Peoria, Ill., $146,914. The bid of the latter concern was accepted, and contract entered into with said firm, May 28, 1903. W. A. Corwine was made Superintendent of Construction. In 1904, owing to the retirement of Messrs. England and Kiest, from the Board of Supervisors, their places were filled by the appointment of W. H. Rigdon and A. Eisiminger to succeed them. The contract for metallic fire proof furniture, including files, shelving, etc., was awarded the Vandorn Iron Works, of Cleveland, O., for $8,579; the contract for wood furniture to A. H. Andrews & Co., of Chicago, for $11,000, and the contract for the clock, with the Seth Thomas Clock Co., of New Haven, Conn., for $1,585. Owing to further changes in the Board, in 1906, W. E. Birks and H. E. Quisenberry were added to the Building Committee. The contracts, above referred to, were later supplemented by additional contracts, where extra furnishings or extra features of the building were found necessary. The old building was disposed of, to the contractors, who dismantled same for whatever salvage might be secured therefrom.

Work was begun on the new structure about June 15, 1903. The corner stone was laid, without formal ceremony, Sept. 21, 1903. Under the stone, which shows the year and names of the original building committee, were placed copies of the county papers, list of supervisors, directory of the county schools, lists of standing committees of the Board of Supervisors, rules of the Board of Review, bar docket, list of Circuit Judges and county officers, Lincoln College catalogue, list of members of the bar, Lincoln Chautauqua catalogue, premium list of the Atlanta fair, a Grand Army of the Republic badge, book of poems by J. H. Beid-

ler, copy of the Stone Cutters' Journal and samples of all United States coins under one dollar. An exceedingly disastrous and unfortunate accident occurred during the construction of the building, on October 7, 1903, when a huge derrick being erected for the purpose of raising large stones to their places, in the building, fell with a terrific crash, carrying with it a workman, Albert Sutter, who was instantly killed. Two other workmen were injured, but not seriously. On May 15, 1905, the building was completed and turned over to the county, on acceptance by the building committee, and immediate occupancy by the county officers, then took place. During the building of the structure, the Circuit and County Clerks continued to occupy the one story side structures erected for them in 1858, which were isolated from the main building; the other officers occupied rooms in the City Hall and the Court was held in the Council Chamber of the City Hall of Lincoln. The entire cost of the building, including cost of construction, decorating, furnishing, wiring, installation of heating pipes, telephone system, grading of grounds, relocation of soldiers' monument, cement approaches, was approximately about $205,000.

The building was formally dedicated Nov. 9, 1905, with appropriate ceremonies. The exercises included a civic procession in the morning and literary exercises in the Court House building in the afternoon. Lawrence B. Stringer was president of the day, Charles W. Tyler, Chief Marshall, E. B. Nicholson, Assistant Marshall and Donald Danken, adjutant. The exercises consisted of an opening address by Lawrence B. Stringer, an address of welcome by Mayor E. G. King, of Lincoln, a formal dedicatory address by Isaac N. Philips, of Bloomington, addresses by Judge George W. Patton, of Pontiac, Gen. Alfred Orendorff, of Springfield, and Dr. J. A. Lucas. A fire works display and a reception in the new court house were the features of the evening's entertainment.

The building is constructed of Cleveland sandstone. The basement and first stories have rock-faced surface, while the remaining stories are of dressed stone. The building is of classic design, with four entrances, each surmounted by four huge columns twenty-five feet high, three feet in diameter, holding aloft pediments bearing stone carvings representing the state seal of Illinois. The structure has a basement and three stories. The size of the body of the structure is 110 by 118 feet, while the measurements over all, make the building a square of 126 feet, in dimensions. The building is topped with a dome, one of the largest in the state. It has a diameter of 52 feet and a height of 60 feet, from the base to the summit of the dome proper. The dome is surmounted by a lantern, nine feet in diameter, and about 18 feet high. On this there is a flag pole 30 feet in height. The building, from the ground surface to the dome of the lantern, is

125 feet high, the flag pole bringing the highest point to an elevation of 155 feet. In the dome are the four clock dials of glass, each being nine feet in diameter. The dome is covered with copper and the roof is of red tile.

The entrance to the building is gained by four openings, situated on the Kickapoo, Broadway, McLean and Pulaski Street sides. There are vestibules, each entrance opening into tiled corridors, with marble wainscoting. The corridors are roomy, being 16 feet wide. Intersecting the corridors, is the rotunda, 36 feet in diameter. In the center of this, on the first floor, is a mosaic representing the state seal, formed of variously colored tile. The rotunda, which is continued to the roof of the third floor, is covered with a dome of colored glass, which admits natural light during the day and the artificial light of electricity after the fall of darkness, there being a series of electric arc lights over the glass dome. Just under the edge of the glass dome surmounting the rotunda, are eight separate paintings of subjects, all more or less connected with the origin, growth and welfare of the county of Logan. The building is a model of comfort and arrangement. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and fitted with every convenience known to modern sanitation. On the first floor, at the northwest corner, is the suite of rooms for the county superintendent of schools. The private office is 18 by 18 feet, connected with a vault 11 by 16 feet, with a room for examinations, 28 by 31 feet in dimensions. East of this, adjoining the corridor, is the county surveyor's office, 17 by 24, with a small vault.

At the northeast corner, is a room set apart for the Grand Army of the Republic, 28 by 33 feet. South of the G. A. R. room, across the corridor is the public waiting room for women, being 27 by 28 feet. Just south of this room, is the office of the master in chancery, comprising a general and private office, the former 21 by 28, and the latter 15 by 27 feet in measurement. West of the corridor leading into Pulaski street, is the office of the Coroner 15 by 27 feet. The meeting room of the Board of Supervisors, with a committee room attached, is in the southwest corner of the first floor. The main room, nicely furnished, is 29 by 33 feet, ample in size, to meet any ordinary use. There are in addition to the offices mentioned, two large storage vaults, one 14 by 33, and the other 14 by 24 feet. The second floor is reached by two broad stairways, with stone treads and iron railings, On this floor are the offices of the county officers. In the northwest corner is the office of the Sheriff, comprising a general office, 17 by 23, and a private office, 13 by 19. The northeast corner is occupied by the suite of rooms used by the Circuit Clerk. The public office is 31 by 33 feet; the workroom 29 by 33 feet; private office 13 by 19, with an exceptionally roomy vault attached for housing the numerous

records of the court and realty transfers, 14 by 33 feet in size. The office has also a spiral stairway and dumb-waiter connecting it with the Circuit Court room immediately above, on the third floor.

In the southeast corner of this floor are the offices of the County Judge, which connect with the County Court room. The court room opens off the south side corridor and is constructed and furnished admirably for the dispensation of justice. The part of the room set aside for the judge, attorneys and witnesses, is separated from the remainder of the room, by a railing. Back of the judge's chair in a niche, is the figure of Justice, with arms extended in the act of protecting the widow and orphan. On the south and west side and corner of the second floor, is the office of the County Clerk. Its arrangement is identical with that of the Circuit Clerk's office, with the exception of the spiral stairway and dumb-waiter. Between the County Clerk's and Sheriff's office, on the west side, are the office rooms of the County Treasurer. The main office is 25 by 29, then private office, 13 by 19; with a vault, 11 by 16 feet.

The third floor, which is reached by a double stairway, is devoted exclusively to the Circuit Court. The Circuit Court trial room is 40 by 87 feet. The platform, occupied by the judge, bailiff, court reporter, stenographer, and witness, is at the east end of the hall. To the right side of the platform, is the jury stand. The area, devoted to the attorneys and witnesses in court, is in front of the platforms occupied by the judge and jury, the entire arrangement being separated from the audience by a railing. The remainder of the room is fitted with comfortable chairs. East of the court room is the judge's room, stenographer's room, law library, two consultation rooms, lawyers' rooms, two smoking rooms, a room each for male and female witnesses, and a grand jury room, 29 by 33 feet. Connected with the grand jury room and situated on the west side of the building, are the offices of the state's attorney, the main office being 21 by 24 feet. The entire building is lighted by electricity, but gas fixtures are likewise in the building. City water is used in every office or suite of rooms. From basement to the third floor, a large elevator forms a connecting link, in addition to the stairs. The building is fireproof, the floors being built of reinforced concrete. In the private offices and other places, where the public generally is not admitted, the floors are covered with wood or linoleum. Probably no part of the entire building provoked so much discussion as the clock, which records the time in the dome of the structure. It was decided when the structure was built, not to have a clock placed therein. Later, the supervisors changed their minds about the matter, and placed in the building, a Seth Thomas clock, which cost several thousand dollars. The bell which sounds the hours, is out on the roof of the court house,

southeast of the dome. The furniture in the building is of oak and leather.

Just inside the stone arches which overshadow the entrances in stone panels, are memorial tablets, bearing inscriptions on each side, being eight panels in all. At the Broadway entrance on one side is the following: "Erected 1903-5. H. P. Purviance, E. B. Nicholson, Pat Ryan, A. Eisiminger, W. H. Rigdon, John England, Oscar Kiest, H. E. Quisenberry, W. E. Birks, Building Committee; V. Jobst & Sons, Contractors; J. M. Deal, Architect." On the other side, the following: "Logan County, Illinois, established February 15, 1839. County seats, Postville, 1839-1849; Mt. Pulaski, 1848-1855; Lincoln 1855—. First county election held April, 1839; John Deskins, Sheriff; Jabez Capps, Recorder; G. B. Lucas, Coroner; T. R. Skinner, Surveyor; Michael Mann, Probate Justice." On the right, upon entering the building from Broadway, is the following inscription: "In memory of Abraham Lincoln, who practiced law in the court houses which formerly occupied this site; who prepared and introduced, in the general assembly of 1838, the act creating this county, and for whom the city of Lincoln was named, in 1853, before he became famous in the nation." On the left is: "In memory of Dr. John Logan, of Jackson County, Ill., who was a member of the General Assembly, which in 1839, established and created Logan County, and for whom the county was named. Born 1788. Died 1852."

The McLean street entrance disclosed the following on the tablet to the right: "Board of Supervisors, 1902-1905: J. E. Arnold, T. W. Baker, W. E. Birks, LaFayette Boyer, James Burns, L. E. Byrum, J. T. Camerer, J. P. Dehner, A. Eisiminger, J. C. England, J. H. Hammerton, A. T. Hays, W. F. Henn, W. J. Houston, T. D. Howe, Andrew Keys, O. M. Kiest." The left side of the same entrance contains the following: "Board of Supervisors, 1902-1905: D. H. LaForge, John McBride, John McMath, Walter Murphy, E. B. Nicholson, H. P. Purviance, H. E. Quisenberry, W. H. Rigdon, Joe Romer, Patrick Ryan, Joe Samples, Adam Schonauer, Samuel Sparks, W. H. Splain, G. F. Thompson, James White." Entering from Pulaski Street on the right hand side, the following inscription is seen: "Dedicated to Robert B. Latham, John D. Gillett, Virgil Hickox, who laid out the city of Lincoln, in 1853, and donated to Logan County the land on which this court house now stands." The other features to be seen in the yard, in addition to the walks, are the cannon and the soldiers' monument, on the walk leading to the north corner of the yard. Surrounding the yard, is a stone coping, with drains affixed, on the inside, so as to properly drain the yard. The grounds are surrounded with expansive walks of cement, suitable for the massive structure they enclose, and

are a handsome addition and fitting frame for the majestic picture the court house presents.

LOCAL OPTION.

The township local option law passed by the General Assembly in 1907, resulted in a submission to a vote of the people, in the several townships in Logan County, of the question whether such townships should become what is known in the act as "anti-saloon territory." A vote was taken in every township but Aetna, in which there is no incorporated town. All of the townships went "dry," except East Lincoln and Mt. Pulaski. The townships "going dry," with the majorities, were as follows: Prairie Creek, 18; Sheridan, 16; Corwin, 99; Hurlbut, 17; Orvil, 60; West Lincoln, 101; Broadwell, 86; Elkhart, 102; Eminence, 71; Chester, 6; Atlanta, 63; Oran, 34; Laenna, 30; Lake Fork, 23. The townships "going wet" are East Lincoln, 200; Mt. Pulaski, 14. Subsequently at the election in 1910, Mt. Pulaski was added to the "dry" column.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The following is a complete list of the Supervisors, Town Clerks, Assessors, Collectors and Justices of the Peace in the respective townships of the county, with their terms of service, from the date of township organization to the present. The dates preceding the names of Justices of the Peace indicate the year of election. In all other cases, the dates indicate the term of service.

AETNA TOWNSHIP.

SUPERVISORS: Joshua Dunnock, 1867-70; I. R. Braucher, 1870-71; Richard F. Ayres, 1871-79; James Armstrong, 1879-88; Philander Simcoe, 1888-1900; Louis Schaffenacker, 1900-02; W. H. Splain, 1902-06; William Schaffenacker, 1906-08; E. T. Jett, 1908- .

TOWN CLERKS: Henry A. Hough, 1867-68; David S. Lincoln, 1868-69; Edward Gibson, 1869-70; James Parks, 1870-71; Edward Gibson, 1871-73; G. A. Lakin, 1873-74; George W. Harcourt, 1874-77; Sylvester Myrick, 1877-81; H. H. Brittain, 1881-84; J. H. Lord, 1884-85; Louis A. Githers, 1885-89; Edward Felts, 1889-95; W. S. Williams, 1895-99; W. M. Lakin, 1899-1902; John L. Williams, 1902-05; S. B. Grant, 1905-06; J. M. Downing, 1906-07; W. L. Humphrey, 1907- .

ASSESSORS: S. B. Squires, 1867-68; John Farris, 1868-69; David M. Lincoln, 1869-71; John S. Clark, 1871-72; David M. Lincoln, 1872-74; M. R. Hall, 1874-77; G. M. Dawson, 1877-81; Samuel Rutledge, 1881-82; Noah P. Hall, 1882-86; G. M. Dawson, 1886-88; Noah P. Hall, 1888-89; C. G. Ross, 1889-92; Sylvester Myrick, 1892-

93; William Enslow, 1893-94; Aaron Hetzler, 1894-95; P. R. Israel, 1895-96; William Splain, 1896-97; Charles Russell, 1897-98; P. R. Israel, 1898-1900; W. J. Robb, 1900-01; P. R. Israel, 1901-02; E. J. Jett, 1902-03; P. R. Israel, 1903-04; Alonzo Clem, 1904-05; William F. Robb, 1905-06; P. R. Israel, 1906-09; Charles Colburn, 1909-10; W. V. Enlows, 1910- .

COLLECTORS: M. R. Hall, 1867-69; John Farris, 1869-70; Thomas H. Douglas, 1870-73; John W. Keys, 1873-74; Philander Simcoe, 1874-76; Sylvester Myrick, 1876-77; Philander Simcoe, 1877-79; John W. Evans, 1879-80; T. R. Patterson, 1880-81; Edwin Felts, 1881-85; John W. Keys, 1885-89; J. T. Regan, 1889-90; Aaron Hetzler, 1890-91; E. T. Jett, 1891-92; Charles H. Clark, 1892-96; Charles Yarnell, 1896-97; E. T. Jett, 1897-98; Arthur Clark, 1898-1900; Henry M. Laughery, 1900-02; W. V. Enlows, 1902-03; Charles Colburn, 1903-04; Benjamin S. Donnan, 1904-06; W. W. Gobbleman, 1906-07; J. C. Blackwell, 1907-08; Willard Baker, 1908-09; Luther Hobbs, to fill unexpired term, 1909-10; Orvil Montgomery, 1910- .

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE: 1867, J. H. Regan, R. D. Perry; 1869, W. P. Randolph; 1870, W. H. Daniels, Andrew Johnston; 1873, W. H. Daniels, S. F. Safley; 1874, Andrew Johnston; 1877, Henry Brittain, Andrew Johnston; 1878, John Johnston; 1879, Noah P. Hall; 1880, Samuel Rutledge; 1881, Noah P. Hall, Sylvester Keirn; 1882, Charles Phillips; 1884, Moses Fletcher; 1885, Noah P. Hall, Sylvester Kiern; 1886, Stephen Safley; 1887, Harrison Vestal; 1889, J. E. Ogden, William Armstrong; 1890, J. F. Regan, J. W. Thompson; 1891, Laban Yoder; 1893, Laban Yoder, William Hagenbuch; 1894, G. M. Dawson; 1895, Aaron Hetzler; 1896, David Lahr, I. N. Allen; 1897, William Enlows, David Lahr; 1898, W. M. Lakin; 1901, David H. Lahr; 1902, D. L. Laughery; 1903, William S. Williams; 1904, Willard Baker; 1905, Walter Montgomery, Luther Hobbs; 1906, G. W. Lakin; 1907, James Sullivan; 1909, W. V. Enlows, Walter Morgan.

ATLANTA TOWNSHIP.

SUPERVISORS: James Tuttle, 1867-70; John A. Hoblit, 1870-71; James Tuttle, 1871-75; A. E. Church, 1875-79; F. S. Capps, 1879-80; A. E. Church, 1880-82; S. H. Fields, 1882-86; B. F. Gardner, 1886-87; Thomas M. Camerer, 1887-91; William M. Estill, 1891-93; E. W. Kenyon, 1893-95; William J. Harrom, 1895-99; J. E. Arnold, 1899-1903; J. T. Camerer, 1903-05; J. E. Arnold, 1905-09; J. H. Hawes, 1909- .

TOWN CLERKS: John H. Ball, 1867-68; John M. Williams, 1868-69; John H. Ball, 1869-70; James Bourne, 1870-71; S. D. Fisher, 1871-73; Oscar E. Harris, 1873-74; John H. Ball, 1874-75; B. A.

Field, 1875-76; M. H. Young, 1876-77; John L. Bevan, 1877-84; O. Brinkerhoff, 1884-85; John L. Bevan, 1885-89; W. H. Mason, 1889-96; John H. Ward, 1896-97; A. O. Haines, 1897-98; E. R. Mason, 1898-1903; R. F. Quisenberry, 1903-04; Claude I. Miller, 1904-08; Claude C. Houser, 1908-09; Robert Stetson, 1909-10; M. M. Hoose, 1910-

ASSESSORS: Lewis Harley, 1867-68; Solomon Morris, 1868-71; G. L. Parker, 1871-72; Lewis Harley, 1872-73; Solomon Morris, 1873-74; M. L. Higgins, 1874-75; Joseph A. Tidd, 1875-78; R. T. Gill, 1878-87; M. L. Higgins, 1887-1900; John H. Hoerr, 1900-03; W. F. Watt, 1903-05; M. L. Higgins, 1905-06; C. O. Reynolds, 1906-09; M. L. Higgins, to fill vacancy in 1909; T. D. Tuttle, 1909-10; Thomas M. Hitchell, 1910- .

COLLECTORS: Frederick J. Fields, 1867-69; Warren, L. Jones, 1869-70; Charles Haise, 1870-72; Solomon Morris, 1872-73; John B. Lambert, 1873-75; Alfred Turner, 1875-77; N. N. Davis, 1877-80; James D. Haise, 1880-83; A. C. Miller, 1883-87; George J. Hoose, 1887-89; Joseph Summers, 1889-90; John S. Dowdy, 1890-92; R. H. Jones, 1892-94; Edwin R. Mason, 1894-96; John S. Dowdy, 1896-1900; Howard Carlock, 1900-01; Theodore Williams, 1901-02; Clay Watkins, 1902-03; Frank Eaton, 1903-04; Clay Watkins, 1904-05; A. O. Haines, 1905-06; Fred Satterfield, 1906-07; A. H. Mountjoy, 1907-08; A. J. Clawson, 1908-09; K. B. Miller, 1909-10; M. F. Watt, 1910- .

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE: 1867, William E. Dicks, James Kellar; 1870, William E. Dicks, Cornelius Lambert; 1871, J. W. Hawes, Bartholomew Gardner; 1873, Seth Turner, S. S. Keigwin; 1877, Seth Turner, S. S. Keigwin; 1881, A. J. Randolph, Seth Turner; 1885, R. T. Gill, A. M. Dills; 1887, J. G. Bourne; 1888, D. L. Coleman; 1889, E. Shaw, James A. Ladew; 1893, James A. Ladew, C. T. Rock; 1894, W. H. Mason; 1897, W. H. Mason; James A. Ladew; 1898, C. T. Rock; 1899, J. S. Knowles; 1901, W. H. Mason, J. S. Knowles; 1905, W. H. Mason, Ira Bowers; 1909, W. H. Mason, Jesse Smith; 1910, E. E. Chittick.

BROADWELL TOWNSHIP.

SUPERVISORS: John A. Critchfield, 1867-68; B. F. Corwine, 1868-69; William B. Broadwell, 1869-71; Sinnet Rankin, 1871-73; William Shea, 1873-74; Sinnet Rankin, 1874-76; M. H. Beaver, 1876-78; George W. Read, 1878-84; B. F. Corwine, 1884-85; B. C. Warrick, 1885-87; Noah Cosby, 1887-92; B. C. Warrick, 1892-94; William Fogarty, Jr., 1894-98; James Burns, 1898-1908; Thomas Sparks, 1908-10; Noah Cosby, 1910- .

SAMUEL HOBLIT
One of the earliest settlers in Atlanta township

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URBANA

TOWN CLERKS: Theodore G. Keller, 1867-68; Albert McCollister, 1868-70; Joseph McBee, 1870-73; James McCollister, 1873-74; A. Eisiminger, 1874-75; S. M. Perry, 1875-78; William W. Wiley, 1878-79; S. M. Perry, 1879-81; William W. Wiley, 1881-82; Stephen Lloyd, 1882-84; J. H. Thompson, 1884-85; John A. Critchfield, 1885-86; H. H. Staggers, 1886-91; Simon Koons, 1899-1901; A. J. Brannan, 1901-05; E. F. Brannan, 1905-07; Thomas Hanahan, 1907- .

ASSESSORS: George W. Read, 1867-68; Richard Corwine, 1868-69; George W. Read, 1869-70; Richard Corwine, 1870-71; George W. Read, 1871-73; Adam Staggers, 1873-74; B. F. Talmage, 1874-75; William Rhea and Robert Blacker, 1875-76; George W. Read, 1876-78; Jesse H. Thompson, 1878-81; J. H. Wright, 1881-83; Stephen Lloyd, 1883-84; Jesse H. Thompson, 1884-85; John A. Critchfield, 1885-86; Stephen Lloyd, 1886-87; Simon Koons, 1887-90; Joseph Morgan, 1890-94; Thomas Russell, 1894-95; Thomas J. Love, 1895-96; David L. Thompson, 1896-97; George A. Shilling, 1897-98; Joseph Morgan, 1898-99; George A. Shilling, 1899-1900; Mark Gordon, 1900-02; B. C. Humphreys, 1902-03; John E. Peifer, 1903-04; B. C. Humphreys, 1904-05; Simon Koons, 1905-06; George A. Shilling, 1906-09; Frank Rock, 1909-10; Jacob Roller, 1910- .

COLLECTORS: Henry D. Slayton, 1867-69; Carroll J. Hurt, 1869-71; John W. Kline, 1871-72; Johnson W. Wright, 1872-73; George D. Corwine, 1873-75; Thomas Wiley, 1875-78; Stephen Lloyd, 1878-82; Isaac Eisiminger, 1882-86; A. Eisiminger, 1886-88; James Burns, 1888-91; Nathan Cosby, 1891-93; James Burns, 1893-94; Nathan Cosby, 1894-95; Lincoln Eisiminger, 1895-97; Charles F. Striggow, 1897-99; Thomas Hanahan, 1899-1901; Michael Thornton, 1901-03; Jacob Brosamer, 1903-05; James Humphrey, 1905-06; Otto Stelse, 1906-08; Isaac Eisiminger, 1908-09; Fred McGee, 1909- .

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE: 1867, Charles D. McCauley, B. F. Talmage; 1870, Oscar Allen, C. D. McCauley; 1872, Albert McCollister; 1873, B. F. Talmage, Jacob Gier; 1874, Charles D. McCauley; 1875, B. F. Talmage, Clark Jennings; 1876, John A. Critchfield, H. S. Mason; 1877, John A. Critchfield, B. F. Talmage; 1878, Sinnet Rankin; 1879, Mark Gordon; 1881, Mark Gordon, John A. Critchfield; 1882, Joseph Morgan; 1885, John A. Critchfield, Ed. M. Miller; 1886, Mark Gordon; 1889, 1893, 1897 and 1901, J. A. Critchfield, Mark Gordon; 1902, James E. Sullivan; 1904, George A. Shilling; 1905, Isaac Eisiminger, H. B. Dove; 1906 and 1909, Mark Gordon; 1910, Samuel Gordon, James Humphrey.

CHESTER TOWNSHIP.

SUPERVISORS: Michael Hinrichsen, 1867-73; Fred Dittus, 1873-81; R. H. Templeman, 1881-89; Charles W. Spitly, 1889-92; R. H.

Templeman, 1892-96; James H. Abbott, 1896-1900; H. P. Purviance, 1900-06; George A. Wieber, 1906-10; Samuel T. Sparks, 1910- .

Town Clerks: Jeremiah Mathews, 1867-69; I. T. McCoy, 1869-71; R. C. Maxwell, 1871-73; John D. Webster, 1873-82; Charles W. Spitly, 1882-83; H. P. Purviance, 1883-89; M. Wemple, 1889-90; H. P. Purviance, 1890-95; P. L. McGrath, 1895-97; W. E. Lanigan, 1897-98; Peter Kritzberger, 1898-1900; William H. Dierker, 1900- .

Assessors: Jacob Baker, 1867-68; William H. Traner, 1868-70; Lewis Shaw, 1870-73; Andrew A. Mills, 1873-74; Lewis Shaw, 1874-75; Jonathan Combs, 1875-76; Jeremiah Mathews, 1876-77; Andrew A. Mills, 1877-82; I. T. McCoy, 1882-83; Samuel Baldwin, 1883-84; I. T. McCoy, 1884-86; Andrew Roberts, 1886-89; John J. Primm, 1889-93; Louis Shoup, 1893-97; John J. Primm, 1897-99; John Stoll, 1899-1904; John J. Primm, 1904-05; Edgar E. French, 1905-06; Samuel T. Sparks, 1906-08; Mathew Minder, 1908-1910; John F. Maurer, 1910- .

Collectors: John E. Downing, 1867-69; Jeremiah Mathews, 1869-70; William H. Traner, 1870-73; Carlin M. Primm, 1873-76; R. C. Maxwell, 1876-77; John C. Downing, 1877-79; Thomas B. Piatt, 1879-83; D. C. Turley, 1883-86; William Hagenbuch, 1886-87; John Stoll, 1887-89; George Lachenmyer, 1889-91; George Rentschler, 1891-95; John J. Primm, 1895-96; Samuel Baldwin, 1896-97; John Templeman, 1897-99; Henry Downing, 1899-1902; Joseph C. Seller, 1902-04; George W. Maurer, 1904-06; Thomas G. O'Brien, 1906-07; Charles E. Lachenmyer, 1907-09; Leroy Graves, 1909- .

Justices of the Peace: 1867, I. T. McCoy, J. P. Evans; 1868, Monroe Shoup; 1870, W. C. Denny; 1871, I. T. McCoy, William Layman; 1873, William Layman; 1874, Thomas Billings; 1875, R. C. Maxwell, I. T. McCoy; 1877, I. T. McCoy, Samuel Layman; 1878, David C. Turley; 1881 and 1885, D. C. Turley, I. T. McCoy; 1886, W. H. Vandevender; 1887, James H. Abbott; 1889, M. Wemple, W. H. Vandevender; 1893, John Stoll, Fred Maurer; 1897, George Rentschler, P. L. McGrath; 1900, W. C. Denny, Frank Bright; 1901, George Rentschler, J. M. Shoup; 1905 and 1909, George Rentschler.

CORWIN TOWNSHIP.

Supervisors: David G. Evans, 1867-69; Joseph N. Jenkins, 1869-70; Uriah Warren, 1870-73; W. B. Williams, 1873-76; Robert Dunlap, 1876-77; W. C. Maull, 1877-81; James T. Galford, 1881-84; George H. Warren, 1884-86; William Davy, 1886-88; Thomas J. Wendell, 1888-93; William Glenn, 1893-94; William Davy, 1894-99; John

McBride, 1899-1904; H. T. Anson, 1904-05; LaFayette Boyer, 1905-09; John H. Long, 1909- .

Town Clerks: Joshua A. Garer, 1867-68; James A. Glenn, 1868-70; Thomas M. Reed, 1870-72; Thornton Parker, 1872-73; C. M. Rayburn, 1873-75; J. W. D. Hill, 1875-78; C. M. Rayburn, 1878-82; John Isonhart, 1882-84; N. S. Mecay, 1884-86; J. S. Reed, 1886-87; Green E. Hill, 1887-89; John H. Hill, 1889-90; Ed Thompson, 1890-95; Walter Rayburn, 1895-97; Ed Thompson, 1897-99; H. C. Reed, 1899-1902; H. T. Anson, 1902-03; Clement Davy, 1903-05; H. T. Anson, 1905-06; Evan Worth, 1906-07; Elmer Turner, 1907-08; H. T. Anson, 1908-09; Herman Young, 1909-10; Charles Zinsmeister, 1910- .

Assessors: John T. Bryan, 1867-72; E. Bowman, 1872-73; D. T. Barnett, 1873-75; Robert Dunlap, 1875-76; Henry McBride, 1876-77; Cyrus Snyder, 1877-78; W. B. Brown, 1878-82; Robert S. Whiteman, 1882-87; Thomas Galvin, 1887-88; T. S. Reed, 1888-89; John Sanders, 1889-90; William F. Brown, 1890-91; Alex Davis, 1891-92; William F. Brown, 1892-94; Murray Davis, 1894-95; Asa Shumate, 1895-96; John Barnett, 1896-97; Adam Klarr, 1897-99; William Berger, 1899-1900; William Boyer, 1900-1902; O. P. Smith, 1902-03; William Boyer, 1903-05; James I. Snyder, 1905-06; William Davy, 1906- .

Collectors: William C. McMasters, 1867-69; John Isonhart, 1869-70; Abel Mecay, 1870-72; J. N. Jenkins, 1872-74; Cyrus Snyder, 1874-77; James R. Saxton, 1877-78; Robert Dunlap, 1878-80; James R. Saxton, 1880-82; Hugh A. Binns, 1882-84; Berryman Baughan, 1884-85; William Davy, 1885-86; Al Horn, 1886-87; James Turner, 1887 (to fill vacancy); Frank Warren, 1887-88; George Snyder, 1888-90; John B. Thomas, 1890-91; Fred W. Bock, 1891-92; H. C. Reed, 1892-94; Lafayette Boyer, 1894-95; Frank Worth, 1895-97; William Boyer, 1897-98; George Oglevie, 1898-99; Frank Graff, 1899-1900; John Broughton, 1900-1901; John Sapp, Jr., 1901-02; D. Litherland, 1902-03; Henry Combs, 1903-05; William Davy, 1905-06; Jesse Montgomery, 1906-08; V. J. Ryan, 1908-09; Z. A. Judd, 1909-10; John Young, 1910- .

Justices of the Peace: 1867, J. W. Barnard, G. G. Louke; 1869, J. O. Gaver; 1870, R. A. Rayburn, William B. Brown; 1872, Ezekiel Bowman; 1873, Ezekiel Bowman, R. A. Rayburn; 1874, Albert Simmons; 1877, R. A. Rayburn, Albert Simmons; 1881, R. A. Rayburn, T. M. Reed; 1885 and 1889, Dennis Barrick, John C. Martin; 1890, Melby Williamson; 1891, Phocion Williamson; 1892, Elijah Morris; 1893, Jesse H. Snyder, Joseph Wendell; 1894, Garrett Rayburn; 1895, John C. Martin; 1896, Stephen Crabtree; 1897, Alexander Cook, Garrett

Rayburn; 1901 and 1905, George L. Oglevie, A. L. Deaton; 1906, Robert S. Whiteman; 1909, William Walters, Judd Hall.

EAST LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

SUPERVISORS: James Beers, 1867-71; John T. Jenkins, 1871-72; William B. Cramer, 1872-73; N. E. Pegram, 1873-74; Thomas J. Larison, 1874-75. By a special Act of the General Assembly in force in 1871, and repealed in 1874, an additional supervisor was allowed that portion of the City of Lincoln included in East Lincoln township. During this period, the additional supervisors were as follows: Thomas J. Larison, 1870-71; William Markworth, 1871-72; Simon Rock, 1872-74; H. Abbott, 1874-75. Continuing, the regular supervisors were as follows: Edward D. Blinn, 1875-76; Robert Scarth, 1877-88; Harry Perdue, 1888-92; S. Rethaber, 1892-94; David Gillespie, 1894-96; John S. Haller, 1896-1902; A. T. Hays, 1902-04; Gue F. Thompson, 1904-06; J. D. Seibert, 1906-08; Mathew Coogan, 1908-10; Samuel Keys, 1910- . Assistant Supervisors: Joel U. Starkey, 1882-86; H. J. Peifer, 1886-87; James McConnell, 1887-88; Adam Schonauer, 1888-95; A. E. Brown, 1895-99; Thomas L. McConnell, 1899-1902; W. J. Houston (by appointment) 1902-03; Adam Schonauer, 1903-09; Frank McConnell, 1909- .

TOWN CLERKS: Samuel T. Atkins, 1867-68; R. B. Fryer, 1868-70; George W. Parker, 1870-71; Samuel T. Atkins, 1871-72; Preston B. Knight, 1872-80; Harrison Maltby, 1880-81; Joel U. Starkey, 1881-82; Harrison Maltby, 1882-92; James F. Freeman, 1892-94; Harrison Maltby, 1894-1900; David J. Ryan, 1900-02; Paul W. Houser, 1902-03; J. E. Roach, 1903-04; Lynn R. Parker, 1904-05; J. E. Roach, 1905-08; Ben Myers, 1908-10; W. E. Buchanan, 1910- .

ASSESSORS: William G. Starkey, 1867-68; Samuel T. Atkins, 1868-70; John S. Metcalf, 1870-85; Edward Spellman, 1885-96; Jeremiah Parker, 1896-98; William C. McMasters, 1898-99; Jeremiah Parker, 1899-1906; William Marks, 1906-08; George W. Woodward, 1908- .

COLLECTORS: Thomas J. Pegram, 1867-71; Colby M. Knapp, 1871-72; Jacob Routson, 1872-73; C. E. Coddington, 1873-74; Thomas J. Pegram, 1874-75; A. E. Brown, 1875-76; William A. Howard, 1876-77; Tunis Newkirk, 1877-85; T. L. Hoskins, 1885-90; Michael Coogan, 1890-91; A. E. Brown, 1891-93; Christ Awe, 1893-94; Fred C. Alexander, 1894-95; John D. Cunningham, 1895-97; George W. Bowers, 1897-1901; John T. Jenkins, 1901-02; David J. Ryan, 1902-03; William Schulte, 1903-04; Henry Holmes, 1904-05; Lynn R. Parker, 1905-06; John C. Healy, 1906-07; John D. Cunningham, 1907-08;

Mathew Wertin, 1908-09; M. A. Pippenger, 1909-10; James M. Moos, 1910- .

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE: 1867, John S. Windsor, C. F. Stewart; 1870, Samuel T. Atkins, P. B. Knight; 1874, J. T. Rudolph, W. D. Wyatt; 1876, H. Maltby; 1877, J. T. Rudolph, Frank Fisk, C. F. Stewart, W. D. Wyatt; 1880, J. W. Grantham; 1881 and 1885, J. T. Rudolph, H. Maltby, W. D. Wyatt, J. W. Grantham; 1889, A. C. Edwards, J. T. Rudolph, H. Maltby, E. C. Perkins; 1893, E. C. Perkins, L. H. Zeter, James Coogan, Jr., J. T. Rudolph; 1897, J. Q. Smith, C. A. Higgins, W. R. Gilchrist, J. T. Rudolph; 1898, J. P. Howser; 1901, J. T. Rudolph, W. R. Gilchrist, J. Q. Smith, George J. Brearly; 1909, W. H. Derby, August P. Kuemmel, J. T. Rudolph, J. Q. Smith; 1910, W. R. Gilchrist.

ELKHART TOWNSHIP.

SUPERVISORS: Lorenzo D. Dana, 1867-74; Martin Buzzard, 1874-75; Job J. Haas, 1875-76; Lyman O. Orton, 1876-77; J. G. Taylor, 1877-78; William G. Bates, 1878-82; James C. Taylor, 1882-84; George C. McEndree, 1884-85; George W. Shreve, 1885-86; Alfred Shreve, 1886-88; P. J. Ruth, 1888-90; J. B. Barry, 1890-92; Miles A. Leach, 1892-94; Charles B. Taylor, 1894-96; Z. Taylor Greening, 1896-98; Edward B. Nicholson, 1898-1906; William R. Leach, 1906-08; Louis Luckhart, 1908-10; R. C. Lambert, 1910- .

TOWN CLERKS: Charles F. Phillips, 1867-68; A. Paullin, 1868-70; J. Y. Green, 1870-72; William Dolvin, 1872-74; William H. Davis, 1874-91; James C. Taylor, 1891-93; B. F. Bice, 1893-94; D. L. McEndree, 1894-96; Frank G. Hunter, 1896-97; Harry E. Newton, 1897-98; George H. Brady, 1898-99; Edward Barry, 1899-1902; Charles S. Stahl, 1902-03; Edward Barry, 1903-04; Ralph C. Lambert, 1904-07; W. F. Schafer, 1907- .

ASSESSORS: Thomas J. Shreve, 1867-68; David Copper, 1868-69; G. C. McEndree, 1869-70; Peter Lanterman, 1870-72; James Gibbs, 1872-73; William H. Davis, 1873-74; Peter Lanterman, 1874-75; Adam Staggers, 1875-76; Peter Lanterman, 1876-77; Adam Staggers, 1877-78; B. F. Bice, 1878-79; William J. Turley, 1879-81; George D. Hunter, 1881-85; G. F. Thompson, 1885-87; B. F. Bice, 1887-88; G. F. Thompson, 1888-89; Scott Lanterman, 1889-92; B. F. Bice, 1892-93; John Curphy, 1893-94; W. H. Crain, 1894-95; Jay Lawrence, 1895-98; John T. Buckles, 1898-1901; Lewis Shaw, 1901-02; Edward Barry, 1902-03; Logan Barber, 1903-09; Lewis C. Shaw, 1909- .

COLLECTORS: Alvin Buzzard, 1867-68; R. J. Williams, 1868-69; A. J. Lanterman, 1869-70; Samuel B. Hunter, 1870-72; William Irv-

ing, 1872-73; Samuel B. Hunter, 1873-75; George R. Hardesty, 1875-76; William H. Davis, 1876-77; Samuel B. Hunter, 1877-78; John R. Lanterman, 1878-79; B. F. Jennings, 1879-82; William H. Davis, 1882-91; John L. Brady, 1891-93; Samuel B. Hunter, 1893-1901; C. D. Lambert (to fill vacancy), 1901-02; Lewis C. Shaw, 1902-03; John Curphy, 1903-05; Jay Lawrence, 1905-06; Arthur Barry, 1906-07; Ralph C. Lambert, 1907-09; Arthur D. Barry, 1909-10; Durward Lanterman, 1910- .

Justices of the Peace: 1867, Jason Owen, Joseph A. Dalby; 1868, T. J. Bell; 1869, Thomas G. Gardner; 1870, A. J. Lanterman, Thomas Bell; 1873, W. H. Kelso, Martin Buzzard; 1875, William H. Davis; 1877, W. H. Davis, W. H. Kelso, Charles J. Schultz; 1880, A. C. Dunaway; 1881, W. H. Davis, Thomas J. Bell; 1882, Charles N. Dunaway; 1883, George W. Edwards; 1885 and 1889, W. H. Davis, George H. Butler; 1893 and 1897, J. L. Brady, Jacob Zimmerle; 1898, F. W. Cottle; 1901, John L. Brady, Jacob Zimmerle; 1903, P. J. Ruth; 1905, Edward Barry, Jacob Zimmerle; 1907, Hiram G. Keays; 1909, Hiram G. Keays, C. F. Lanham.

EMINENCE TOWNSHIP.

Supervisors: William Beazley, 1867-70; John Strong, 1870-72; James R. Adams, 1872-74; William S. Britt, 1874-76; Jere Wheeler, 1876-77; William S. Britt, 1877-78; John Strong, 1878-83; W. F. Watt, 1883-85; J. P. Hieronymus, 1885-86; E. G. Adams, 1886-88; John Strong, 1888-91; J. Bruner, 1891-93; John Roades, 1893-97; Samuel Musick, 1897-01; H. E. Quisenberry, 1901-09; L. J. Gilbert, 1909-10; D. J. Gilchrist, (to fill vacancy) 1910- .

Town Clerks: Joseph Gilchrist, 1867-69; Alonzo A. Applegate, 1869-71; James C. Bruner, 1871-73; A. A. Applegate, 1873-74; J. S. Cole, 1874-75; Edwin D. Bruce, 1875-77; J. C. Patterson, 1877-82; Joseph Gaston, 1882-83; J. H. Judy, 1883-85; A. A. Applegate, 1885-87; J. B. Curry, 1887-88; Charles A. Miller, 1888-89; H. F. Smith, 1889-91; A. A. Applegate, 1891-93; J. J. Wilmert, 1893-96; Frank Shields, 1896-97; John Milburn, 1897-99; L. J. Gilbert, 1899-1901; W. E. Gresham, 1901-02; Harvey T. Gale, 1902-04; Clarence E. Watt, 1904-06; Jefferson Hawes, 1906-09; Ray Adams, 1909-10; E. E. Gilchrist, 1910- .

Assessors: Peter J. Hawes, 1867-68; M. P. Carlock, 1868-69; Noah Ferguson, 1869-70; W. P. Carlock, 1870-71; Noah Ferguson, 1871-72; George Noble, 1872-73; Noah Ferguson, 1873-74; Elias Lorey, 1874-76; S. B. Scott, 1876-77; John Strong, 1877-78; M. P. Carlock, 1878-80; J. H. Hawes, 1880-83; A. L. Bryan, 1883-84; Adam

Shields, 1884-85; M. P. Carlock, 1885-86; J. C. Bruner, 1886-89; Hiram Moorehead, 1889-91; A. G. Shields, 1891-92; I. J. Gale, 1892-93; H. Moorehead, 1893-96; John Strong, 1896-97; Elmer Quisenberry, 1897-99; J. B. Curry, 1899-1903; J. Q. Adams, 1903-05; J. B. Curry, 1905-06; J. C. Bruner, 1906-07; A. P. Miller, 1907-09; A. G. Deverman, 1909-10; O. R. Adams, 1910- .

COLLECTORS: William Mountjoy, 1867-68; Peter J. Hawes, 1868-71; Simon B. Scott, 1871-73; Andrew Wright, 1873-74; John H. Hawes, 1874-77; Samuel Swiger, 1877-78; Floyd Adams, 1878-79; C. A. Ewing, 1879-80; F. M. Mountjoy, 1880-86; P. W. Houser, 1886-87; C. W. Campbell and A. A. Applegate (to fill unexpired term) 1887-88; R. F. Quisenberry, 1888-90; H. E. Quisenberry, 1890-91; J. J. Wilmert, 1891-92; A. H. Mountjoy, 1892-93; J. C. Hawes, 1893-95; A. L. Applegate, 1895-97; A. E. Mountjoy, 1897-99; J. W. Applegate, 1899-1900; E. H. Chowning, 1900-01; F. E. Allen, 1901-03; L. J. Gilbert, 1903-04; R. F. Dawes, 1904-06; E. H. Chowning, 1906-07; Phillip Coffman, 1907-09; Walter Reeder, 1909-10; Jefferson Hawes, 1910- .

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE: 1867, R. P. Dawes, Richard P. Chenoweth; 1870, A. A. Applegate, J. H. Judy; 1872, Elias Lorey; 1874, W. W. Morgan; 1876, Elias Lorey; 1877, William Mountjoy, W. W. Morgan; 1878, James W. Milburn; 1881, J. W. Milburn, W. W. Morgan; 1885, S. B. Gresham, J. W. Milburn; 1889, S. B. Gresham, Cyrus King; 1893, S. B. Gresham, A. J. Ludlam; 1897, A. G. Sheilds, H. T. Gale; 1898, A. J. Ludlam; 1901, John Strong, A. J. Ludlam; 1902, S. B. Gresham; 1905, S. B. Gresham, A. J. Ludlam; 1908, M. V. Cruse; 1909, George E. Stalker, E. H. Chowning; 1910, James Hatfield.

HURLBUT TOWNSHIP.

SUPERVISORS: Elisha Crane, 1867-69; A. J. Bronson, 1869-70; R. A. Hurt, 1870-72; Henry B. Drake, 1872-81; P. J. Ruth, 1881-87; T. J. Henneberry, 1887-88; John B. Shaw, 1888-91; T. J. Henneberry, 1891-93; F. J. Bock, 1893-96; Patrick Brennan, 1896-97; James R. Logue, 1897-1901; Walter Murphy, 1901-05; E. Byrum, 1905-07; John J. Brennan, 1907- .

TOWN CLERKS: Charles Thompson, 1867-69; T. J. Shreve, 1869-70; W. H. Sanford, 1870-72; Silas H. Drake, 1872-73; H. W. Sanford, 1873-74; E. D. McMasters, 1874-75; Thomas Alsop, 1875-80; H. P. Mount, 1880-90; H. H. Pankey, 1890-91; N. P. Constant, 1891-92; Z. T. Drake, 1892-93; John B. Ferguson, 1893-95; William Murphy, 1895-96; D. B. Cottle, 1896-97; Oswald McGee, 1897-98; T. J.

Henneberry, 1899-1900; William J. Miller, 1900-03; Patrick H. Brennan, 1903-05; Cass Benner, Sr., 1905-08; William J. Miller, 1908- .

Assessors: John Van Meter, 1867-69; David G. Elkin, 1869-70; John Groves, 1870-73; Henry P. Mount, 1873-75; Conrad Gehres, 1875-78; N. E. Constant, 1878-79; Conrad Gehres, 1879-82; Samuel E. Crane, 1882-84; S. H. Drake, 1884-85; N. E. Constant, 1885-88; Patrick Murphy, 1888-90; T. J. Henneberry, 1890-91; F. A. Wilbanks, 1891-92; William Van Meter, 1892-93; Walter Murphy, 1893-94; T. J. Henneberry, 1894-95; S. H. Drake, 1895-96; Walter Murphy, 1896-97; Frank Harbough, 1897-98; Dan Murphy, 1898-99; Lawrence Herlehe, 1899-1900; William J. Fulscher, 1900-01; Joseph Murphy, 1901-03; Thomas E. Gleason, 1903-05; Harlan Shockey, 1905-08; Cass Benner, 1908- .

Collectors: Henry Moore, 1867-69; Thomas Alsop, 1869-70; H. B. Drake, 1870-72; E. C. Martin, 1872-73; H. W. Sanford, 1873-74; Patrick Murphy, 1874-75; Alexander Downing, 1875-77; John Gehres, 1877-78; Silas H. Drake, 1878-79; William Van Meter, 1879-80; Patrick Murphy, 1880-82; Michael C. Gehrts, 1882-83; George A. Moore, 1883-84; Daniel Fielding, 1884-85; S. H. Drake, 1885-86; W. J. Hanner, 1886-87; F. A. Willbanks, 1887-88; Louis Broehl, 1888-90; William H. Bock, 1890-91; Peter Murphy, 1891-92; John Ryan, 1892-93; Louis Broehl, 1893-94; Patrick Brennan, 1894-95; Lawrence Herlehe, 1895-99; Thomas Murphy, 1899-1900; Michael E. Ryan, 1900-02; John Brennan, 1902-03; William J. Miller, 1903-04; Charles McCue, 1904-06; Dennis M. Dee, 1906-08; G. T. Miller, 1908-10; Thomas A. Brennan, 1910- .

Justices of the Peace: 1867, Thomas Alsop, A. J. Bronson, Charles S. Drake; 1870 and 1874, Thomas Alsop, Charles S. Drake; 1875, H.P. Mount, 1877, Thomas Alsop, James A. Hunter; 1878, H. L. Sanford, W. A. Hunter; 1881, H. L. Sanford, John Groves; 1883, George A. Moore; 1886 and 1889, Harry P. Mount; 1890, H. H. Pankey; 1891, William H. Van Meter; 1892, S. H. Drake; 1893 to 1902, F. W. Cottle; 1902, Patrick H. Brennan; 1904, Owen Kieran; 1906, George Hanslow; 1909, Owen Kieran.

LAENNA TOWNSHIP.

Supervisors: John L. Waddell, 1867-69; Jacob L. Ring, 1869-73; R. H. Templeman, 1873-75; Allen Lucas, 1875-85; W. H. Kretzinger, 1885-87; Peter Maus, 1887-88; R. D. Clark; 1888-89, Peter Maus, 1889-90; William F. Henn, 1890-1903; A. Eisiminger, 1903-05; Joseph Roemer, 1905-09; A. Eisiminger, 1909- .

TOWN CLERKS: C. C. Burton, 1867-68; Jacob L. Ring, 1868-69; R. H. Templeman, 1869-72; John L. Waddell, 1872-73; M. T. Vaughn, 1873-75; John L. Waddell, 1875-81; C. L. Costello, 1881-83; C. E. Joynt, 1883-86; James W. Howe, 1886-87; N. Y. Gasaway, 1887-88; J. M. Allison, 1888-90; T. A. Gasaway, 1890-92; J. C. Blackford, 1892-94; George W. Howe, Sr., 1894-1904; William Sallee, 1904-05; L. A. Couch, 1905-09; Abner Howe, 1909-10; E. P. Jarvis, 1910- .

ASSESSORS: J. T. Hackney, 1867-68; Amos Copeland, 1868-69; M. H. Kretzinger, 1869-71; Milton Patterson, 1871-72; Joseph Galloway, 1872-73; Amos Copeland, 1873-74; R. D. Clark, 1874-75; C. L. Costello, 1875-76; R. D. Clark, 1876-77; M. T. Vaughn, 1877-78; James A. Dicker, 1878-82; George W. Howe, 1882-83; C. L. Costello, 1883-87; James W. Howe, 1887-88; C. L. Costello, 1888-89; George W. Howe, Sr., 1889-90; Charles W. Michener, 1890-93; Nicholas Sams, Jr., 1893-94; Joseph C. Palmer, 1894-96; John Blackford, 1896-97; Casper Iselin, 1897-98; F. M. Lillich, 1898-1900; J. K. Roberts, 1900-02; Charles Wehner, 1902-03; Charles Michener, 1903-04; Charles Wehner, 1904-06; J. K. Roberts, 1906-07; Charles Wehner, 1907-08; B. A. Stennett, 1908-09; CharlesWehner, 1909- .

COLLECTORS: Thomas S. Clark, 1867-68; Thomas H. Douglas, 1868-69; Allen Lucas, 1869-71; George W. Coakley, 1871-73; John Weckel, 1873-74; Joseph Gasaway, 1874-75; John Hans, 1875-76; M. T. Vaughn, 1876-77; John Hans, 1877-78; John Lucas, 1878-79; J. F. Huston, 1879-80; A. J. Eddick, 1880-81; J. F. Huston, 1881-86; M. T. Vaughn, 1886-87; Joseph Roemer, 1887-90; Charles L. Costello, 1890-91; Joseph Roemer, 1891-92; Charles L. Costello, 1892-93; James M. Allison, 1893-97; Joseph Roemer, 1897-98; J. M. Allison, 1898-99; James W. Howe, 1899-1901; H. F. Maus, 1901-02; Joseph Sallee, 1902-03; S. L. Allison, 1903-04; John Beck, 1904-06; A. R. Leisch, 1906-07; Michael Volle, 1907-08; Fred A. Brennan, 1908-09; Charles Michener, 1909-10; John Waddell, 1910- .

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE: 1867, Jesse Jackson, D. W. Clark; 1871, 1873, 1875 and 1877, D. W. Clark, W. H. Kretzinger; 1878, Robert D. Clark; 1879, W. E. Williams; 1880, Christian Suedmeier; 1881, G. W. Howe, Christian Suedmeier; 1882, George Barr; 1883, John D. Gasaway; 1885, R. D. Clark, A. Simpson; 1886, W. Y. Gasaway, Joseph Anderson; 1887, M. T. Vaughn; 1888, J. B. Harrison, R. S. Lewellen; 1889, R. S. Lewellen, John Sams; 1890, John A. Colvin; 1891, Peter Maus; 1892, B. F. Darden; 1893, R. H. Lewellen, Ansel Mecham; 1894, Joseph Galloway; 1895, John Kiick, J. C. Blackford, John N. Vaughn, Ernest Wittig; 1896, Oscar Lucas, J. T. Kretzinger; 1897, J. C. Blackford, J. S. Linthicum; 1898, R. S. Lewellen; 1899, M. T.

Vaughn; 1900, J. M. Allison; 1901, E. C. Wittig, J. S. Linthicum; 1902, William Conway; 1903, L. A. Couch, James Shores; 1904, Martin Grathwohl; 1905, J. M. Allison, F. M. Martin; 1909, J. M. Allison, M. T. Vaughn; 1910, J. K. Roberts.

LAKE FORK TOWNSHIP.

SUPERVISORS: James D. Gasaway, 1867-70; Abraham Lucas, 1870-71; William H. Gasaway, 1871-72; Levi Colvin, 1872-73; Henry Hall, 1873-75; Erastus Gasaway, 1875-76; William H. Gasaway, 1876-83; Abraham McKinney, 1883-85; N. P. Gasaway, 1885-97; Frank Mooney, 1897-99; A. J. Pease, 1899-1901; T. D. Howe, 1901-07; S. D. Benson, 1907- .

TOWN CLERKS: N. B. Gasaway, 1867-68; James Roe, 1868-69; Erastus Gasaway, 1869-70; James A. Dierker, 1870-71; W. Y. Gasaway, 1871-73; S. G. Kirkwood, 1873-75; John Wells, 1875-76; N. W. Howe, 1876-77; T. D. Howe, 1877-80; Erastus Gasaway, 1880-81; N. W. Howe, 1881-82; H. C. Blackford, 1882-83; N. W. Howe, 1883-84; Alexander Horne, 1884-87; P. M. Gilbert, 1887-89; Frank Mann, 1889-90; William Smith, 1890-91; Levi Allison, 1891-92; Francis Mooney, 1892-93; J. W. Gasaway, 1893-97; J. W. Allison, 1897-98; William Sallee, 1898-99; J. W. Shyer, 1899-1902; O. H. Henry, 1902-03; M. M. Vaughan, 1903-04; J. W. Shyer, 1904- .

ASSESSORS: John D. Gasaway, 1867-70; Henry Hall, 1870-71; Thomas Purdom, 1871-72; William Bowers, 1872-73; Thomas N. White, 1873-75; John W. Field, 1875-76; W. G. Martin, 1876-80; John M. Gasaway, 1880-81; N. P. Gasaway, 1881-83; James Huston, 1883-84; W. H. Gasaway, 1884-85; John M. Gasaway, 1885-88; Alexander Horne, 1888-90; Noah Allison, 1890-91; James A. Huston, 1891-92; W. A. Gasaway, 1892-96; J. W. Allison, 1896-97; W. A. Gasaway, 1897-99; Joseph Willbanks, 1899-1900; Frank Fitsgerald, 1900-01; Port Allison, 1901-02; W. A. Gasaway, 1902-03; John Allison, 1903-04; N. P. Gasaway, 1904-05; D. N. Allison, 1905-06; W. A. Gasaway, 1906-07; M. M. Vaughan, 1907-08; W. A. Gasaway, 1908-09; M. M. Vaughan, 1909- .

COLLECTORS: Levi Colvin, 1867-69; James W. Gasaway, 1869-70; John Simpson, 1870-71; John L. Mann, 1871-73; Erastus Gasaway, 1873-75; Noah Allison, 1875-77; N. W. Howe, 1877-78; Noah Allison, 1878-79; John W. Wells, 1879-81; John S. Mann, 1881-82; John W. Wells, 1882-83; N. P. Gasaway, 1883-85; Thomas D. Howe, 1885-94; George L. Poe, 1894-95; T. D. Howe, 1895-99; J. F. Houston, 1899-1904; O. E. Reiterman, 1904-06; E. L. Buckles, 1906-07; Sherman Crackel, 1907-09; J. W. Allison, 1909-10; T. D. Howe, 1910- .

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE: 1867, William H. Gasaway; 1871, Anderson Horn; 1873, James W. Gasaway; 1875, Henry Hall; 1876, N. P. Gasaway; 1877, Erastus Gasaway; 1879, H. C. Girtman; 1880, Ezekiel Fuller; 1881, Noah Allison, Erastus Gasaway; 1885, Erastus Gasaway, William Beckwith; 1886, H. K. Hummelwright; 1887, Noah Allison; 1888, R. A. Beck, Elisha Crane; 1889, R. A. Beck, Andrew Simpson; 1890, John Conaway; 1892, James A. Huston; 1893, John Conaway, W. M. Jones; 1894, T. D. Howe; 1895, Jacob Shyer; 1896, W. A. Gasaway; 1897, J. W. Gasaway; 1898, Charles Willbanks; 1900, W. H. Cutright, A. M. Sheneman; 1901, W. H. Cutright, Joseph Willbanks; 1902, Walter Howe; 1903, Joseph Willbanks; 1904, Solomon Morris; 1905, W. A. Gasaway, Noah Allison; 1906, David Huston, O. E. Reiterman; 1907, J. D. Gasaway, Lee Gasaway; 1908, W. H. Cutright, James McGee; 1909, Walter Gasaway, Louis Gasaway; 1910, Lee Gasaway, Frank Moran.

MT. PULASKI TOWNSHIP.

SUPERVISORS: Alexander Fisher, 1867-68; C. W. Clark, 1868-69; Samuel C. Beam, 1869-71; C. W. Clark, 1871-77; John Reinders, 1877-81; Amos Dillsaver, 1881-84; William A. Schafer, 1884-85; Jeremiah Mathews, 1885-90; William A. Schafer, 1890-92; A. C. Scroggin, 1892-94; John Anderson, 1894-96; A. C. Scroggin, 1896-1902; John C. England, 1902-04; W. E. Birks, 1904-06; Louis Zelle, 1906-08; Charles Brooker, 1908- .

TOWN CLERKS: Charles S. Capps, 1867-68; T. C. Brien, 1868-69; Jacob Yager, 1869-80; J. W. Wolfe, 1880-81; M. L. Mathews, 1881-82; Charles S. Landis, 1883-84; Charles H. Curtis, 1884-87; Charles S. Landis, 1887-88; Frank Fiegenshuh, 1888-89; Charles S. Landis, 1889-92; Joe A. Horn, 1892-98; I. N. Rankin, 1898-99; Carl Bekemeyer, 1899-1903; W. J. McCarthy, 1903-04; Carl Bekemeyer, 1904-06; W. J. McCarthy, 1906- .

ASSESSORS: George W. Howe, 1867-68; Joseph Ewing, 1868-69; George W. Howe, 1869-73; Charles S. Landis, 1873-74; Jacob Schriver, 1874-75; Jeremiah Mathews, 1875-76; Jacob Schriver, 1876-77; Robert Copeland, 1877-78; George Howe, 1878-79; Charles S. Landis, 1879-80; N. B. Gasaway, 1880-81; Mahlon A. Newton, 1881-82; Jeremiah Mathews, 1882-84; Charles S. Landis, 1884-85; James A. Ducker, 1885-90; Charles Wood, 1890-92; James A. Ducker, 1892-94; W. H. Clear, 1894-96; James A. Ducker, 1896-98; Thomas L. Rothwell, 1898-99; James A. Ducker, 1899-1902; F. M. Schuler, 1902-03; George W. Connolly, 1903-04; J. M. Rothwell, Sr., 1904-05; George W. Connolly, 1905-.

COLLECTORS: Henry Vonderleith, 1867-69; C. W. Clark, 1869-71; Robert Copeland, 1871-72; U. E. Robinson, 1872-73; John Reinders, 1873-74; Charles Capps, 1874-75; Henry Vonderleith, 1875-76; Charles Capps, 1876-77; George Mayer, 1877-78; John Vonderleith, 1878-81; H. W. Curtis, 1881-82; U. E. Robinson, 1882-83; George W. Vonderleith, 1883-85; H. C. Suttle, 1885-86; A. O. Vonderleith, 1886-87; J. W. Dilsaver, 1887-88; Abe McKinney, 1888-89; Frank Fiegenshuh, 1889-90; W. E. Birks, 1890-91; P. L. McGrath, 1891-92; J. F. Schick, 1892-93; C. J. Kantz, 1893-94; T. O. Snyder, 1894-95; James D. Thomas, 1895-97; Louis Wiedenbacher, 1897-98; Charles Rupp, 1898-99; George Suedmeier, 1899-1900; George A. Mayer, 1900-01; August Zimmerman, 1901-02; W. J. Mann, 1902-03; Jesse Barlow, 1903-04; W. J. McCarthy, 1904-05; Ed. Meister, 1905-06; W. H. Rolsten, 1906-07; Gustave Drobisch, 1907-08; John Zah, Jr., 1908-09; A. F. Lipp, 1909-10; George Zimmerman, 1910- .

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE: 1867, John Weckel, J. N. Pumpelly; 1869, Jacob Yager; 1871, James W. Randolph, Jacob Yager; 1875, James W. Randolph; 1877, James Muldoon, Jacob Yager; 1881, M. L. Mathews, Fred Fueten; 1882, Charles S. Landis; 1889, A. G. Jones, Charles S. Landis; 1891, S. H. Newlin; 1893 and 1897, S. H. Newlin, Sol B. Lincoln; 1901, John Vetter, J. W. Billings; 1906, Charles H. Heckler; 1907, V. F. Scott; 1909, V. F. Scott, C. H. Schmitz.

ORAN TOWNSHIP.

SUPERVISORS: William S. Curry, 1867-68; S. P. Boardman, 1868-69; Adam G. Shields, 1869-73; A. T. Hays, 1873-75; John H. Bell, 1875-78; W. S. Curry, 1878-79; A. T. Hays, 1879-83; John O'Hare, 1883-89; John T. Gelsthorpe, 1889-1901; Andrew Keys, 1901-03; John H. Hammerton, 1903-07; J. W. Keys, 1907-09; August Knecht, 1909- .

TOWN CLERKS: E. L. Cannon, 1867-69; John S. Boosinger, 1869-72; Jesse A. Hawes, 1872-73; Hiram A. Smith, 1873-74; John P. Jones, 1874-75; John W. Haas, 1875-77; John T. Gelsthorpe, 1877-83; John A. Pruitt, 1883-86; George A. Curry, 1886-87; John Harman, 1887-91; J. W. Harper, 1891-92; W. J. Chittick, 1892-93; S. E. Clyde, 1893-95; W. S. Jones, 1895-98; John H. Humphreys, 1898-1902; J. T. Sutphin, 1902-03; John H. Humphreys, 1903-05; T. E. McNally, 1905-06; Fred M. Stoll, 1906-07; Amos Parks, 1907-08; Charles Yarnell (to fill unexpired term), 1908; Roy W. Murray, 1908-09; Earl Guy, 1909-10; Charles P. Keys, 1910- .

ASSESSORS: M. C. Stark, 1867-68; J. M. Cantwell, 1868-69; G. W. Middlecoff, 1869-70; Henry W. Sullivan, 1870-71; William J. Reece,

1871-72; Bartholomew Gardner, 1872-73; A. B. Young, 1873-74; John T. Butler, 1874-75; Peter J. Hawes, 1875-76; H. W. Sullivan, 1876-77; H. A. Pruitt, 1877-80; W. S. Curry, 1880-81; G. W. Middlecoff, 1881-82; E. R. Vanmeter, 1882-83; W. S. Curry, 1883-87; Lewis Hanger, 1887-88; W. S. Curry, 1888-89; S. A. Youngberg, 1889-90; J. E. Bell, 1890-91; J. H. Michaels, 1891-92; John Douglas, 1892-93; W. D. Blaylock, 1893-94; Charles E. Trigg, 1894-96; John M. Horney, 1896-98; John H. Hammerton, 1898-99; Willis O. Horn, 1899-1900; B. P. Sullivan, 1900-02; John H. Hammerton, 1902-03; August Knecht, 1903-05; F. M. Harmon, 1905-06; J. W. Schachtele, 1906-07; Charles E. Trigg, 1907-09; A. L. Splain, 1909- .

COLLECTORS: H. A. Pruitt, 1867-68; G. W. Middlecoff, 1868-69; Andrew Shields, 1869-71; John S. Boosinger, 1871-72; John Bell, 1872-73; Thomas L. Sullivan, 1873-74; John H. Bell, 1874-75; James C. Curry, 1875-76; A. T. Hays, 1876-77; James C. Curry, 1877-78; L. W. Sullivan, 1878-83; J. H. Hammerton, 1883-86; S. A. Youngberg, 1886-87; John O. Fortman, 1887-88; W. S. Jones, 1888-90; Timothy Welsh, 1890-91; James C. McNally, 1891-92; Bryan McNally, 1892-93; W. W. Sullivan, 1893-94; Charles W. Evans, 1894-95; S. M. Guy, 1895-96; James T. Montgomery, 1896-97; Perry McCune, 1897-1901; W. H. Blackford, 1901-03; J. H. Moore, 1903-04; Thomas Harmon, 1904-05; Samuel Ellis, 1905-07; James C. Best, 1907-08; Charles P. Keys, 1908-09; Charles E. Yarnell, 1909-10; A. T. Mays, 1910- .

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE: 1867, W. J. Reece, Owen Davis; 1868, John S. Boosinger; 1870, John S. Boosinger, R. B. Mills, H. A. Pruitt; 1871, Thomas B. Short; 1873, George Atchison, H. W. Sullivan; 1875, Bartholomew Gardner; 1876, A. G. Shields; 1877, H. A. Pruitt, A. G. Shields; 1878, Thompson Gambrel; 1879 and 1880, H. A. Pruitt, John Barr; 1881, W. C. Mountjoy, B. H. Pendleton; 1882, H. A. Pruitt; 1885, W. S. Jones, W. C. Montgomery; 1889, James Hamilton, W. C. Montgomery; 1893, John F. Gordon, E. D. Bruce; 1894, William E. Town; 1897, John H. Humphreys, E. D. Bruce; 1900, Jacob B. Hanger; 1901, John H. Humphreys, J. B. Hanger; 1905, Z. T. Ewing, W. J. Whitlock; 1907, W. S. Jones, J. H. Harmon; 1909, J. H. Humphreys, J. W. Griffin.

ORVIL TOWNSHIP.

SUPERVISORS: Thomas Quisenberry, 1867-68; Henry Musick, 1868-70; Berry Musick, 1870-71; R. R. Hatfield, 1871-77; P. P. Brady, 1877-78; Mathew McElhiney, 1878-79; John A. Hogue, 1879-82; Jacob M. Morris, 1882-89; J. E. Miller, 1889-90; George W. McElhiney, 1890-92; Joseph E. Mowrey, 1892-98; John B. McCormick, 1898-1900;

George M. McElhiney, 1900-02; John McMath, 1902-06; B. R. Behrends, 1906- .

Town Clerks: Edwin Barnum, 1867-68; James W. Mead, 1868-70; James N. Longan, 1870-73; Arthur P. Miller, 1873-74; John A. Hogue, 1874-79; Henry Wieburg, 1879-80; James O. Brady, 1880-81; H. Krommenga, 1881-83; George Hallman, 1883-85; John A. Hogue, 1885-87; J. C. Smeltz, 1887-88; James H. Longan, 1888-89; Hico Van Buening, 1889-90; John J. Zimmer, 1890-92; John Hallman, 1892-94; Charles Quisenberry, 1894-95; J. C. Skinner, 1895-96; C. H. Scholz, 1896-98; John H. Shirley, 1898-1900; L. W. Brady, 1900-01; R. Tribbers, 1901-02; John Zimmer, 1902-03; D. J. Musick, 1903-04; David Minch, 1904-05; Stewart Robinson, 1905-06; L. W. Brady, 1906-07; A. E. Garber, 1907-08; Rudolph Coorts, 1908- .

Assessors: F. A. Musick, 1867-69; Mathew McElhiney, 1869-72; John Westfall, 1872-73; Mathew McElhiney, 1873-74; John Westfall, 1874-75; Mathew McElhiney, 1875-77; F. A. Musick, 1877-78; M. N. Wren, 1878-79; George W. Miller, 1879-80; M. A. Miles, 1880-81; James N. Longan, 1881-82; M. N. Wren, 1882-83; Samuel Mangas, 1883-85; John H. Smalley, 1885-86; Samuel Mangas, 1886-87; John A. Hogue, 1887-89; J. E. Mowery, 1889-92; George Ryan, 1892-93; Henry Kromminga, 1893-94; Fred Forward, 1894-95; Henry J. Ahrens, 1895-96; George M. McElhiney, 1896-99; Philip Ahrens, 1899-1900; Charles Shaub, 1900-01; John H. Shirley, 1901-02; John Sheets, 1902-03; U. Rademaker, 1903-04; Henry Kromminga, 1904-09; J. J. Paul, 1909-10; T. N. Rademaker, 1910- .

Collectors: M. A. Miles, 1867-70; James W. Mead, 1870-72; Mathew McElhiney, 1872-73; James N. Longan, 1873-79; Philip Ward, 1879-80; J. N. Longan, 1880-81; E. L. Carnahan, 1881-83; Henry Kromminga, 1883-84; J. E. Miller, 1884-86; G. W. Miller, 1886-88; Henry Kromminga, 1888-92; Martin Dethardt, 1892-97; Albert G. Alberts, 1897-99; H. A. Temple, 1899-1900; Martin Rademaker, 1900-03; William Miller, 1903-04; John Nagle, 1904-05; Henry Brummer, 1905-06; Samuel E. Garber, 1906-07; P. Swille, 1907-08; S. Rademaker, 1908-09; H. D. Arends, 1909-10; David Lessen, 1910- .

Justices of the Peace: 1867, Norman Sumner, Preston P. Brady; 1870, William King, John Matlock, Charles Dorsey; 1871, Norman Sumner; 1873, A. L. Kellogg, Norman Sumner; 1875, O. H. Hammitt, Edwin Barnum; 1877, D. J. Hogue, O. H. Hammitt; 1881, D. J. Hogue, John Mickle, Carl Ley; 1885, Carl Ley, John Mickle; 1889, J. O. Brady, P. Ward; 1893, B. F. Temple, J. O. Brady; 1894, J. I. Judy; 1897, J. I. Judy, James O. Brady; 1901, J. O. Brady, W. H. Leach;

1902, James McNish; 1905, J. O. Brady, James McNish; 1909, Robert Lee, James McNish; 1910, Hardin Chaney.

PRAIRIE CREEK TOWNSHIP.

SUPERVISORS: John Linbarger, 1867-68; Thomas Edes, 1868-73; Peter Fraley, 1873-77; Thomas J. Chesnut, 1877-80; Patrick Ryan, 1880-84; Lee Chance, 1884-85; Patrick Ryan, 1885-89; Charles W. Tyler, 1889-98; George B. Crawford, 1898-1900; Patrick Ryan, 1900- .

TOWN CLERKS: Nelson Chesnut, 1867-69; William H. Fitzhugh, 1869-70; W. Watkins, 1870-71; Nelson Chesnut, 1871-77; Paul Hartwig, 1877-80; Charles W. Tyler, 1880-86; Samuel Webb, 1886-87; Charles W. Tyler, 1887-89; Nathan Holmes, 1889-91; W. H. Mowen, 1891-93; Henry Wiemer, 1893-94; Eli M. Thomas, 1894-95; George B. Crawford, 1895-98; John F. Schweitzer, 1898-1900; William Lowe, 1900-02; Lewis Kurtz, 1902-03; A. J. McGough, 1903-06; John H. Neef, 1906- .

ASSESSORS: Isaac V. Cunningham, 1867-87; J. F. Webb, 1887-90; Nanke Harms, 1890-94; Paul Steen, 1894-95; Nanke Harms, 1895-97; J. F. Webb, 1897-98; Jacob V. Cunningham (to fill vacancy), 1898-99; Nanke Harms, 1899-1909; F. Hildebrandt, 1909-10; Nanke Harms, 1910- .

COLLECTORS: Alexander R. Chesnut, 1867-68; Thomas H. Harris, 1868-69; William H. Fitzhugh, 1869-70; William J. Cunningham, 1870-71; Nelson Chesnut, 1871-73; W. H. Fitzhugh, 1873-77; Paul Hartwig, 1877-78; William Bivens and Eli Thomas, 1878-79; Paul Hartwig, 1879-80; Fred Hubbard, 1880-83; Hubert B. McGough, 1883-85; Norman Nichols, 1885-86; Philip Adolph, 1886-87; George Hubbard, 1887-88; W. H. Mowen, 1888-90; Hubert B. McGough, 1890-92; John Strubing, 1892-93; J. F. Webb, 1893-94; C. E. Froebe, 1894-95; John F. Schweitzer, 1895-97; Louis C. Shepler, 1897-99; A. J. McGough, 1899-1901; John Hildebrandt, 1901-02; Fred Knaak, 1902-04; John Hildebrandt, 1904-05; Philip Engelhorn, 1905-06; Herman Armbruster, 1906-07; K. Mammen, 1907-08; William Zimmer, Jr., 1908-09; Norman Siegrist, 1909-10; Emil Engelhorn, 1910- .

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE: 1867, 1870 and 1873, Cyrus Dillon, I. V. Cunningham; 1877, John P. Malone, I. V. Cunningham; 1881, J. P. Malone, William Tauberman; 1883, John Tyler; 1885, John Tyler, J. P. Malone; 1889, John Tyler, John Brooks; 1890, Nicholas Amos; 1891, C. E. Froebe; 1892, John Walker; 1893, James Short, John Tyler; 1894, Patrick Ryan; 1895, F. Nine; 1896, E. M. Thomas; 1897, John H. Cunningham, Patrick Ryan; 1899, Patrick Ryan; 1900, L. C.

Sheplar; 1901, J. H. Cunningham, Chris Hildebrandt; 1902, C. W. Tyler; 1905, J. H. Cunningham, T. Zimmer; 1906, Albert Vandivort; 1907, James M. Leavitt; 1908, C. W. Tyler; 1909, Emil Engelhorn, T. Behrends; 1910, John H. Cunningham.

SHERIDAN TOWNSHIP.

SUPERVISORS: George W. Gayle, 1867-68; William H. McMurphy, 1868-72; Thomas Wendell, 1872-85; J. F. Sisson, 1885-87; George Wendell, 1887-93; F. H. Rimmerman, 1893-95; H. A. Binns, 1895-97; James White, 1897-99; John M. Sisson, 1899-1900; James White (to fill unexpired term) 1900-01; Samuel Sparks, 1901-03; D. H. La Forge, 1903-05; Joseph Samples, 1905-07; William S. Smith, 1907-09; D. H. La Forge, 1909- .

TOWN CLERKS: Sumner T. Dickman, 1867-68; George Wendell, 1868-70; D. M. Burner, 1870-72; A. M. Caldwell, 1872-74; S. R. McElhiney, 1874-76; P. H. Rourke, 1876-79; A. M. Caldwell, 1879-80; Edward Beaver, 1880-81; William O'Shea, 1881-82; Samuel O. McKennan, 1882-88; Edgar Johnson, 1888-94; Thomas B. Brown, 1894-95; R. J. Farris, 1895-98; William Smith, 1898-99; J. W. Trenkle, 1899-1902; Harry Ryan, 1902-04; Harry Huffman, 1904-06; George Brinner, 1906-08; Harry Ryan (to fill unexpired term) 1907; Guy M. Wendell, 1907-08; H. O. Ryan, 1908- .

ASSESSORS: Thomas J. Athey, 1867-69; William Towberman, 1869-72; D. M. Burner, 1872-73; H. W. Lunt, 1873-74; T. J. Athey, 1874-75; James H. Ewing, 1875-76; William Towberman, 1876-77; T. J. Athey, 1877-78; W. H. McMurphy, 1878-79; G. W. Gayle, 1879-80; William Wendell, 1880-81; T. D. Gayle, 1881-82; Barney Rourke, 1882-83; W. J. Robbins, 1883-84; George W. Gayle, 1884-85; Cornelius Garretson, 1885-86; G. W. Gayle, 1886-87; C. Garretson, 1887-90; H. T. Linville, 1890-91; C. Garretson, 1891-95; Ryan Ginther, 1895-96; C. Garretson, 1896-1900; H. F. Hindahl, 1900-02; Peter Mitchell, 1902-03; John Bracey, 1903-05; George L. Ginther, 1905-08; Harry Copper, 1908-09; J. E. Sheary, 1909-10; Samuel Wendell, 1910- .

COLLECTORS: William H. McMurphy, 1867-68; George W. Gayle, 1868-69; A. M. Osborne, 1869-70; George Wendell, 1870-73; D. M. Burner, 1873-74; A. M. Caldwell, 1874-75; D. M. Burner, 1875-76; Joseph Coffman, 1876-78; A. M. Caldwell, 1878-79; P. H. Rourke, 1879-81; Herman Truman, 1881-82; Frank Bolinger, 1882-83; Isaac Hickey, 1883-87; Jacob Isonhart, Jr., 1887-90; Clinton Miller, 1890-91; Joseph Garretson, 1891-92; J. S. Guttery, 1892-93; Clinton Miller, 1893-94; A. M. Huffman, 1894-95; Henry Zimmerman, 1895-98; C.

F. Mayer, 1898-1900; William Rehwaldt, 1900-02; S. G. Boughan, 1902-03; J. W. Wurtzbaugh, 1903-05; G. A. Trenkle, 1905-07; Harry Huffman, 1907-08; O. F. Wenzel, 1908-10; Louis Berns, 1910- .

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE: 1867, William C. Mitchell, Calvin M. Grapes; 1870, 1873, 1877, 1881, 1885 and 1889, George W. Gayle, Thomas P. Garretson; 1890, S. O. McKennan; 1892, Jacob Isonhart; 1893, T. P. Garretson, Jacob Isonhart; 1894, J. E. Sheary; 1895, Samuel Faverty; 1896, William Rehwaldt; 1897, Ben A. Rosebrough, John M. Sisson; 1899, Frank Shroeder; 1901, B. A. Rosebrough, Frank Shroeder; 1902, Frank Shroeder, William McCherney; 1903, John Martin; 1904, O. Griffin, J. C. Gruenwald; 1905, Oscar Wenzel; 1906 and 1910, Ernest Mangold.

WEST LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

SUPERVISORS: John M. Garner, 1867-69; C. C. Burton, 1869-73; Robert Scarth, 1873-75. By a special act of the General Assembly, in force in 1871 and repealed in 1874, an additional supervisor was allowed that portion of the city of Lincoln included in West Lincoln township. During this period, the additional supervisors were as follows: A. R. Crihfield, 1871-74; Israel McCord, 1874-75. Continuing, the regular supervisors were as follows: William Rimerman, 1875-76; William H. Crain, 1876-78; Hiram L. Pierce, 1878-85; John Damarin, 1885-88; Adolph Rimerman, 1888-91; William Wendell, 1891-1900; Jacob Bollin, 1900-02; Oscar M. Kiest, 1902-04; W. H. Rigdon, 1904-06; D. C. Turley, 1906-08; Joseph Herget, 1908-10; John C. Wigginton, 1910. Assistant Supervisors: Frank W. Kiest, 1889-93; Charles W. Anton, 1893-99; Thomas Christy, 1899-1901; Theodore W. Baker, 1901-07; Frank Wilmert, 1907.

TOWN CLERKS: W. A. K. Cowdrey, 1867-70; W. A. Coons, 1870-74; J. J. Green, 1874-76; Henry Boy, 1876-78; John Miller, 1878-81; Henry Rodgers, 1881-87; Adam Feuerbacher, 1887-95; E. H. Reidel, 1895-97; Oscar M. Kiest, 1897-1901; E. H. Reidel, 1901-03; William A. Crain, 1903-05; A. W. Cannon, 1905-06; W. A. Crain, 1906-08; John Wendell, 1908-09; William Yarchow, 1909- .

ASSESSORS: M. L. Higgins, 1867-68; J. C. Gilham, 1868-69; William S. Sanders, 1869-74; William Danken, 1874-76; James H. Russell, 1876-78; Isaac Acken, 1878-79; George L. Ogilvie, 1879-81; Lewis Shaw, 1881-93; John Miller, 1893-94; John P. Keller, 1894-95; Isaac Acken, 1895-1901; C. F. Schroeder, 1901-02; Willis R. Shaw, 1902-09; Charles C. Reeder, 1909- .

COLLECTORS: Timothy H. Beason, 1867-69; Theodore Mittendorf, 1869-70; L. Rosenthal, 1870-71; Isaac Acken, 1871-76; John

McBride, 1876-77; Israel McCord, 1877-90; L. J. Wackerle, 1890-91; Henry Amberg, 1891-1902; Otto Mathein, 1902-03; Henry Amberg, 1903-04; Frank Weindorff, 1904-06; E. L. Mittendorf, 1906-07; Harry C. Knapp, 1907-09; Ben H. Feldman, 1909- .

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE: 1867, Henry Sturgis; 1868, Jeremiah J. Green; 1869, George W. Wade; 1870, J. L. Ashley, B. R. Hathaway; 1871, J. J. Green; 1874, J. J. Green, H. Rathburn; 1876, E. R. Bowman; 1877, George W. Downing, Joseph P. Evans, J. J. Green; 1879, George H. Hawley; 1881, Jacob Bollin, John Miller, Denison Smith; 1882, George Stevens; 1885, Jacob Bollin, I. Acken, John J. Russell; 1889, William E. Seip, Jacob Bollin, J. J. Russell; 1893, W. E. Seip, J. W. Condell, J. J. Russell; 1897, Jacob Bollin, George H. Cox, Jacob Shoup; 1901, J. J. Russell, George H. Cox, S. Summers; 1903, Richard Deverman, Albert Ahrens; 1905, Albert Ahrens, J. D. Deverman, J. J. Russell, G. H. Cox, 1909, Albert Ahrens, J. J. Russell, J. D. Deverman, Peter Cronin.

CHAPTER XVI.

STATE, DISTRICT AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

The complete destruction of the Logan County Court House, at Lincoln, April 14th, 1857, together with all the records in the official custody of the County Clerk, has rendered the task of compiling an accurate and complete roster of the county officials, from the organization of the county to the present time, quite a difficult task. In order to secure this list, the writer has been compelled to make research in all places, where reliable records bearing upon the official history of the country might be found. Old deeds and documents in the hands of private individuals, as well as private biographies of former county officials, have been searched out and examined. The old law requiring the Governor to issue commissions to county officials and the provision of the early statutes that county election returns should be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, have materially assisted in the work of compilation, although these sources were found faulty owing to the failure of the early officials to comply with the law, in scorces of instances. As the first newspapers in the county were not published until about 1856, no assistance could be secured from this source. The following list, however, verified in every manner possible, is herewith presented to the reader and the writer does not hesitate to vouch for it as being, in all respects, substantially accurate and complete. In the list of state and district officials, only such officials are given who resided in Logan County at the time of their election:

Governor—Richard J. Oglesby, 1885-89.

Lieutenant-Governor—John G. Oglesby, 1909—.

Clerk Supreme Court—A. D. Cadwallader, 1896-1902.

Members Board of Equalization—John T. Jenkins, 1870-72; Stephen D. Fisher, 1872-76; William O. Jones, 1888-92; Robert C. Maxwell, 1892-96.

Members Constitutional Conventions—James Tuttle, 1847; E. L. Austin, 1862; Samuel C. Parks, 1870.

Circuit Judge—Thomas M. Harris, 1904—.

State Senators—Colby Knapp, 1862-66; A. B. Nicholson, 1868-74; Abram Mayfield, 1878-82; Lawrence B. Stringer, 1900-1904.

State Representatives—Martin White, 1840-42; Charles F. Ewing, 1842-44; John Deskins, 1844-46; Michael W. Swing, 1846-48; John Lucas, 1848-50; Colby Knapp, 1852-54; Samuel C. Parks, 1854-56; Alexander W. Morgan, 1856-58; George H. Campbell, 1858-60; Robert B. Latham, 1860-62; A. M. Miller, 1862-66; William McGalliard, 1866-68; Silas Beason, 1868-70; Augustus Reise, 1870-72; Peter J. Hawes, 1870-74; Laban M. Stroud, 1872-74; R. A. Talbott, 1874-76; Thomas Wendell, 1874-76; Joseph C. Ross, 1876-78; David H. Harts, 1878-80; Allen Lucas, 1880-82; John T. Foster, 1882-84; Charles S. Lawrence, 1882-84; R. H. Templeman, 1882-86; H. L. Pierce, 1886-88; W. H. Kretzinger, 1886-90; Lawrence B. Stringer, 1890-94; William S. Dunham, 1894-96; George Wendell, 1896-98; Joseph A. Horn, 1896-98; N. P. Gasaway, 1898-1900; James C. Taylor, 1900-92; John G. Oglesby, 1904-08; E. C. Perkins, 1908—.

County Judges (known as Probate Justices until 1849; jurisdiction until that time exclusively probate)—Michael Mann, 1839; Colby Knapp, 1839-43; Ezekiel Bowman, 1843-46; William Stallings, 1846-49; Thomas R. Skinner, 1849-57; Reubin B. Ewing, 1857-69; William E. Dicks, 1869-77; Stephen A. Foley, 1877-86; James T. Hoblit, 1886-90; Robert Humphrey, 1890-94; L. C. Schwerdtfeger, 1894-98; Emil C. Moss, 1898-1900 (died in office); Donald McCormick, 1900-1910; James T. Hoblit, 1910—.

Clerk of the Commissioner's Court—Stephen Moore, 1839-43; William Stallings, 1843-49; Barton Robinson, March 31 to November 6, 1849 (office abolished on creation of the office of County Clerk in 1849).

Recorders—Jabez Capps, 1839-43; James Primm, 1843-47; John M. Handschey, 1847-49 (in 1849 office consolidated with that of Circuit Clerk).

County Clerks—John T. Jenkins, 1849-69; James T. Hoblit, 1869-73; William Toomey, 1873-82; C. M. Knapp, 1882-90; Jeremiah Mathews, 1890-94; 1894-98, David Gillespie; Xelpho F. Beidler, 1898-1910; James W. Corwine, 1910—.

Circuit Clerks—James Primm, 1839-48 (by appointment of court); Samuel Emmett, 1848-56; J. C. Webster, 1856-64; F. C. W. Koehnle, 1864-72; Andrew McGalliard, 1872-76; T. T. Holton, 1876-84; E. F. L. Rautenberg, 1884-92; August P. Kuemmel, 1892-1904; Gue F. Thompson, 1904—.

Sheriffs—John Deskins, 1839-44; John Lucas, 1844-46; Ezekiel Bowman, 1846-48; John C. Hurt, 1848-50; Robert B. Latham, 1850-52; Ezekiel Bowman, 1852-54; Thomas J. Larison, 1854-56; George Music, 1856-58; Thomas J. Larison, 1858-60; A. B. Nicholson, 1860-62; A.

Mayfield, 1862-64; William G. Starkey, 1864-66; Thomas J. Simpson, 1866-68; Chester B. Jackson, 1868-70; Hiram L. Pierce, 1870-72; William A. Schafer, 1872-74; Solomon Morris, 1874-78; Richard F. Ayres, 1878-80; William Wendell, 1880-86; Paul Smith, 1886-90; A. T. Hays, 1890-94; Jacob Seyfer, 1894-98; Charles W. Anton, 1898-1902; James White, 1902-1906; David Devine, 1906-1910; William Schaffenacker, 1910—.

County Treasurers—John L. Clough, 1843-44; Ezekiel Bowman, 1844-46; Samuel Emmett, 1846-49; Samuel B. Kinsey, 1849-51; Samuel Goldsmith, 1851-53; E. M. Douglas, 1853-55; D. Ward Clark, 1855-57; Benjamin E. Clark, 1857-59; Mathew McElhiney, 1859-63; Peter J. Hawes, 1863-65; Joseph Ream, 1865-82; A. Mayfield, 1882-86; William H. Traner, 1886-90; Adolph Rimerman, 1890-94; Michael Coogan, 1894-98; J. Ed Miller, 1898-1902; Benjamin F. Coffman, 1902-06; Thomas F. Holmes, 1906-10; Clifford Quisenberry, 1910—.

State's Attorneys (office created in 1872; prior to that duties performed by a District Attorney, elected in the Judicial District)—Timothy T. Beach, 1872-76; James T. Hoblit, 1876-80; Randolph B. Forrest, 1880-84; Robert Humphrey, 1884-88; Samuel L. Wallace, 1888-92; Edward G. King, 1892-96; A. L. Anderson, 1896-1900; Peter Murphy, 1900-04; Hugh Hunter, 1904-08; C. Everett Smith, 1908—.

Superintendents of Schools (prior to 1865, office known as County School Commissioner)—William Hackney, 1839-41; Samuel Briggs, 1841-43; James Primm, 1843-44; Ezekiel Bowman, 1844-45; James Primm, 1845-47; Samuel Emmett, 1847-49; Samuel C. Parks, 1849-55; J. C. Webster, 1855-56; J. E. Cummings, 1856-57; David D. James, 1857-59; William G. Starkey, 1859-61; Dr. J. H. Beidler, 1861-63; A. S. Guthrie, 1863-65; J. G. Chalfant, 1865-69; Levi T. Regan, 1869-73; J. G. Chalfant, 1873-77; William H. Derby, 1877-82; Samuel M. Guttery, 1882-94; 1894-98, J. C. Cole; Evan P. Gram, 1898-1905 (died in office); D. F. Nichols, 1905—.

Master in Chancery (appointed)—James Primm, 1839-50; Samuel Emmett, 1850-57; J. C. Webster, 1857-63; David T. Littler, 1863-68; William McGalliard, 1868-72; W. B. Jones, 1872-73; T. T. Beach, 1873-80; Wilford D. Wyatt, 1880-89; Robert Humphrey, 1889-91; James E. Miller, 1891-97; Emil C. Moos, 1897-98; Edwin C. Perkins, 1898-1905; Frank L. Tomlinson, 1905-09; William R. Baldwin, 1909—.

Coroners—George B. Lucas, 1839-40; Solomon Wood, 1840-44; Alfred Sams, 1844-46; Elijah Lucas, 1846-48; George Snyder, 1848-54; Luther Hill, 1854-56; Nathan H. Foster, 1856-60; Theodore Stryker, 1860-61; 1861-62, John F. Boy; Jacob T. Hackney, 1862-64; Norman Sumner, 1864-66; Ira A. Church, 1866-68; P. B. Knight, 1868-72; Jeremiah J. Green, 1872-76; W. W. Houser, 1876-78; John Evans,

1878-80; John T. Boyden, 1880-84; Walter Bermingham, 1884-88; John T. Boyden, 1888-92; Uriah Hill, 1892-96; John T. Boyden, 1896-1904; Fred V. Purinton, 1904-08; John T. Boyden, 1908—.

Surveyor—Thomas R. Skinner, 1839-42; Conaway Pence, 1842-49; Luther Hill, 1849-51; Conaway Pence, 1851-57; Washington Skinner, 1857-61; Joseph W. Ewing, 1861-63; Levi L. Hatton, 1863-65; Daniel L. Braucher, 1865-69; Thomas G. Gardner, 1869-84; Thomas S. Davy, 1884-96; John Zeter, 1896-1900; Daniel L. Braucher, 1900-94; W. G. Bates, 1904-08; Robert P. Hartnell, 1908—.

CHAPTER XVII.

POLITICAL.

From the admission of Illinois as a state, in 1818, to 1832, the entire state constituted one congressional district. During that period, it was represented in Congress by two men, Daniel P. Cook, of Kaskaskia, and Joseph Duncan, of Jacksonville, the former from 1818 to 1826, the latter from 1826 to 1832. By the Act of 1831, the state was divided into three congressional districts. Sangamon County, of which Logan was then a part, was included in the Third District. William L. May, Democrat, of Springfield, represented the Third District in Congress from 1832 to 1838, when he was succeeded by John T. Stuart, Whig, of Springfield.

Under the state constitution of 1818, Bond County, of which Logan was then a part, was entitled to one senator and two representatives in the General Assembly, such apportionment to continue until after the census of 1820. Martin Jones was the senator from 1818 to 1821, and Francis Kirkpatrick and William M. Crisp were representatives during the same period. By Act of January 30, 1821, Sangamon County was created out of Bond, and included what is now Logan, said act fixing Sangamon's representation in the Legislature at one senator and one representative. This apportionment continued until 1826, Stephen Stillman being senator during that period and James Sims and William S. Hamilton representatives. By Act of January 12, 1826, Sangamon was given one senator and three representatives, this arrangement continuing until 1831. During this period, the well-known Springfield pioneer, Elijah Iles, was senator. The representatives were as follows: 1826 to 1828, Job Fletcher, Mordecai Mobley, Jonathan H. Pugh; 1828 to 1830, Peter Cartwright, William F. Elkins, J. H. Pugh; 1830 to 1832, John Dawson, J. H. Pugh, Edmund D. Taylor. By Act of February 7, 1831, Sangamon County was given two senators and four representatives, which arrangement continued until 1836. From 1832 to 1834 the representation was as follows: Senators, George Forquer and Elijah Iles; Representatives, Peter Cartwright, Achilles Morris, John T. Stuart and Edmund D. Taylor. From 1834 to 1836, the sena-

tors were George Forquer, (resigned and succeeded by Archer G. Herndon), and Edmund D. Taylor (resigned and succeeded by Job Fletcher); the representatives were William Carpenter, John Dawson, Abraham Lincoln and John T. Stuart. By Act of January 14, 1836, Sangamon County's representation in the Legislature was increased to two senators and seven representatives. The first election under this apportionment resulted in the election of the famous "Long Nine" in Illinois history, who succeeded in landing the state capitol at Springfield. The "Long Nine" was constituted as follows: Senators, Job Fletcher, Archer G. Herndon; Representatives, John Dawson, Ninian W. Edwards, William F. Elkins, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew McCormack, Edward D. Baker (succeeding Daniel Stone), and Robert L. Wilson. In 1838, all of the above were re-elected, except Wilson, who was succeeded by John Calhoun.

As before stated, Sangamon County, of which Logan was then a part, was created by Act of January 30, 1821. Later Tazewell and DeWitt Counties were created, including small portions of Logan. The first election in Sangamon County was held April 2, 1821, in which the early pioneers of Logan participated. William Drennan, Zachariah Peter and Rivers Cormack were elected Commissioners; John Taylor, Sheriff; Joseph Dickson, Coroner; James C. Stephenson, Surveyor; and James Latham, Probate Justice. James Latham resided at Elkhart Hill, in what is now Logan County. He was the first Probate Justice of Sangamon County, of which Logan was then a part. His first term was held June 4, 1821, and the only business transacted that term was the issuing of letters of administration in the matter of the Estate of Daniel Martin, deceased.

1839.

Logan County was created by Legislative Act of February 15, 1839. The first regular county election in the new county occurred April 1, 1839, the same being a special election provided for under the act of organization. The vote resulted as follows:

For Sheriff: John Deskins, 155; John Lucas, 153; Deskins' majority, 2.

For Coroner: George B. Lucas, 167; Samuel Musick, 139; Lucas' majority, 28.

For Clerk of Commissioners' Court: Stephen Moore, 162; James W. Sapp, 147; Moore's majority, 15.

For Recorder: Jabez Capps, 169; David Smith, 136; Capps' majority, 33.

For County Commissioners, (three to elect): John Shoup, 223; Elijah Vansandt, 169; Robert Downey, 139; Peter G. Cowardin, 127; George W. Turley, 134; Ezekiel Bowman, 115.

For Surveyor: Thomas R. Skinner, 310, no opposition.

For Probate Justice, Michael Mann, no opposition.

The same Act which created Logan County also created the counties of Menard and Dane, the name of the latter being afterwards changed to Christian. By this act, the counties of Sangamon, Logan, Menard and Dane (Christian) were to constitute a senatorial district for the election of two senators. Menard County was to be entitled to one representative, and Logan and Dane (Christian) were to constitute a representative district and together entitled to one representative, in the General Assembly. In the event of a vacancy, the entire district of Sangamon, Logan, Menard and Dane, were to participate in the election to fill the vacancy. In the year 1839, Ninian W. Edwards resigned as member of the Legislature and a special election was held in the district, Nov. 25, 1839, to fill the vacancy so caused. The candidates were Thomas J. Nance, Democrat, and John Bennett, Whig, both of Springfield. The vote in the district was Nance, 878; Bennett, 842; Nance's majority, 36. The vote in Logan County stood: Nance, 55; Bennett, 39. At the time of the creation of Logan County out of Sangamon, the latter was part of the Third Congressional District and Logan County continued part of said district until the apportionment of 1843.

1840.

The first presidential campaign in which Logan County participated as a political entity was the famous "Tippecanoe" and "hard cider" campaign of 1840. No previous campaign in the history of the county can be compared to it, in the matter of enthusiasm and excitement. Martin Van Buren was the Democratic nominee for President, being a candidate for re-election. William Henry Harrison was the nominee of the Whigs, and the contest was fast and furious. Mass meetings were attended by thousands who came long distances in lumber wagons and camped out, enduring many hardships. Campaign songs, monster processions, pole raisings and the like were the order of the day. In the election which followed, Logan County placed herself in the Whig column by a majority of 93. For State Senator, Edmund D. Taylor, Democrat, was a candidate against E. D. Baker, Whig. The latter won out in the district by a vote of 2,600 to 2,009. Logan County had its first candidate for Representative in the General Assembly, this year, in the person of Martin White, who was successful. The vote in the county was as follows:

For President: William H. Harrison, 260; Martin Van Buren, 167; Harrison's majority, 93.

For State Senator: E. D. Baker, 241; Edmund D. Taylor, 181; Baker's majority, 60.

For Representative in General Assembly: Martin White, 308; Thomas S. Leachman, 184; White's majority, 124.

For Sheriff: John Deskins, 278; Benjamin F. Davis, 121; Deskins' majority, 157.

For Coroner: Solomon Wood, 172; G. W. Wade, 154; William McClure, 28; Wood's plurality, 18.

1841.

An election was held this year for congressman, no other officers being elected. John T. Stuart was the candidate of the Whigs for re-election and James H. Ralston was the candidate of the Democrats. Stuart carried Logan County and was successful in the district. The vote in the district was as follows: Stuart, 21,726; Ralston, 19,562. The vote in Logan County stood: Stuart, 253; Ralston, 132; Stuart's majority, 121.

1842.

This was the year for the election of Governor, Joseph Duncan being the Whig candidate and Thomas Ford, the Democratic candidate. Ford was elected. By the Act of Feb. 25, 1841, Menard, Logan and Mason counties constituted a senatorial district and were entitled to one senator; and Logan and Mason Counties constituted a representative district and were entitled to one representative. Lewis B. Wynne, of Menard, was elected senator. There were three candidates for representative from Logan County, Charles F. Ewing being elected. The vote on State Senator in the district was as follows: Louis B. Wynne, 551; James Walker, 493; John Wright, 406. The vote on representative in the district stood: Charles F. Ewing, 444; Thomas R. Skinner, 344; Colby Knapp, 382. The vote in Logan County was as follows:

For Governor: Joseph Duncan, 289; Thomas Ford, 198; Duncan's majority, 91.

For State Senator: Louis B. Wynne, 171; John Wright, 161; James Walker, 148; Wynne's plurality, 10.

For Representative in General Assembly: Charles F. Ewing, 303; Thomas R. Skinner, 278; Colby Knapp, 244; Ewing's plurality, 25.

For Sheriff: John Deskins, 271; George W. Cowardin, 176; Deskins' majority, 95.

For Surveyor: Conaway Pence, 190; Thomas Easton, 117; Charles Wenn, 72; J. McPherson, 49; Pence's plurality, 73.

For Coroner: Solomon Wood, 360, no opposition.

1843.

By the new apportionment act of 1842, Logan County was placed in the Seventh Congressional District, with the counties of Sangamon,

Morgan, Cass, Menard, Mason, Tazewell, Woodford, Marshall and Putnam. The candidates for Congress, this year, were John J. Hardin, Whig, of Jacksonville; James A. McDougal, Democrat, and Archibald Job, Independent. The vote in the district stood: Hardin, 6,230; McDougal, 5,357; Job, 98. The vote in Logan County in 1843 was as follows:

For Congressman: John J. Hardin, 235; James A. McDougal, 199; Archibald Job, 9; Hardin's plurality, 36.

For County Commissioner: Robert Buckles, 223; Elisha Parks, 143; Buckles' majority, 80.

For Clerk of the Commissioners' Court: William Stallings, 269; Stephen Moore, 93; Philip B. Miles, 45; Stallings' plurality, 76.

For Treasurer: John L. Clough, 216; William Rankin, 119; Clough's majority, 97.

For Recorder: ames Primm, 276; Jabez Capps, 95; John S. Miles, 61; Primm's plurality, 181.

For Surveyor: Conaway Pence, 319, no opposition.

For Probate Justice: Ezekiel Bowman, vote not recorded; no opposition.

1844.

This was the second presidential campaign for Logan County. While not as exciting as that of four years before, great issues were involved. James K. Polk was the Democratic candidate for President and Henry Clay was the candidate of the Whigs. E. D. Baker and John Calhoun were the district candidates for Congress, both being from Springfield, the former Whig and the latter Democratic. The Whigs carried Logan County for Clay by a majority of 59. The vote in the district on Congressman stood: Baker, 6,658; Calhoun, 5,948.

By the apportionment act of 1843, the counties of Logan, Menard and Mason were constituted both a senatorial and representative district, and entitled to one senator and two representatives, in the General Assembly. Louis B. Wynne was a hold-over state senator. Four Logan County men contested for Representative and the vote in the district was as follows: John Deskins, 377; William McGraw, 358; John M. Handschey, 157; Charles Winn, 35; (all of the above being from Logan County;) James White, 417; Charles J. Clark, 369. Deskins and White were elected. The vote in Logan County in 1844, was as follows:

For President: Henry Clay, 310; James K. Polk, 251; Clay's majority, 392.

For Congressman: E. D. Baker, 275; John Calhoun, 261; Baker's majority, 14.

For Representative in General Assembly: William McGraw, 181; John Deskins, 169; John M. Handschey, 115; Charles Winn, 35.

For Sheriff: John Lucas, 420; John W. Turley, 28; Lucas' majority, 392.

For Coroner: Alfred Sams, 267; Elijah Lucas, 97; Solomon Wood, 39; Sams' plurality, 170.

For County Commissioner: Colby Knapp, 309; John Clark, 274; John F. Miles, 168; William Powell, 147; I. H. Braucher, 38; Knapp's plurality, 35.

For Treasurer: Ezekiel Bowman, 237; E. M. Briggs, 170; James Halstead, 23; Bowman's plurality, 67.

1845.

A County Commissioner and a School Commissioner were to be elected in the county, this year. The election resulted as follows: For County Commissioner: John Clark, 177; John Hawes, 117; Clark's majority, 60. For School Commissioner: James Primm, 173; Ezekiel Bowman, 58; John Hawes, 14; Primm's plurality, 115.

1846.

A Governor and State officers were to be elected this year. Augustus C. French was the Democratic nominee for Governor and Thomas M. Kilpatrick the Whig nominee. This campaign is particularly conspicuous by reason of the candidacy of Abraham Lincoln for Congress as the Whig nominee, against Peter Cartwright, the famous pioneer preacher, who was the Democratic nominee. Lincoln was elected in the district by the following vote: Lincoln, 6,340; Cartwright, 4,829. Thomas L. Harris, of Menard was elected State Senator by the following district vote: Thomas L. Harris, 676; N. J. Rockwell, 549. The successful candidates for Representative in the General Assembly were Michael W. Swing, of Logan, and James M. Robinson, of Menard. The vote in Logan County for 1846, was as follows:

For Governor: Thomas M. Kilpatrick, 320; Augustus C. French, 254; Kilpatrick's majority, 66.

For Congressman: Abraham Lincoln, 390; Peter Cartwright, 166; Lincoln's majority, 224.

For State Senator: Thomas L. Harris, 267; N. J. Rockwell, 151; Harris' majority, 116.

For Representative in General Assembly: Michael W. Swing, 284; Joseph Orendorff, 280; Swing's majority, 4.

For Sheriff: Ezekiel Bowman, 336; D. W. Clark, 105; E. B. Cordier, 95; Bowman's plurality, 231.

For Coroner: Elijah Lucas, 446, no opposition.

For County Commissioner: J. P. Dunham, 328; Robert Buckles, 134; Hiram Dotsen, 30; Thomas J. Enslow, 59; Dunham's plurality, 194.

For Treasurer: Samuel Emmett, 178; David Smith, 144; Henry S. Apple, 47; Henry G. Woodman, 42; William H. Young, 16; Emmett's plurality, 34.

For Probate Justice: William Stallings, no opposition; vote not recorded.

1847.

An election for County officers in the county, this year, resulted in the following vote:

For Clerk of the Commissioners' Court: William Stallings, 471; Jeremiah P. Dunham, 125; Stallings' majority, 346.

For County Commissioner: Berryman's Baughan, 306; I. R. Braucher, 193; William Powell, 125; Baughan's plurality, 113.

For School Commissioner: Samuel Emmett, 300; William H. Young, 174; Emmett's majority, 126.

For Recorder: John M. Handschey, 335; Jabez Capps, 154; William H. Young, 121; Handschey's plurality, 181.

For Treasurer: Samuel Emmett, 513, no opposition.

For Surveyor: Conaway Pence, 429, no opposition.

James Tuttle was elected this year as a delegate from the county to the new constitutional convention.

1848.

The close of the presidential campaign of 1848 still found Logan County in the Whig column, but by the reduced majority of 96. The Democratic candidate for President, this year, was Lewis Cass, of Michigan; the Whig candidate was Gen. Zachary Taylor, the hero of Buena Vista, and Martin Van Buren became the candidate of the new Free Soil party. An active campaign was waged. For the first time in the history of the state, the Governor and part of the State officers were elected on a presidential year, instead of an "off year" as formerly, this change having been made in the newly adopted constitution of 1848. The candidates for Congress were Thomas L. Harris, Democrat, of Petersburg, and Stephen T. Logan, Whig, of Springfield. The vote in the district was as follows: Harris, 7,201; Logan, 7,095. By the new Constitution of 1848, the Eleventh Senatorial District was created, of Logan, Tazewell, McLean, DeWitt and Macon Counties, and was given one State Senator; also the Twenty-seventh Representative District was created, and was composed of Logan and Mason Counties, and entitled to one Representa-

tive in the General Assembly. The vote for State Senator in the district was as follows: Edward O. Smith, 2,602; Thomas P. Rogers, 1,996. The vote for Representative in the district stood: John Lucas, 781; Richard Latham, 741; both candidates being from Logan County. The regular election was held this year on August 7, 1848. On March 6th preceding, there had been a special election, to vote upon the adoption or rejection of the new constitution, and to vote upon certain provisions thereof. This constitutional election resulted in Logan County as follows: For the adoption of the Constitution, 498; against adoption, 21; for the negro article, 469; against the negro article, 30; for the two mill tax, 326; against the two mill tax, 174. The vote in Logan County on officers, in 1848, was as follows:

For President: Zachary Taylor, 465; Lewis Cass, 369; Taylor's majority, 96.

For Governor: Augustus C. French, 331. There was no regular Whig nominee for Governor this year, it being conceded that Governor French was to hold over in consequence of the constitutional change in the Governor's term.

For Congressman: Stephen T. Logan, 417; Thomas L. Harris, 399; Logan's majority, 18.

For State Senator: Edward O. Smith, 421; Thomas P. Rogers, 403; Smith's majority, 18.

For Representative in General Assembly: Richard Latham, 428; John Lucas, 359; Latham's majority, 69.

For Sheriff: John C. Hurt, 417; Ezekiel Bowman, 357; Hurt's majority, 60.

For Coroner: George Snyder, 392; Elijah Lucas, 351; Snyder's majority, 41.

For County Commissioner: Robert Buckles, 289; William M. Allen, 233; D. F. Wright, 197; Buckles' plurality, 56.

For Circuit Clerk, (special election): Samuel Emmett, 335; Lewis Morgan, 319; Emmett's majority, 16.

For Judge Supreme Court, Second Grand Division: Samuel H. Treat, 633, no opposition.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court, Second Grand Division: William B. Warner, 322; Mason Brannan, 267; Warner's majority, 55; Total vote in Grand Division: Warren, 13,466; Brannan, 12,601.

For Circuit Judge, Eighth Judicial Circuit: David Davis, 571, no opposition.

For Prosecuting Attorney, Eighth District: David B. Campbell, 569, no opposition.

1849.

A special election was held this year, on March 31st, for Clerk of the Commissioners' Court, resulting as follows: Barton Robinson,

217; John F. Miles, 190; Barton's majority, 27. A regular county election occurred November 6th, resulting as follows:

For County Judge: Thomas R. Skinner, 376; Ezekiel Bowman, 285; Skinner's majority, 91.

For County Clerk: John T. Jenkins, 413; John M. Handschey, 246; Jenkins' majority, 167.

For School Commissioner: Samuel C. Parks, 337; John Clark, 301; Parks' majority, 36.

For Treasurer: Samuel B. Kinsey, 374; Samuel Emmett, 294; Kinsey's majority, 80.

For Surveyor: Conaway Pence, 458; Luther Hill, 197; Pence's majority, 261.

1850.

The Congressional candidates this year were Richard Yates, of Jacksonville, on the part of the Whigs, and Thomas L. Harris, of Petersburg, on the part of the Democrats. The former was successful in the district by the following vote: Yates, 7,008; Harris, 6,054. In the Senatorial District, Asahel Gridley, of McLean County, was elected State Senator, over C. W. Ewing, by a district vote of 1,077 to 997. The vote in the Representative District, for Representative in the General Assembly, was as follows: John Pemberton, of Mason County, 743; William H. Young, of Logan, 569; John Medcalf, 108. The vote in Logan County was as follows:

For Congressman: Richard Yates, 394; Thomas L. Harris, 384; Yates' majority, 10.

For Representative, in the General Assembly: William H. Young, 342; John Pemberton, 295; John Medcalf, 108; Young's plurality, 47.

For Sheriff: Robert B. Latham, vote not recorded.

For Coronor: George Snyder, vote not recorded.

1851.

There was a vote this year on county officers and for or against an act to establish a general system of banking in the state. The vote on the latter stood: 368 votes for the act and 107 votes against it. The vote on county officers was as follows:

For Treasurer: Samuel Goldsmith, 241; Ezekiel Bowman, 200; Goldsmith's majority, 41.

For School Commissioner: Samuel C. Parks, 364, no opposition.

For Surveyor, Conaway Pence, 339, no opposition.

1852.

This year the Democrats nominated Franklin Pierce for President, the Whigs nominated Winfield Scott and the Free Soilers, John P.

Hale. The Whigs carried Logan County for Scott, by a majority of 79. The candidates for Goveronr were Joel A. Matteson, Democrat, and E. B. Webb, Whig. By the apportionment act of 1852, Logan County was placed in the Seventh Congressional District, being no longer associated with Sangamon, and being taken from a Whig and placed in a Democratic district. The other counties in the district were Macon, Piatt, Moultrie, Coles, Edgar, Clark, Cumberland, Effingham, Jasper, Clay, Crawford, Lawrence, Richland and Fayette. James C. Allen, Democrat, of Palestine, was elected Congressman; Colby Knapp, of Logan, was elected Representative from Logan and Mason in the General Assembly, over Austin Fisher, of Mason. The vote in Logan County, was as follows:

For President: Winfield Scott, 568; Franklin Pierce, 489; Scott's majority, 79.

For Governor: E. B. Webb, 561; Joel A. Matteson, 490; Webb's majority, 71.

For Representative in General Assembly: Colby Knapp, 522; Austin Fisher, 504; Knapp's majority, 18.

For Sheriff: Ezekiel Bowman, 593; James McGraw, 419; Bowman's majority, 174.

For Coroner: George Snyder, 555; Alexander Edmonds, 465; Snyder's majority, 90.

For Circuit Clerk: Samuel Emmett, 530; Samuel B. Kinsey, 518; Emmett's majority, 12.

For Prosecuting Attorney, Eighth Judicial District: David B. Campbell, 537; N. M. Broadwell, 498; Campbell's majority, 39. Vote in district: Campbell, 10,026; Broadwell, 8,744.

1853.

An election for county officers, this year, resulted in the election of Thomas R. Skinner as County Judge, John T. Jenkins as County Clerk, E. M. Douglas as Treasurer, Samuel C. Parks as School Commissioner, and Conaway Pence as Surveyor. The official vote has not been preserved.

1854.

By the apportionment act of February 27, 1854, the Counties of Logan, Cass, Menard, Mason, and Tazewell were included in the Seventeenth Senatorial District and entitled to one State Senator, while the Counties of Mason and Logan, were made to constitute the Thirty-fifth Representative District, and entitled to one Representative in the General Assembly. James M. Ruggles, of Mason County, was elected Senator and Samuel C. Parks, of Logan, Representative.

James C. Allen, Democrat, of Palestine, was re-elected Congressman from the Congressional District, by a majority of one. The vote in Logan County was as follows:

For State Treasurer: James Miller, 569; John Moore, 451; Miller's majority, 118.

For Congressman: William B. Archer, 586; James C. Allen, 452; Archer's majority, 134.

For Representative in the General Assembly: Samuel C. Parks, 612; Colby Knapp, 369; Park's majority, 243.

For Sheriff: Thomas J. Larison, 554; Joseph Bell, 300; Silas Allison, 165; Larison's plurality, 254.

For Coroner: Luther Hill, 549; David P. Lee, 445; Hill's majority, 104.

1855.

This year there was submitted to the voters an amendment to the Constitution of the State in line with "the Maine law" and providing for state wide prohibition of the liquor traffic. The proposition lost in the state, but carried in Logan County, by the following vote: For, 723; against, 615. Special judicial elections were also held this year. The election for Circuit Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, resulted in the re-election of David Davis, without opposition. The vote in Logan County for Judge Davis was 1,173. Judge Treat having resigned as Supreme Judge, an election was held, in the Second Grand Division, to provide his successor. The vote in Logan County was as follows: Stephen T. Logan, 764; O. C. Skinner, 508; Logan's majority, 256. For Clerk of the Supreme Court, the vote in Logan County was as follows: S. A. Corneau, 768; William A. Turney, 502; Corneau's majority, 266. Turney was elected in the district. David Ward Clark was elected Treasurer of Logan County, this year; vote not recorded. J. C. Webster was also elected School Commissioner and Conaway Pence re-elected Surveyor.

1856.

By this year, former issues dividing political parties had disappeared and new issues were being rapidly formed. The Whig party had ceased to exist and on its ruins, two parties had been created, namely, the Republican party, basing its claims for popular suffrage upon its advocacy of no slavery in the territories, and the American or "Know-Nothing" party. The Democrats nominated for President, James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania; the Republicans presented as their candidate, John C. Fremont, of California, and the American party nominated Millard Fillmore, of New York. The campaign, through-

out the state and nation, was an exciting one. In the state, the Republicans nominated William H. Bissell for Governor, the Democrats William A. Richardson and the American party Buckner S. Morris. For the first time in its history, Logan County took its place in the Democratic column, although the combined vote of the two parties, opposed to the Democrats, outnumbered the Democratic vote, by over three hundred. Buchanan carried the county over Fremont, by a plurality of 168, and Richardson carried the county for Governor, by a plurality of only 15. A Logan County citizen, William H. Young, was a candidate, this year, for Secretary of State, on the American ticket. Two Congressional elections were held during the year. In 1854, Allen's majority for Congress, it will be remembered, was but one vote. His seat was contested by William B. Archer, Allen was unseated by Congress, and a new election was called to fill the vacancy. This election was held August 25, 1856. Allen and Archer were both candidates again and the former won in the district by a majority of 2,945, the vote standing: Allen, 13,081; Archer, 10,136. Logan County voted as follows: Archer, 1,077; Allen, 861; Archer's majority, 216. The second Congressional election of the year was held at the regular election in November. Aaron Shaw, of Lawrenceville, was the Democratic candidate and Henry P. Bromwell, the Republican candidate. Shaw was elected in the district by the following vote: Shaw, 12,994; Bromwell, 9,278. An election for Prosecuting Attorney, for the Eighth Judicial Circuit, resulted in the election of Ward H. Lamon by the following district vote: Ward H. Lamon, 10,783; Major W. Packard, 9,578. Samuel W. Fuller, of Tazewell County, was elected State Senator by the following district vote: Samuel W. Fuller, 4,814; John Durham, 4,488; R. N. Cullom, 195. Alexander W. Morgan, of Logan County, was elected Representative over L. P. Lacey, of Logan County, by the following district vote: Morgan, 1,719; Lacey, 1,653. There were 956 votes cast in the County for a new constitutional convention and none against. The complete vote of Logan County, for 1856, was as follows:

For President: James Buchanan, 823; John C. Fremont, 655; Millard Fillmore, 484; Buchanan's plurality, 168.

For Governor: William A. Richardson, 866; William H. Bissell, 851; Buckner S. Morris, 237; Richardson's plurality, 15.

For Congressman: Henry P. Bromwell, 1,111; Aaron Shaw, 837; Bromwell's majority, 274.

For Prosecuting Attorney, Eighth Judicial District: Ward H. Lamon, 1,117; Major W. Packard, 836; Lamon's majority, 281.

For State Senator: John Durham, 1,105; Samuel W. Fuller, 844; Durham's majority, 261.

For Representative in General Assembly: Alexander W. Morgan, 999; L. P. Lacey, 920; Morgan's majority, 79.

For Sheriff: George Musick, 1,115; Elias B. Johnson, 816; Musick's majority, 299.

For Circuit Clerk: J. C. Webster, 1,140; Samuel Emmett, 809; Webster's majority, 331.

For Coronor: Nathaniel H. Foster, 1,076; Frederick F. Fuller, 862; Foster's majority, 214.

1857.

Only county officers were elected this year and the result was as follows:

For County Judge: Reuben B. Ewing, 876; Colby Knapp, 660; Ewing's majority, 216.

For Associate Justices, (two to elect): Thomas Nolan, 882; Sheldon Parks, 880; John E. Hoblit, 656; Samuel Emmett, 650.

For County Clerk: John T. Jenkins, 927; Joshua F. Edes, 626; Jenkins' majority, 301.

For Treasurer: Benjamin E. Clark, 919; Alexander Leslie, 618; Clark's majority, 301.

For Surveyor: Washington Skinner, 840; Conaway Pence, 706; Skinner's majority, 134.

For School Commissioner: David D. James, 883; H. H. Simmons, 662; James' majority, 221.

1858.

Although not a presidential year, the campaign of this year, in the state, was an active one. It is famous, in American history, as the year, in which Lincoln and Douglas had their famous debates, in the race for the United States Senatorship. Considerable of local Logan County history connected with this canvass will be found in the chapter on "Abraham Lincoln," to which the reader is referred. There were three state tickets in the field, one headed by W. B. Fonday for State Treasurer, he being the regular Douglas Democratic nominee, James Miller being the Republican nominee and John Dougherty, the Buchanan Democratic nominee. Miller carried Logan County. The contestants for Congress were James C. Robinson, Democrat, of Marshall, and Richard J. Oglesby, Republican, of Macon County. The former won in the district by the following vote: Robinson, 13,588; Oglesby, 11,760. The candidates for the Legislature were George H. Campbell, of Lincoln, Democrat, and William Walker, Republican. Campbell stood for Douglas for United States Senator, and Walker for Lincoln. Campbell won in the district by the following vote: Campbell, 2,208; Walker, 2,130. The vote of Logan County this year was as follows:

For State Treasurer: James Miller, 1,306; William B. Fonday, 1,180; John Dougherty, 8; Miller's plurality, 126.

For Congressman: Richard J. Oglesby, 1,315; James C. Robinson, 1,174; S. G. Baldwin, 6; Oglesby's plurality, 141.

For Representative in General Assembly: William Walker, 1,302; George H. Campbell, 1,180; John E. Cummings, 7; Walker's plurality, 122.

For Sheriff: Thomas J. Larison, 1,232; Richard T. Davis, 1,225; Larison's majority, 7.

For Coroner: Nathaniel H. Foster, 1,290; M. L. Higgins, 1,186; John L. Clough, 3; Foster's plurality, 104.

For Township Organization, 921; Against Township Organization, 400; majority, 521.

At a special election for Judge of the Supreme Court, Second Grand Division, held June 7, P. H. Walker received 229 votes in the county and Charles H. Constable, 95.

1859.

County officers only were elected this year and the result was as follows:

For County Treasurer: Matthew McElhiney, 639; Peter J. Hawes, 619; B. E. Clark, 152; McElhiney's plurality, 20.

For Surveyor: Washington Skinner, 735; Conaway Pence, 660; Skinner's majority, 75.

For School Commissioner: William G. Starkey, 765; Joseph W. Coffman, 644; Starkey's majority, 121.

For Township Organization, 983; Against Township Organization, 208; majority, 775.

1860.

The political campaign, this year, was probably without parallel in the history of the county. While Douglas had been elected United States Senator from Illinois, his debates with Lincoln brought the latter so prominently before the people of the county, that he was at once talked of as a candidate for President of the United States. Early in May, the Republicans of Logan County became Lincoln advocates and at their County Convention held that month, declared by resolution that "We regard Abraham Lincoln as one of the most able and distinguished expounders of the great doctrines of the Republican party, and hereby request our delegates to use the power confided to them, to secure his nomination for President." The same convention instructed for Lyman Trumbull for United States Senator and Leonard Swett for Governor. The Democratic National Convention nominated Stephen A. Douglas for President, the Republicans nominated Abraham Lincoln, the Southern wing of the Democratic party met and nominated John

C. Breckinridge, while the American party named John Bell for President. In the state the Republicans nominated Richard Yates for Governor, the Douglas Democrats, James C. Allen, the Buchanan Democrats, Thomas M. Hope and the Bell and Everett party named John T. Stuart. The Douglas Democrats also nominated George H. Campbell, of Lincoln, as their candidate for Secretary of State. John E. Cummings, of Lincoln, was a candidate for elector, on the Breckinridge ticket. After a most strenuous campaign, Lincoln carried Logan County by a plurality of 208 over Douglas, and Yates carried the County for Governor, by a plurality of 206. The contestants for Congress were James C. Robinson, and James T. Cunningham, Republican. The former won in the district by the following vote: Robinson, 19,206; Cunningham, 16,313. Henry E. Dummer, of Cass County, was elected State Senator and Robert B. Latham defeated William M. Springer for the Legislature, both being residents of Logan County at the time. A special election was held this year for Prosecuting Attorney, for the Eighth Judicial Circuit, Ward H. Lamon being re-elected without opposition. His vote in the district was 11,847 and in Logan County 1,740. The vote of 1860 in detail in Logan County was as follows:

For President: Abraham Lincoln, 1,729; Stephen A. Douglas, 1,521; John Breckinridge, 28; John Bell, 4; Lincoln's plurality, 208.

For Governor: Richard Yates, 1,732; James C. Allen, 1,526; John W. Chickering, 24; Thomas M. Hope, 4; Yates' plurality, 206.

For Secretary of State: Ozias M. Hatch, 1,742; George H. Campbell, 1,511; James Monroe, 24; B. T. Burke, 4; Hatch's plurality, 231.

For Congressman: James T. Cunningham, 1,741; James C. Robinson, 1,498; Robert G. Ingersoll, 1; Cunningham's plurality, 243.

For State Senator: Harry E. Dummer, 1,742; Benjamin S. Prettyman, 1,529; Dummer's majority, 213.

For Representative in the General Assembly: Robert B. Latham, 1839; William M. Springer, 1,443; Latham's majority, 396.

For Sheriff: Aaron B. Nicholson, 1,725; F. D. Cass, 1,552; Nicholson's majority, 173.

For Circuit Clerk: Joseph C. Webster, 1,815; A. T. Risser, 1,441; Webster's majority, 374.

For Coroner: Theodore Stryker, 1,732; Ira A. Church, 1,519; Stryker's majority, 213.

For Constitutional Convention, 1,716; Against, 351; majority, 1,365.

1861.

The proposition for a new constitutional convention having carried in 1860, Logan and Mason Counties were given one delegate. The can-

didates for delegate in 1861, were James H. Hole, of Mason, and E. L. Austin, of Logan. Austin won by the following vote: Austin, 2,168; Hole, 2,053. Special judicial elections were held this year. For Clerk of the Supreme Court, Second Grand Division, William A. Turney was re-elected without opposition; vote in Logan County, 360. David Davis was also re-elected Circuit Judge, in the Eighth District, without opposition; vote in the district, 1,154; vote in Logan County, 336. The vote for county officers in the county, was as follows:

For County Judge: Reuben B. Ewing, 1,178; Ezekiel Bowman, 1,169; Ewing's majority, 9.

For Associate Justices, (two to elect): John Shoup, 2,346; Asa C. Barnes, 1,259; William Curry, 1,079.

For County Clerk: John T. Jenkins, 1,313; T. H. Hedges, 1,002; Jenkins' majority, 311.

For School Commissioner: Jacob H. Beidler, 1,245; F. F. Fuller, 1,010; Beidler's majority, 235.

For Treasurer: Matthew McElhiney, 2,362; no opposition.

For Surveyor: Joseph W. Ewing, 2,336; no opposition.

For Coroner: John F. Boy, 2,229; no opposition.

For Delegate to Constitutional Convention: James H. Hole, 1,193; E. L. Austin, 1,170; Hole's majority, 23.

1862.

One of the important political features of this year was the vote on the question of adopting or rejecting the new constitution. The constitution was rejected, in the state at large, by a majority of 24,515. The vote in Logan County stood 1,255 for adoption, and 1,558 for rejection, a majority of 303 for rejection. The Article on Banking was lost, in the county, by a vote of 1,234 for the article and 1,497 against. The article was lost in the state by a small majority. The provision that no negro or mulatto should be allowed to migrate into or settle in this state nor have the right to vote or hold office was carried in the county by the following vote: For, 1945; against, 469; majority in favor, 1,476. This vote indicates the temper of the people at that time, that while opposed to an extension of slavery, they were likewise opposed to negro enfranchisement and against negro migration into the state. In this election, Logan County went Republican by a majority of 49, voted down a Democratic constitution by a majority of 303, but declared against allowing a negro either to vote, hold office or even move into the state, and this by a majority of 1,476! Considerable interest was developed this year in the Congressional race. The apportionment act of 1861 had placed Logan County again in company with Sangamon, the new district being composed of the counties of Logan, Sanga-

mon, McLean, Tazewell, DeWitt, Woodford and Livingston. Leonard Swett was the Republican nominee for Congress and John T. Stuart came out as an Independent. Stuart won in the district by the following vote: Stuart, 12,808; Swett, 11,443.

By the new apportionment, the counties of Tazewell, Logan and Sangamon also became a Senatorial District and entitled to a State Senator, and Sangamon and Logan became a Representative district and entitled to two Representatives in the General Assembly. Colby Knapp, Democrat, of Logan, was elected Senator this year over Shelby M. Cullom, Republican, by the following district vote: Knapp, 7,058; Cullom, 5,963. The vote for Representative in the district was as follows: A. M. Miller, of Logan, 5,133; C. A. Keys, 5,076; J. E. Rosette, 4,281; R. T. Gill, of Logan, 4,269. Miller and Keys were elected. The vote in detail in the county this year was as follows:

For State Treasurer: William Butler, 1,531; Alexander Starne, 1,482; Butler's majority, 49.

For Congressman: Leonard Swett, 1,523; John T. Stuart, 1,490; Swett's majority, 33.

For State Senator: Shelby M. Cullom, 1,529; Colby Knapp, 1,470; Cullom's majority, 59.

For Representatives in the General Assembly: Richard T. Gill, 1,526; John E. Rosette, 1,523; A. M. Miller, 1,475; Charles A. Keys, 1,439.

For Sheriff: A. Mayfield, 1,535; A. B. Corwin, 1,453; Mayfield's majority, 82.

For Coroner: Jacob T. Hackney, 1,513; W. A. Coons, 1,496; Hackney's majority, 17.

A special election for Circuit Judge in the Eighth Judicial Circuit, resulted in the election of John M. Scott. The vote in Logan County stood: John M. Scott, 300; N. M. Whitaker, 74.

1863.

Only county officers were elected this year and the result was as follows:

For Treasurer: Peter J. Hawes, 1,263; Mathew McElhiney, 959; Hawes' majority, 304.

For School Commissioner: A. S. Guthrie, 1,269; C. Garretson, 944; Guthrie's majority, 325.

For Surveyor: Levi L. Hatton, 1,276; Isaac May, 947; Hatton's majority, 329.

1864.

This year Abraham Lincoln was a candidate for re-election as President, being again the Republican nominee, while the Democrats pre-

sented the name of George B. McClellan. Logan County once more declared for Lincoln, this time by an increased majority. Richard J. Oglesby was the Republican nominee for Governor and James C. Robinson, the Democratic nominee. For Congress, Shelby M. Cullom, Republican, contested with John T. Stuart, Democrat. Cullom won by the following vote in the district: Cullom, 15,812; Stuart, 14,027. John B. Cohrs was elected State Senator over George W. Minier, both of Tazewell, by the following vote: Cohrs, 7,623; Minier, 7,465. A. M. Miller of Logan and James W. Patton, of Sangamon, were elected Representatives in the General Assembly by the following vote: James W. Patton, 5,326; A. M. Miller, 5,316; A. M. Blair, 5,301; J. A. Mills, 5,288. Henry S. Greene was elected Prosecuting Attorney, in the Eighth Judicial District, without opposition; vote in the district, 7,008; vote in Logan County, 1,717. The following is the detailed vote of Logan County in 1864.

For President: Abraham Lincoln, 1,727; George B. McClellan, 1,371; Lincoln's majority, 356.

For Governor: Richard J. Oglesby, 1,728; James C. Robinson, 1,372; Oglesby's majority, 356.

For Congressman: Shelby M. Cullom, 1,725; John T. Stuart, 1,375; Cullom's majority, 350.

For State Senator: George W. Minier, 1,722; John B. Cohrs, 1,376; Minier's majority, 346.

For Representatives: A. M. Blair, 1,723; J. A. Mills, 1,722; A. M. Miller, 1,372; James W. Patton, 1,378.

For Circuit Clerk: Fred C. W. Koehnle, 1,812; Jacob Yeager, 1,280; Koehnle's majority, 532.

For Sheriff: William G. Starkey, 1,714; Augustus Reise, 1,382; Starkey's majority, 332.

For Coroner: Norman Sumner, 1,723; George W. Chowming, 1,375; Sumner's majority, 348.

1865.

Only County officers were elected this year and with the following result:

For County Judge: Reuben B. Ewing, 1,585; David T. Littler, 1,387; Ewing's majority, 198.

For Associate Justices, (two to elect): Alexander Fisher, 1,589; Calvin M. Grapes, 1,503; Henry Johnson, 1,494; David Vanhise, 1,293.

For County Clerk: John T. Jenkins, 1,589; George Estabrook, 1,400; Jenkins' majority 189.

For Treasurer: Joseph Ream, 2,982; no opposition.

For Surveyor: Daniel L. Braucher, 2,916; no opposition.

For Superintendent of Schools: J. G. Chalfant, 2,661; no opposition.

For Township Organization, 1612, Against Township Organization, 700; majority, 912.

1866.

The campaign of 1866 was short but vigorous and more or less bitter. The Democrats nominated Jesse J. Phillips for State Treasurer and the Republicans nominated George W. Smith. Although an "off year" numerous large rallies were held in the county, and speakers of state and national prominence spoke at the meetings. Joint discussions were held at different points in the county between the candidates for Congress, Shelby M. Cullom, Republican, and Dr. E. S. Fowler, Democrat; also between the respective candidates for the Legislature, J. C. Conkling and William M. Springer. Debates between the latter were held at Lincoln, Mt. Pulaski, Atlanta, Elkhart and Middletown. During the month of September, President Andrew Johnson, General Grant, Admiral Faragut and several of President Johnson's Cabinet officers passed through the city, on their way to Chicago, and stopped a few minutes. Grant and Farragut were received with cheers but President Johnson with groans and hisses. Later the old soldiers met and passed resolutions denouncing Johnson and his administration. The vote on Congressman in the district was as follows: Shelby M. Cullom, 18,623; Edwin S. Fowler, 14,520. The district vote on Representatives in the General Assembly, stood: William McGalliard, of Logan, 6,375; J. C. Conkling, of Sangamon, 6,253; J. F. D. Elliott, of Logan, 5,707; William M. Springer, of Logan, 5,731. McGalliard and Conkling were elected. The vote in detail in Logan County was as follows:

For State Treasurer: George W. Smith, 2,228; Jesse J. Phillips, 1,551; Smith's majority, 677.

For Congressman at Large: John A. Logan, 2,241; T. Lyle Dickey, 1,539; Logan's majority, 702.

For Congressman, 8th District: Shelby M. Cullom, 2,228; Edwin S. Fowler, 1,548; Cullom's majority, 680.

For Representatives, General Assembly: William McGalliard, 2,298; James C. Conkling, 2,194; J. F. D. Elliott, 1,565; William M. Springer, 1,480.

For Sheriff: Thomas J. Simpson, 2,054; Lewis Rosenthal, 1,676; Simpson's majority, 378.

For Coroner: Ira A. Church, 2,215; William Condon, 1,538; Church's majority, 677.

1867.

Several special elections were held this year. A vote was had in the county, February 6, upon the question of issuing $300,000 in bonds

as a bonus subscription to secure the location of the proposed Illinois State Industrial College at Lincoln. The vote on the proposition stood: For the Subscription, 1,444; Against the Subscription, 1,304; majority in favor, 140. On June 3, a judicial election was held for Judge and Clerk of the Supreme Court, for the Second Grand Division. The vote in the County for Judge stood: Charles Emmerson, 670; Pinckney H. Walker, 372. The vote for Clerk stood: John M. Snyder, 681; William A. Turney, 363. At the general election, a vote on the question of bonding the county for a subscription to the proposed new railroad, resulted as follows: For the Subscription, 1,559; against, 2,084; majority, against, 525. The vote on county officers was as follows:

For Treasurer: Joseph Ream, 2,084; Matthew McElhiney, 1,571; Ream's majority, 513.

For Surveyor: Daniel L. Braucher, 1,998; Washington Skinner, 1,613; Braucher's majority, 385.

1868.

This year brought another exciting presidential campaign. The Republicans had selected as standard bearers, Ulysses S. Grant for President and Schuyler Colfax for Vice President. The Democrats nominated Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair for President and Vice President respectively. John M. Palmer was the Republican candidate and John R. Eden the Democratic candidate for Governor. The campaign in the county was remarkable for the number of monster rallies held. Robert G. Ingersoll, as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, spoke at the Court House, April 13th. Samuel C. Parks, of Logan, was a Grant elector this year. The candidates for Congress were Shelby M. Cullom, Republican, and B. S. Edwards, Democrat. Cullom was elected by the following district vote: Cullom, 22,193; Edwards, 19,309.

Aaron B. Nicholson, of Logan, was elected State Senator, this year, over John B. Cohrs, of Tazewell, by the following district vote: Nicholson, 9,624; Cohrs, 9,499. The vote in the district for Representative in the General Assembly stood: John Cook, of Sangamon, 6,855; James W. Patton, of Sangamon, 6,837; Silas Beason, of Logan, 6,893; M. Wemple, of Logan, 6,750. Cook and Beason were elected. This year marked the establishment of the State Board of Equalization. The first member from this district was Teis Smith, of Pekin, who defeated Colby Knapp, of Logan, for the place. Upon the proposition of holding a Constitutional Convention to draft a new Constitution for the State, Logan County voted as follows: For the Convention, 1,802; against, 1,328; majority in favor, 474. This was the first election held in the county after the adoption of Township Organization. The County

gave Grant a majority of 613. The following townships, eleven in number, went Republican, with their respective majorities: Aetna, 57; Atlanta, 197; Chester, 48; Corwin, 17; East Lincoln, 166; Elkhart, 104; Eminence, 125; Hurlbut, 48; Laenna, 31; Oran, 10; Orvil, 77. The Democratic townships, six in number, lined up as follows: Broadwell, 10; Lake Fork, 70; Mt. Pualski, 89; Prairie Creek, 5; Sheridan, 30; West Lincoln, 60. The vote in detail in the County was as follows:

For President: Ulysses S. Grant, 2,515; Horatio Seymour, 1,902; Grant's majority, 613.

For Governor: John M. Palmer, 2,513; John R. Eden, 1,901; Palmer's majority, 612.

For Congressman: Shelby M. Cullom, 2,485; B. S. Edwards, 1,925; Cullom's majority, 560.

For State Senator: Aaron B. Nicholson, 2,560; John B. Cohrs, 1,847; Nicholson's majority, 713.

For Representative, General Assembly: John Cook, 2,470; M. Wemple, 2,374; Silas Beason, 2,030; James W. Patton, 1,906.

For Circuit Clerk: F. C. W. Koehnle, 2,609; Joseph W. Ewing, 1,755; Koehnle's majority, 854.

For Sheriff: Chester B. Jackson, 2,128; John H. McElvain, 2,127; Jackson's majority, 1.

For Coroner: P. B. Knight, 2,485; William A. Coons, 1,915; Knight's majority, 570.

1869.

The proposition for a Constitutional Convention having carried, delegates to the same were elected this year. Each Legislative Representative district was entitled to two delegates. This Representative district being composed of the Counties of Sangamon and Logan, the Republicans nominated Milton Hay, of Sangamon, and Samuel C. Parks, of Logan; the Democrats nominated Anthony L. Knapp and James G. Bryce. Hay and Parks were elected. The vote in the county this year was as follows:

For Members Constitutional Convention: Samuel C. Parks, 1,915; Milton Hay, 1,698; Anthony L. Knapp, 1,134; James G. Bryce, 1,077.

For County Judge: William E. Dicks, 1,670; Carman W. Clark, 1,258; Dick's majority, 412.

For County Clerk: James T. Hoblit, 1,584; James T. McKinnon, 1,361; Hoblit's majority, 223.

For Treasurer: Joseph Ream, 1,746; George Warren, 1,196; Ream's majority, 550.

For Surveyor: Thomas G. Gardner, 1,713; Joseph W. Ewing, 1,235; Gardner's majority, 478.

For Superintendent of Schools: L. T. Regan, 1,400; James G. Chalfant, 1,366; Regan's majority, 34.

1870.

This year the Republicans nominated E. N. Bates for State Treasurer and the Democrats nominated Charles Ridgely. The Temperance movement which had been sweeping the state for several years prior, had in part developed into a political movement. For the first time in the history of the state, a state Temperance or Prohibition ticket was nominated, K. J. Hammond being their candidate for State Treasurer and J. W. Nichols, their candidate for Congressman at Large. John A. Logan was the Republican candidate for Congressman at Large and William B. Anderson, the Democratic candidate. The candidates for Congress, in the district, were Jonathan Merriam, of Tazewell, Republican; James C. Robinson, of Springfield, Democrat, and George W. Minier, of Tazewell, Prohibition. Merriam had been nominated in a Republican congressional convention which had met at Springfield in July and had been deadlocked for 122 ballots, Samuel C. Parks being Logan County's candidate. Robinson was elected Congressman from the district, by the following vote: Robinson, 13,702; Merriam, 12,448; Minier, 1,175. Teis Smith having resigned as Member of the State Board of Equalization, John T. Jenkins, of Logan, was appointed in his stead. A provisional Legislative apportionment was made this year, by which Tazewell, Logan and Sangamon counties became the Eleventh Senatorial District, with two State Senators, and Logan County alone became a Representative District, with two members in the General Assembly. Aaron B. Nicholson, of Logan, being a hold-over Senator, Alexander Starne, of Springfield, was elected as the second Senator. Peter J. Hawes and Augustus Reise were elected Representatives from Logan County. Upon the question of the adoption of the new constitution, Logan County gave 950 votes for adoption and 178 against. Upon the railroad article of the constitution, the county voted 1,146 for and 178 against; upon the warehouse article, 1,192 for and 156 against; upon the Illinois Central railroad article, 1,219 for and 131 against; upon the minority representation article, 821 for and 525 against, and upon the canal article, 1,060 for and 277 against. A special election for Circuit Judge in the Eighth District, held August 10th, resulted in the county as follows: Thomas F. Tipton, 578; Major W. Packard, 363; Owen T. Reeves, 102. A special election held July 2, for Supreme Judge for the Third Supreme Judicial District resulted in the county as follows: John M. Scott, 1,042; Elias S. Terry, 286. The first Prohibition Convention held in the county was held this year on September 24. The vote in detail in the county for 1870 was as follows:

For State Treasurer: Erastus N. Bates, 1,526; Charles Ridgely, 1,382; K. J. Hammond, 147; Bates' plurality, 144.

For Congressman at Large: John A. Logan, 1,535; William B. Anderson, 1,370; J. W. Nichols, 144; Logan's plurality, 165.

For Congressman, Eighth district: Jonathan Merriam, 1,460; James C. Robinson, 1,371; George W. Minier, 203; Merriam's plurality, 89.

For State Senator: Alfred Orendorff, 1,445; Alexander Starne, 1,384; Jacob Beck, 182; Orendorff's plurality, 61.

For Representative, General Assembly: Peter J. Hawes, 1,552; Augustus Reise, 1,518; S. C. Parks, 1,396; Colby Knapp, 1,301; J. C. Van Patten, 234.

For Sheriff: Hiram L. Pierce, 1,503; Edward C. Martin, 1,436; William M. Allen, 103; Pierce's plurality, 67.

For Coroner: P. B. Knight, 1,664; John S. Lincoln, 1,360; Knight's majority, 304.

1871.

A Congressman-at-Large was elected in the state this year, and in the county a treasurer and surveyor. The Logan County vote was as follows:

For Congressman at Large: John L. Beveridge, 1,367; Samuel S. Hayes, 744; Beveridge's majority, 623.

For County Treasurer: Joseph Ream, 1,422; William R. McMurphy, 686; Ream's majority, 736.

For Surveyor: Thomas G. Gardner, 1,443; Herman Mattfeldt, 658; Gardner's majority, 785.

1872.

This year marked the rise of the Liberal Republican movement, in the country, as advocated by Horace Greeley, in the New York Tribune, namely, a more liberal government policy toward the southern states and the re-enfranchisement of those who bore arms against the Union. Among those Republicans favoring this more liberal policy were Charles Sumner, Carl Shurz and in Illinois, John M. Palmer, David Davis, Lyman Trumbull, Leonard Swett, Lawrence Weldon and others equally well known. The Chicago Tribune also took a similar position. A Liberal Republican National Convention met at Cincinnati, in May, and nominated Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice President. Later, the regular Democracy, in convention, ratified the nominations of Greeley and Brown and adopted the platform of the Liberals. The Republicans re-nominated Grant for President and associated with him, Henry Wilson for Vice President.

Later a convention of Democrats met in Louisville, Kentucky, terming themselves "Straight-outs" and nominated Charles O'Connor for President and John Q. Adams for Vice President. For Governor in Illinois, the Republicans nominated Richard J. Oglesby, the Liberal Republicans and regular Democrats named Gustavus Koerner and the "Straight-outs" B. G. Wright. Grant carried Logan County by an increased plurality of 632 over Greeley, and a clear majority of 593 over all, O'Connor receiving but 39 votes. Broadwell and Prairie Creek townships, which were Democratic four years before, went Republican and Laenna, Republican before, went Democratic this year. The pluralities in the twelve Republican townships were as follows: Aetna, 89; Atlanta, 186; Broadwell, 30; Chester, 17; Corwin, 7; East Lincoln, 135; Elkhart, 49; Eminence, 144; Hurlbut, 23; Oran, 30; Orvil, 21; Prairie Creek, 25. The pluralities in the five Democratic townships were: Laenna, 5; Lake Fork, 74; Mt. Pulaski, 72; Sheridan, 15; West Lincoln, 58; Samuel C. Parks was an elector on the Greeley ticket.

The candidates for Congress were John McNulta, Republican; Clifton H. Moore, Liberal-Democrat; Dr. L. L. Leeds, of Lincoln, O'Connor, Democrat. The Liberal-Democratic Congressional Convention met at Lincoln, and on the first ballot, C. H. Moore and A. E. Stevenson were tied for the congressional nomination. McNulta was elected in the district by the following vote: McNulta, 13,490; Moore, 10,850; Leeds, 344. By a new congressional apportionment, the counties of Logan, McLean, Mason, Tazewell and DeWitt comprised the new Thirteenth District, and this was the first election in the new district. A new permanent Legislative apportionment was also made, by which Tazewell and Logan Counties comprised the Twenty-seventh Senatorial District and were entitled to one Senator and three Representatives, under the new minority representation and cumulative voting plan. Aaron B. Nicholson, was elected State Senator over Edmund Lynch, both of Logan County. The Representatives elected were Laban M. Stroud, of Logan, Liberal-Democrat; Peter J. Hawes, of Logan, Republican, and Herman W. Snow, of Tazewell, Republican. Stephen D. Fisher, of Atlanta, Republican, was elected Member of the Board of Equalization. A vote was had this year, in the county, on the question of animals running at large, and was decided as follows: For animals running at large, 1,796; against, 1,993; majority against, 197. The vote of 1872 in detail in the county was as follows:

For President: Ulysses S. Grant, 2,446; Horace Greeley, 1,814; Charles O'Connor, 39; Grant's plurality, 632.

For Governor: Richard J. Oglesby, 2,458; Gustavus Koerner, 1,905; E. G. Wright, 36; Oglesby's plurality, 553.

For Member Board of Equalization: Stephen D. Fisher, 2,470; B. H. Gatton, 1,893; Fisher's majority, 577.

For Congressman: John McNulta, 2,423; Clifton H. Moore, 1,914; L. L. Leeds, 48; McNulta's plurality, 509.

For State Senator: Aaron B. Nicholson, 2,364; Edmund Lynch, 1,984; Ezra N. Davis, 22; Nicholson's plurality, 380.

For Representative, General Assembly: Peter J. Hawes, 3,698; Herman W. Snow, 3,586; Jacob W. Noel, 3,003½; Laban M. Stroud, 2,677; J. Snediker, 117.

For State's Attorney: Timothy T. Beach, 2,289; S. P. Davidson, 2,033; Beach's majority, 256.

For Circuit Clerk: Andrew McGalliard, 2,194; Samuel M. Pegram, 2,149; McGalliard's majority, 45.

For Sheriff: William A. Schafer, 2,229; Hiram L. Pierce, 2,083; Schafer's majority, 146.

For Coroner: Jeremiah J. Green, 2,442; James W. Randolph, 1,371; Green's majority, 1,071.

1873.

The Liberal Republican movement failing in 1872, a new political movement was started this year, known as the Farmers' or the Anti-Monopoly movement. Meetings of this kind were held in the various townships in Logan County, resulting in a call for a county convention, which met and nominated a full county ticket. Later the Democrats met and ratified the Anti-Monopoly nominations. The Republicans made their nominations as usual. An election for Circuit Judge was held this year in June. The vote in Logan County stood: Hugh Fullerton, 1,021; Lyman Lacey, 517. The vote on county officers was as follows:

For County Judge: William E. Dicks, 1,914; John T. Jenkins, 1,201; Dick's majority, 713.

For County Clerk: William Toomey, 2,429; R. T. Gill, 677; Toomey's majority, 1,752.

For Treasurer: Joseph Ream, 1,955; Solomon Kahn, 1,177; Ream's majority, 778.

For Superintendent of Schools: J. G. Chalfant, 1,774; Adam Staggers, 729; J. C. Scullin, 541; Chalfant's plurality, 1,045.

1874.

This year the Republicans nominated Thomas S. Ridgeway for State Treasurer and the Democrats, Charles Carroll. The Anti-Monopoly movement had by this time developed into an Independent or "Green-

back" movement. The Republicans re-nominated John McNulta for Congress and the Independents selected Adlai E. Stevenson, who was endorsed by the Democrats and subsequently elected. George W. Minier was also an Independent candidate for Congress. The Congressional vote in the district stood: Stevenson, 11,135; McNulta, 9,903; Minier, 130. James W. Robinson, of Tazewell, was elected State Senator and Richard Holmes, of Tazewell, and Robert A. Talbot and Thomas Wendell, both of Logan, were elected Representatives in the General Assembly. The detailed vote in the county was as follows:

For State Treasurer: Thomas S. Ridgeway, 2,140; Charles Carroll, 1,917; Ridgeway's majority, 223.

For Congressman: John McNulta, 2,053; Adlai Stevenson, 1,957; George W. Minier, 10; McNulta's plurality, 96.

For State Senator: James W. Robinson, 2,107; D. G. Railsback, 1,622; J. H. Anthony, 310; Robinson's plurality, 485.

For Representatives, General Assembly: Robert A. Talbott, 5,512½; Thomas Wendell, 4,810; G. W. Middlecoff, 1,192; Richard Holmes, 66; H. L. Sill, 25.

For Sheriff: Solomon Morris, 2,146; Caleb Lucas, 1,907; Morris' majority, 239.

For Coroner: Jeremiah J. Green, 1,993; Solomon Kahn, 1,943; Green's majority, 50.

1875.

No state or district officers were elected this year and but two county officials, namely: Treasurer and Surveyor. The vote on same was as follows:

For Treasurer: Joseph Ream, 1,512; Carman W. Clark, 682; Reams' majority, 830.

For Surveyor: Thomas G. Gardner, 1,562; Herman Mattfeldt, 613; Gardner's majority, 949.

1876.

This was the famous Hayes-Tilden campaign with its attendant and resulting excitement. Rutherford B. Hayes was the Republican nominee for President, Samuel J. Tilden the Democratic nominee and Peter Cooper the National or "Greenback" nominee. Hayes carried the county, but by a considerably reduced Republican plurality. Eight townships gave Republican pluralities, eight Democratic and one, Prairie Creek, was tied. Broadwell, Corwin and Hurlbut townships took places in the Democratic column, while Chester was saved to the Republicans by only two votes. The pluralities in the Republican townships

were as follows: Atlanta, 163; Aetna, 115; Chester, 2; East Lincoln, 100; Elkhart, 48; Eminence, 116; Oran, 15; Orvil, 98. The Democratic pluralities were Broadwell, 21; Corwin, 11; Hurlbut, 26; Laenna, 11; Lake Fork, 61; Mt. Pulaski, 95; Sheridan, 77; West Lincoln, 176. Shelby M. Cullom was the Republican candidate for Governor, and Lewis Steward was the nominee of the Democrats and "Greenbackers" combined. The Republicans of Logan County endorsed E. D. Blinn for Congressman, but on the thirtieth ballot, the nomination went to Thomas F. Tipton, of McLean. Adlai E. Stevenson was the Democratic and "Greenback" candidate. The vote in the district stood: Stevenson, 15,229; Tipton, 14,977. The vote for Representative in the General Assembly in the Legislative district was as follows: Joseph C. Ross, Rep., of Logan, 8,112; D. C. Smith, Rep., of Tazewell, 8,587; William A. Moore, Dem., of Tazewell, 9,526½; Thomas Wendell, Dem., of Logan, 8,047. Ross, Smith and Moore were elected. Edmund Lynch, of Lincoln, was nominated by the Democrats, this year, for Attorney General of the state. Another vote was taken this year on the question of horned cattle running at large, with the following result: For horned cattle running at large, 1,089; against, 1,347. The vote in detail in the county was as follows:

For President: Rutherford B. Hayes, 2,788; Samuel J. Tilden, 2,595; Peter Cooper, 39; Hayes' plurality, 193.

For Governor: Shelby M. Cullom, 2,774; Lewis Steward, 2,629; Cullom's majority, 145.

For Attorney General: James K. Edsall, 2,753; Edmund Lynch, 2,636; Winfield S. Coy, 20; Edsall's plurality, 117.

For Congressman: Thomas F. Tipton, 2,783; Adlai E. Stevenson, 2,640; Tipton's majority, 143.

For Representative, General Assembly: Joseph C. Ross, 8,117; Thomas Wendell, 7,939½; D. C. Smith, 121½; William A. Moore, 12.

For Circuit Clerk: T. T. Holton, 2,812; W. N. Bock, 2,592; Holton's majority, 220.

For Sheriff: Solomon Morris, 2,889; Henry B. Drake, 2,513; Morris' majority, 376.

For State's Attorney: James T. Hoblit, 2,755; Oscar Allen, 2,644; Hoblit's majority, 111.

For Coroner: W. W. Houser, 2,771; Henry Boy, 2,632; Houser's majority, 139.

1877.

A judicial election was held in August this year for a judge of the Circuit Court. A. G. Burr was the Democratic candidate and Silas Beason, of Logan, the Republican candidate. Burr was elected. The vote in Logan County stood: Beason, 3,431; Burr, 60; scattering, 30.

A vote taken in the county at the general election on the question of funding the county debt resulted as follows: For funding, 3,877; against funding, 315. The vote on county officers was as follows:

For County Judge: Stephen A. Foley, 2,334; William E. Dicks, 2,057; Foley's majority, 277.

For County Clerk: William Toomey, 2,221; James W. Bell, 2,194; Toomey's majority, 27.

For Treasurer: Joseph Ream, 2,400; John H. Bell, 2,009; Ream's majority, 391.

For Superintendent of Schools: William H. Derby, 2,425; William H. Ellis, 1,976; Derby's majority, 449.

1878.

This year the Republicans nominated John C. Smith for State Treasurer; the Democrats, E. L. Conkrite and the "Greenbackers," E. N. Bates. The "Greenback" movement was at its highest point in Logan County this year. In Lincoln, a Greenback city ticket was nominated and was successful from mayor to city marshal. In the fall election, however, Bates, the Greenback candidate for Treasurer, received but 381 votes. Adlai E. Stevenson was again Democratic candidate for Congress, against Thomas F. Tipton, Republican, and was elected by the following district vote: Stevenson, 13,870; Tipton, 12,058. Abram Mayfield, Democrat, of Logan County, was elected State Senator, by the following district vote: Abram Mayfield, 4,668; J. W. Robinson, 4,346; George W. Minier, 881. The vote for Representative in the General Assembly in the district stood: David H. Harts, of Logan, 7,046½; William R. Hall, of Tazewell, 6,910; R. Snyder, 6,254; C. C. Brackett, 2,819. Harts, Orendorff and Hall were elected. The detailed vote in the county was as follows:

For State Treasurer: John C. Smith, 2,346; E. S. Conkrite, 2,197; E. N. Bates, 381; Smith's plurality, 149.

For Congressman: A. E. Stevenson, 2,561; Thomas F. Tipton, 2,350; Stevenson's majority, 211.

For State Senator: Abram Mayfield, 2,288; J. W. Robinson, 2,254; George W. Minier, 378; Mayfield's plurality, 34.

For Representative, General Assembly: David H. Harts, 7,046½; W. R. Hall, 3,031½; G. P. Orendorff, 3,140½; C. C. Brackett, 1,409½.

For Sheriff: Richard F. Ayres, 2,447; William H. Traner, 2,123; I. R. Ash, 312; Ayres' plurality, 324.

For Coroner: John Evans, 2,661; W. D. Little, 2,222; Evans' majority, 439.

1879.

A judicial election, for three Circuit Judges, was held this year. The regular Democratic candidates were Lyman Lacey, of Mason County,

Cyrus Epler, of Morgan County, and A. G. Burr, of Greene County. Opposed to this ticket was a fusion Independent ticket, composed of N. W. Branson, of Menard, H. G. Whitlock, of Morgan, and J. T. Hoblit, of Logan. The vote in the Judicial District stood: Burr, 10,203; Lacey, 10,117; Epler, 9,640; Branson, 8,562; Whitlock, 6,904; Hoblit, 6,454. The vote in Logan County stood: Branson, 2,246; Hoblit, 1,773; Whitlock, 1,599; Burr, 1,243; Lacey, 1,124; Epler, 1,074. The following county officers were elected:

For County Treasurer: Joseph Ream, 2,127; John W. Kline, 1,758; John A. Critchfield, 81; Ream's plurality, 369.

For Surveyor: Thomas G. Gardner, 2,252; William G. Webster, 1,579; D. L. Braucher, 144; Gardner's plurality, 733.

1880.

The presidential election of this year in Logan County was an exceedingly close one. There were four presidential tickets before the people of the country. James A. Garfield was the Republican candidate, Winfield Scott Hancock the Democratic nominee, James B. Weaver the Greenback candidate, and Neal Dow the Prohibition nominee. This was the first year in which the Prohibitionists presented a national and state ticket. It might also be worth noting that, this year, the first regular Prohibition state convention was held in Illinois and the same was held in Lincoln, Logan County. Col. W. D. Wyatt presided and A. V. Hutchins, of Joliet, was secretary. A full state ticket was placed in the field with Uriah Copp, Jr., of Loda, for Governor. Samuel Reed, a Logan County citizen, was nominated for Secretary of State. The Republicans named Shelby M. Cullom for Governor, the Democrats Lyman Trumbull, and the Greenbackers A. J. Streeter. Garfield carried Logan County by a bare plurality of 42, but lacked 150 votes of having a majority. Cullom carried the county for Governor by a plurality of 31; John M. Hamilton, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, lost the county by nine votes; Stevenson, Democratic candidate for Congress, carried it by 138; and the Democrats elected three out of four county officers. Politically, it might be said, that the election of 1880 in Logan County was substantially a "stand-off." Chester and Oran townships, formerly Republican, took places in the Democratic line. Prairie Creek preserved her neutrality by another tie. The Republican township pluralities were as follows: Aetna, 94; Atlanta, 110; East Lincoln, 90; Elkhart, 51; Eminence, 79; Orvil, 68. The Democratic township pluralities were as follows: Broadwell, 15; Chester, 8; Corwin, 2; Hurlbut, 9; Laenna, 55; Lake Fork, 67; Mt. Pulaski, 51; Oran, 22; Sheridan, 65; West Lincoln, 154. A. M. Miller was a candidate this year on the Hancock electoral ticket. Dietrich C. Smith, Republican, was elected to Congress this year from the district,

defeating Stevenson by a majority of 316. The vote in the district stood: Smith, 16,431; Stevenson, 16,115. The Representatives in the General Assembly elected in the district were John H. Crandall, Democrat, of Tazewell; Allen Lucas, Democrat, of Logan, and W. B. Harvey, Republican, of Tazewell. The district vote was as follows: Crandall, 9,776; Harvey, 8,602; Lucas, 8,403; John T. Foster, of Logan, 8,389½; Washington Wilson, 344½. The following is the detailed county vote in 1880:

For President: James A. Garfield, 2,729; Winfield S. Hancock, 2,687; James B. Weaver, 121; Neal Dow, 71; Garfield's plurality, 42.

For Governor: Shelby M. Cullom, 2,718; Lyman Trumbull, 2,687; Alson J. Streeter, 141; Uriah Copp, Jr., 55; Cullom's plurality, 31.

For Secretary of State: Henry D. Dement, 2,725; John H. Oberly, 2,700; J. M. Thompson, 120; Samuel Reed, 59; Dement's plurality, 25.

For Congressman: Adlai E. Stevenson, 2,864; Dietrich C. Smith, 2,726; Stevenson's majority, 138.

For Representative, in General Assembly: John T. Foster, 8,386½; Allen Lucas, 8,052; Washington Wilson, 344½; W. B. Harvey, 12; J. H. Crandall, 3.

For State's Attorney: Randolph B. Forrest, 3,093; Samuel L. Wallace, 2,442; Forrest's majority, 651.

For Circuit Clerk: Thomas T. Holton, 2,837; George H. Snell, 2,740; Holton's majority, 97.

For Sheriff: William Wendell, 2,821; Richard F. Ayres, 2,753; Wendell's majority, 68.

For Coroner: John T. Boyden, 2,943; Stephen Zollars, 2,587; Boyden's majority, 356.

1882.

This was an "off year" election and is signalized by the fact that for the first time since 1856, the year Buchanan was elected, and for the second time in its history, Logan County went Democratic. Alfred Orendorff, Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, carried the county over John C. Smith, Republican, by a plurality of 137 and Henry Raab, Democratic candidate for State Superintendent, carried the county by a plurality of 204. There was a new Congressional and Senatorial apportionment this year. Congressionally, Logan, Macon, McLean, Piatt and De Witt comprised the new Fourteenth District. Legislatively, Logan and Macon Counties constituted the new Twenty-ninth Senatorial District. The Congressional vote in the District this year stood as follows: Jonathan H. Rowell, Republican, of McLean, 15,273; Adlai E. Stevenson, Democrat, of McLean, 14,598; David H. Harts, Prohibition, of Logan, 1,414. Jason Rogers, of Macon, was elected State Senator; and John H. Crocker, of Macon, Republican,

John T. Foster, Rep., of Logan, and Richard H. Templeman, Dem., of Logan, were elected Representatives in the General Assembly. A vote in the county on the State House Appropriation resulted: For, 2,463; against, 1,414; majority for, 1,049. The detailed vote of the county this year was as follows:

For State Treasurer: Alfred Orendorff, 2,655; John C. Smith, 2,518; J. G. Irwin, 288; Daniel McLaughlin, 134; Orendorff's plurality, 137.

For Congressman: Adlai E. Stevenson, 2,756; Jonathan H. Rowell, 2,412; David H. Harts, 435; Stevenson's plurality, 344.

For State Senator: Jason Rogers, 2,891; Samuel S. Jack, 2,757; Rogers' majority, 134.

For Representatives, General Assembly: John T. Foster, 4,508½; Richard H. Templeman, 4,168½; Ambrose M. Miller, 4,092; John H. Crocker, 3,773½.

For County Judge: Stephen A. Foley, 2,996; Joseph B. Bates, 2,535; Foley's majority, 461.

For County Clerk: C. M. Knapp, 2,791; William Toomey, 2,781; Knapp's majority, 10.

For Treasurer: Abram Mayfield, 2,781; Joseph Ream, 2,742; James Shores, 36; Mayfield's plurality, 39.

For Sheriff: William Wendell, 2,945; Solomon Morris, 2,588; Wendell's majority, 357.

For School Superintendent: Samuel M. Guttery, 2,890; William H. Derby, 2,679; Guttery's majority, 211.

For Coroner: John T. Boyden, 3,063; Charles S. Landis, 2,322; Jeremiah Simpson, 36; Boyden's plurality, 741.

1884.

For the second time in the history of the county, a Democratic candidate for President carried Logan County in the year 1884. The first time James Buchanan carried it in 1856. This time Grover Cleveland was the successful nominee and both times, as went Logan County, so went the Nation. The Republican candidate was James G. Blaine, the Prohibition candidate John P. St. John, and the Greenback candidate Benjamin F. Butler. Cleveland carried the county by a plurality of 257, but not by a majority over all. This year, Logan County furnished the Republican candidate for Governor, in the person of Richard J. Oglesby, who was at that time a resident of the city of Lincoln. Carter Harrison, of Chicago, was the Democratic nominee, James B. Hobbs the Democratic candidate, and Jesse Harper the Prohibition candidate. Harrison carried the county, as also did the other Democratic candidates for office, national, state and county. Edward D. Blinn was a Republican candidate for Elector this year. The Republican townships

and their pluralities this year were as follows: Aetna, 110; Atlanta, 118; Elkhart, 44; Eminence, 48; Oran, 2; Orvil, 49. The Democratic township pluralities were: Broadwell, 18; Chester, 21; Corwin, 2; East Lincoln, 30; Hurlbut, 22; Laenna, 56; Lake Fork, 70; Mt. Pulaski, 135; Prairie Creek, 6; Sheridan, 70; West Lincoln, 207. The vote on Congressman in the district stood: Jonathan H. Rowell, Rep., of McLean, 18,052; Cassius C. Clark, Dem., 15,673; W. P. Randolph, Pro., 1,168; D. L. Braucher, Greenback, 241. The vote in the district for Representatives in the General Assembly stood: James M. Graham, Dem., of Macon, 10,275½; Charles S. Lawrence, Rep., of Logan, 9,826; Richard H. Templeman, Dem., of Logan, 8,579; William Grason, Rep., of Macon, 8,126; David H. Harts, Pro., of Logan, 3,206; J. F. Reynolds, Greenback, 330½. The first three were elected. The vote in detail in the county this year was as follows:

For President: Grover Cleveland, 2,863; James G. Blaine, 2,606; John P. St. John, 262; Benjamin F. Butler, 52; Cleveland's plurality, 257.

For Governor: Carter H. Harrison, 2,887; Richard J. Oglesby, 2,643; James B. Hobbs, 223; Jesse Harper, 29; Harrison's plurality, 244.

For Congressman: Cassius C. Clark, 2,852; Jonathan H. Rowell, 2,622; W. P. Randolph, 256; D. L. Braucher, 46; Clark's plurality, 230.

For Representatives in General Assembly: Richard H. Templeman, 8,204; Charles S. Lawrence, 4,609½; William Grason, 2,660½; David H. Harts, 1,558½; James M. Graham, 134½; John F. Reynolds, 65½.

For State's Attorney: Robert Humphrey, 2,775; Samuel L. Wallace, 2,772; Solomon J. Woland, 269; Humphrey's plurality, 3.

For Circuit Clerk: E. F. L. Rautenberg, 2,954; William A. Schafer, 2,541; Elias L. Carnahan, 280; Rautenberg's plurality, 413.

For Surveyor: Thomas S. Davy, 2,876; Arthur C. Braucher, 2,642; Thomas Short, 258; Davy's plurality, 234.

For Coroner: Walter Bermingham, 2,832; John T. Boyden, 2,664; Isaac Acken, 264; Bermingham's plurality, 168.

1885.

A Judicial election for Circuit Judges for the Seventh Judicial Circuit was held June 1, 1885, the vote in Logan County being as follows: Lyman Lacey, 1,336; Cyrus Epler, 1,763; George W. Herdman, 1,754; N. W. Branson, 379; scattering, 91.

1886.

The candidates for State Treasurer this year were: Henry F. Ricker, Democrat; John R. Tanner, Republican; Henry W. Austin,

Prohibition; John Budlong, Socialist. Ricker carried the county by a plurality of 396. Jonathan H. Rowell was re-elected Congressman over William Voorhees, Democrat, of Macon County. William C. Johns, Republican, of Macon County, was elected State Senator over R. E. Pratt. The successful candidate for Representatives in the General Assembly were William Grason, Rep., of Macon; Hiram L. Pierce, Dem., of Logan, and William H. Kretzinger, Rep., of Logan. The vote in Logan County was as follows:

For State Treasurer: Henry F. J. Ricker, 2,709; John R. Tanner, 2,313; Henry W. Austin, 347; John Budlong, 21; Ricker's plurality, 396.

For Congressman: William Voorhees, 2,715; Jonathan H. Rowell, 2,351; William W. Alder, 328; Voorhees' plurality, 364.

For State Senator: William C. Johns, 2,841; R. E. Pratt, 2,707; M. S. Newcomer, 344; Johns' plurality, 134.

For Representatives, General Assembly: William H. Kretzinger, 6,282; Hiram L. Pierce, 4,079½; Otto G. Bekemeyer, 3,218½; T. T. Holton, 2,335; William Grason, 35½.

For County Judge: James T. Hoblit, 2,774; Oscar Allen, 2,299; W. P. Randolph, 295; Hoblit's plurality, 475.

For County Clerk: C. M. Knapp, 2,745; Jacob C. Hoover, 2,335; John C. Hieronymous, 307; Knapp's plurality, 410.

For Treasurer: William H. Traner, 2,723; George I. Harry, 2,359; John Buckles, 280; Traner's plurality, 364.

For Sheriff: Paul Smith, 2,584; Jacob M. Morris, 2,471; James H. Russell, 318; Smith's plurality, 113.

For Superintendent of Schools: Samuel M. Guttery, 2,793; Thomas G. Seely, 2,309; Elias L. Carnahan, 272; Guttery's plurality, 484.

1888.

The presidential contest this year was between Grover Cleveland, Democrat, and Benjamin Harrison, Republican, with Clinton B. Fisk as the Prohibition nominee. Cleveland carried the county by a plurality of 315. The Republican townships were Aetna, 98; Atlanta, 134; Eminence, 67; Elkhart, 20; Laenna, 4; Orvil, 43. The Democratic townships were Broadwell, 44; Chester, 26; Corwin, 28; East Lincoln, 2; Hurlbut, 20; Lake Fork, 63; Mt. Pulaski, 121; Oran, 10; Prairie Creek, 13; Sheridan, 80; West Lincoln, 234. The vote for Congressman in the district was as follows: Jonathan H. Rowell, Republican, 18,570; Ethelbert Stewart, Democrat, 16,740; Albert F. Smith, Prohibitionist, 1,745. The district vote for Representative in the General Assembly, stood as follows: David P. Keller, Rep., of Macon, 10,454; Robert H. Hill, Dem., of Macon, 10,691; William H. Kretzinger, Rep.,

of Logan, 9,834½; Patrick Ryan, Dem., of Logan, 9,147; Alexander M. Caldwell, Prohibitionist, of Logan, 2,630½. The first three were elected. William O. Jones, Rep., of Logan County, was this year elected member of the State Board of Equalization. The county vote favored the new banking act by a vote of 2,535 for the Act and 290 against. A judicial election was held this year for Supreme Judge, in this Supreme Judicial District. Judge Jacob W. Wilkin had no opposition for re-election. He received 827 votes in Logan County. David H. Harts, of Logan County, was the Prohibition candidate for Governor of the state, this year, Joseph W. Fifer, of McLean County, being the Republican nominee and John M. Palmer of Sangamon County the Democratic nominee. The detailed vote in the county for 1888 was as follows:

For President: Grover Cleveland, 2,919; Benjamin Harrison, 2,604; Clinton B. Fisk, 246; Cleveland's plurality, 315.

For Governor: John M. Palmer, 2,916; Joseph W. Fifer, 2,612; David H. Harts, 239; Palmer's plurality, 304.

For Congressman: Ethelbert Stewart, 2,935; Jonathan H. Rowell, 2,614; Albert F. Smith, 243; Stewart's plurality, 321.

For Member Board of Equalization: Isaac Van Ordstrand, 2,862; William O. Jones, 2,657; J. R. Gaston, 244; D. L. Braucher, 25; Van Ordstrand's plurality, 205.

For Representatives in General Assembly: Patrick Ryan, 8,556; William H. Kretzinger, 7,947½; Alex. M. Caldwell, 859½; Ryan's plurality, 609½.

For Circuit Clerk: E. F. L. Rautenberg, 2,884; Thomas W. Kenyon, 2,675; James R. Mussenden, 230; Rautenberg's plurality, 209.

For State's Attorney: Samuel L. Wallace, 2,802; James E. Miller, 2,769; William P. Randolph, 206; Wallace's plurality, 33.

For Surveyor: Thomas S. Davy, 2,928; William C. McMasters, 2,615; James Shores, 238; Davy's plurality, 313.

For Coroner: John T. Boyden, 2,952; A. J. Randolph, 2,590; James W. Robinson, 227; Boyden's plurality, 362.

1890.

The candidates for State Treasurer this year were Edward S. Wilson, Democrat, Franz Amberg, Republican, and Robert Link, Prohibitionist. The former carried the county by a plurality of 553. The vote in the district for Congressman was as follows: Owen Scott, Democrat, of McLean, 16,670; Jonathan H. Rowell, Rep., of McLean, 15,448; William C. Outen, Prohibitionist, of Macon, 1,533. Harmon Manecke, Democrat, was elected State Senator over James Millikin, Republican, both of Macon County, and Arthur Quisenberry, Prohi-

bitionist, of Logan. The district vote for Representative in the General Assembly was as follows: Lawrence B. Stringer, Democrat, of Logan, 10,465; Washington S. Smith, Democrat, of Macon, 10,035½; David P. Keller, Republican, of Macon, 9,331; William H. Kretzinger, Republican, of Logan, 8,155; John Van Gundy, Prohibitionist, 2,364½. The vote in detail in the county for 1890 was as follows:

For State Treasurer: Edward S. Wilson, 2,928; Franz Amberg, 2,375; Robert Link, 314; Wilson's plurality, 553.

For Congressman: Owen Scott, 3,037; Jonathan H. Rowell, 2,311; William C. Outen, 251; Scott's plurality, 726.

For State Senator: Harman Manecke, 3,084; James Millikin, 2,277; Arthur Quisenberry, 241; Manecke's plurality, 807.

For Representatives in the General Assembly: Lawrence B. Stringer, 9,230; William H. Kretzinger, 6,772; John Van Gundy, 759½; David P. Keller, 39; Stringer's plurality, 2,458.

For County Judge: Robert Humphrey, 3,018; A. D. Cadwallader, 2,331; James A. Chase, 254; Humphrey's plurality, 687.

For County Clerk: Jeremiah Matthews, 2,904; John H. Starkey, 2,438; John Ayres, 251; Matthew's plurality, 466.

For Sheriff: A. T. Hays, 2,962; Andrew Roberts, 2,392; Andrew Layman, 239; Hays' plurality, 570.

For Treasurer: Adolph Rimerman, 2,746; Thomas W. Kenyon, 2,548; M. P. Carlock, 290; Rimerman's plurality, 198.

For Superintendent of Schools: Samuel M. Guttery, 2,982; C. W. Harriman, 2,342; Amanda A. Wemple, 252; Guttery's plurality, 640.

1891.

A Judicial election for three Circuit Judges for the Seventh Judicial District was held June 1, 1891. The vote in Logan County was as follows: George W. Herdman, 1,561; Cyrus Epler, 1,478; Lyman Lacey, 1,382; Edward P. Kirby, 987; Timothy T. Beach, 957; J. M. Riggs, 829.

1892.

Grover Cleveland was again the Democratic candidate for President and Benjamin Harrison the Republican candidate. The high tide of the Democratic vote, both before and since, was reached this year, Cleveland carrying the county over Harrison by a plurality of 534, the same being a clear majority of all the votes cast. The following townships gave Democratic pluralities: Broadwell, 41; Chester, 25; Corwin, 31; East Lincoln, 14; Hurlbut, 27; Laenna, 77; Lake Fork, 75; Mt. Pulaski, 124; Orvil, 15; Prairie Creek, 45; Sheridan, 62; West Lincoln, 345. The Republican township pluralities were: Aetna, 96; Atlanta, 120;

Elkhart, 64; Eminence, 68; Oran, 2; Thomas H. Stokes of Logan County, was a Cleveland elector this year. The candidates for Governor were: John P. Altgeld, Democratic; Joseph W. Fifer, Republican; Robert R. Link, Prohibition; Nathan M. Barbett, Greenback. This was the year the Democrats carried Illinois.

The vote in the district for Congressman stood: Benjamin F. Funk, Rep., McLean, 18,578; Owen Scott, Dem., McLean, 18,264; E. B. Cake, Prohibitionist, 1,848. The vote for Representatives in the district stood: Lawrence B. Stringer, Dem., of Logan, 11,275½; Washington S. Smith, Dem., of Macon, 11,091½; Thomas N. Leavitt, Rep., of Macon, 10,705; William S. Dunham, Rep., of Logan, 10,688; R. E. Kell, Labor, of Macon, 2,063. Stringer, Smith and Leavitt were elected. Robert C. Maxwell, of Logan, was this year elected member of the State Board of Equalization. The vote in detail for 1892 was as follows:

For President: Grover Cleveland, 3,144; Benjamin Harrison, 2,610; J. Bidwell, 299; James B. Weaver, 87; Cleveland's plurality, 534.

For Governor: John P. Altgeld, 3,145; Joseph W. Fifer, 2,640; Robert R. Link, 282; Nathan M. Barnett, 78; Altgeld's plurality, 505.

For Congressman: Owen Scott, 3,181; Benjamin F. Funk, 2,601; E. B. Cake, 312; Scott's plurality, 580.

For Member Board of Equalization: Frederick L. Harpster, 3,183; Robert C. Maxwell, 2,568; Arthur Quisenberry, 328; Harpster's plurality, 615.

For Representatives in General Assembly: Lawrence B. Stringer, 4,872½; Washington S. Smith, 4,633; Thomas N. Leavitt, 3,775; William S. Dunham, 3,979; R. E. Kell, 956½.

For Circuit Clerk: August P. Kuemmel, 3,149; Albert E. Brown, 2,637; A. A. Applegate, 352; Kuemmel's plurality, 512.

For State's Attorney: Edward G. King, 3,139; Edwin C. Perkins, 2,650; Solomon J. Woland, 350; King's plurality, 489.

For Coroner: Uriah Hill, 2,976; John T. Boyden, 2,825; James Shores, 347; Hill's plurality, 151.

For Surveyor: Thomas S. Davy, 3,142; Levi L. Hatton, 2,609; D. L. Braucher, 327; Davy's plurality, 533.

1894.

A new Congressional and Legislative apportionment went into effect this year. The new Congressional district, known as the Seventeenth, was composed of Sangamon, Logan, Macon, Menard and Christian; thus divorcing Logan from McLean and putting it in a district with Sangamon. James A. Connolly, Rep., of Sangamon, was elected

Congressman this year over William M. Springer, Democrat, of Sangamon. Logan County, this year, went back into the Republican column, by a plurality of 172. The new Legislature apportionment placed Logan in a Democratic district, with Cass, Menard and Mason. Arthur A. Leeper, Dem., of Cass, was elected State Senator and William S. Dunham, Rep., of Logan, E. J. Mell, Dem., of Mason, and George Wendell, Dem., of Logan, were elected State Representatives. The following is the detailed vote of the county for 1894:

For State Treasurer: Henry Wulff, 2,865; Bernard J. Claggett, 2,693; H. J. Puterbaugh, 213; John F. Randolph, 253; Wulff's plurality, 172.

For Congressman: James A. Connolly, 2,867; William M. Springer, 2,656; Albert F. Smith, 203; James M. Crawford, 316; Connolly's plurality, 211.

For Representatives in the General Assembly: William S. Dunham, 4,610½; W. H. Buchanan, 3,916; George Wendell, 3,824; Emeziah Mell, 3,777½; Herman Berg, 1,148½; A. M. Caldwell, 716.

For County Judge: L. C. Schwerdtfeger, 3,095; Robert Humphrey, 2,571; Solomon J. Woland, 197; I. N. Ewing, 187; Schwerdtfeger's plurality, 524.

For County Clerk: David Gillespie, 2,947; Jeremiah Matthews, 2,724; James M. Brooks, 168; D. L. Braucher, 203; Gillespie's plurality, 223.

For Treasurer: Michael Coogan, 3,036; J. F. Huston, 2,592; Elmer Turley, 220; W. B. Stroud, Jr., 177; Coogan's plurality, 444.

For Sheriff: Jacob Seyfer, 2,943; George Pfund, 2,619; Arthur Miller, 204; James Lynch, 287; Seyfer's plurality, 324.

For Superintendent of Schools: J. S. Cole, 2,939; Samuel M. Guttery, 2,645; E. L. Carnahan, 440; Cole's plurality, 293.

1896.

The monetary question was the all-absorbing issue in the campaign of 1896. William McKinley was the candidate of the Republicans for President, William J. Bryan the Democratic candidate, Joshua Levering the Prohibition nominee, and John M. Palmer the nominee of what were known as the Gold Democrats. Upon this issue Logan County went back into the Republican column from a Democratic plurality of over five hundred, four years before McKinley carrying the county by a plurality of forty-one. The candidates for Governor this year were John P. Altgeld for re-election, as the Democratic nominee, John R. Tanner for the Republicans, George W. Gere for the Prohibitionists and William Forman for the Gold Democrats. Albert D. Cadwallader, of Logan County, was the Republican candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court, and was elected. The Congressional vote in the district

was as follows: James A. Connolly, Rep., of Sangamon, 23,813; Ben F. Caldwell, Dem., of Sangamon, 23,714; Edmund Miller, Pro., 484; E. G. King, Gold Democrat, 217. Arthur A. Leeper, Dem., was elected State Senator, over C. C. Judy, Rep., by a plurality of 809, Leeper's vote in the district being 10,006 and Judy's vote 9,197. The district vote on Representatives in the General Assembly was as follows: David C. White, Rep., of Mason, 13,859½; John S. Nicholson, Rep., 13,639; Joseph A. Horn, Dem., of Logan, 15,313; James M. Large, Dem., of Menard, 15,272½. Large, Horn and White were elected. The vote in detail in the county was as follows:

For President: William McKinley, 3,423; William J. Bryan, 3,382; Joshua Levering, 88; John M. Palmer, 46; McKinley's plurality, 41.

For Governor: John R. Tanner, 3,430; John P. Altgeld, 3,337; George S. Gere, 131; William Forman, 35; Tanner's plurality, 93.

For Clerk Supreme Court: Albert D. Cadwallader, 3,538; Ethan A. Snively, 3,306; Cadwallader's majority, 232.

For Congress: Ben F. Caldwell, 3,428; James A. Connolly, 3,388; Edmund Miller, 74; Edward G. King, 41; Caldwell's plurality, 40.

For State Senator: Charles C. Judy, 3,429; Arthur A. Leeper, 3,360; Judy's majority, 69.

For Representatives in General Assembly: David C. White, 5,124; John S. Nicholson, 5,125½; Joseph A. Horn, 5,134½; James M. Large, 5,003.

For Circuit Clerk: August P. Kuemmel, 3,603; Charles E. Schaible, 3,222; David Hummell, 98; Kuemmel's plurality, 381.

For State's Attorney: Andrew L. Anderson, 3,602; Edward C. Perkins, 3,265; Anderson's majority, 337.

For Coroner: John T. Boyden, 3,470; William Ryan, 3,357; A. V. Scott, 95; Boyden's plurality, 113.

For Surveyor: John Zeter, 3,447; Daniel L. Braucher, 3,378; Elmer Turley, 87; Zeter's plurality, 69.

1897.

An election was held in June of this year for three judges of the Circuit Court for this district. The vote in Logan County was as follows: Colostin D. Myers, 2,401; George W. Patton, 2,198; John H. Moffett, 2,396; Timothy T. Beach, 3,152; R. S. McIlduff, 2,740; John F. Wight, 2,737. Also an election was held for Supreme Judge for the Third Supreme Judicial District, the vote in the county being: Jacob W. Wilkin, 2,469; William E. Nelson, 2,780; Nelson's majority, 311.

1898.

The Democrats carried the county this year by a plurality of 298 for Millard F. Dunlap for State Treasurer, over Floyd K. Whitte-

more, Republican, the county on an "off year" thus going back into the Democratic column. The vote on Congressman in this district this year stood as follows: Ben F. Caldwell, Dem., of Sangamon, 23,293; Isaac R. Mills, Rep., of Decatur, 21,053; David L. Bunn, Pro., of Macon, 573. The vote for Representatives in the General Assembly in the District was as follows: John C. Young, Dem., of Mason, 14,648; Nicholas P. Gasaway, Dem., of Logan, 14,440; David C. White, Rep., of Mason, 14,298; James C. Taylor, Rep., of Logan, 10,961½; Edward E. Everett, 584; G. W. Leeper, 287; E. E. Cocrale, 15. The vote in detail in the county for 1898 was as follows:

For State Treasurer: Millard D. Dunlap, 3,528; Floyd K. Whittemore, 3,230; William H. Boles, 86; John W. Hess, 17; Fritz Lichtsin, 7; Dunlap's plurality, 298.

For Congressman: Ben F. Caldwell, 3,551; Isaac R. Mills, 3,239; David L. Bunn, 65; Caldwell's plurality, 312.

For Representatives, General Assembly: Nicholas P. Gasaway, 5,207; James C. Taylor, 5,180; John C. Young, 5,031½; David C. White, 4,782; Edward E. Everett, 194½; G. W. Leeper, 42½; E. E. Cocrale, 15.

For County Judge: Emil C. Moos, 3,684; L. C. Schwerdtfeger, 3,140; Moos' majority, 544.

For County Clerk: Xelpho F. Beidler, 3,524; David Gillespie, 3,281; Beidler's majority, 243.

For Treasurer: J. Ed Miller, 3,444; Patrick L. McGrath, 3,356; Miller's majority, 88.

For Sheriff: Charles W. Anton, 3,560; James Armstrong, 3,265; Anton's majority, 295.

For Superintendent of Schools: Evan P. Gram, 3,480; J. S. Cole, 3,318; Gram's majority, 162.

1900.

William J. Bryan, as the candidate of the Democratic party for President a second time, carried Logan County, this year, over William McKinley, by a plurality of 171. Samuel Alschuler, Democratic candidate for Governor, carried the county over Richard Yates, Republican, by a plurality of 221. The Congressional vote in the district was as follows: Ben F. Caldwell, Dem., of Sangamon, 25,673; David Ross, Rep., of Sangamon, 23,648; Francis B. Bullard, People's Party, of Logan, 58. Lawrence B. Stringer, Dem., of Logan, was elected State Senator by a plurality of 2,222, the following being the district vote: Lawrence B. Stringer, 11,049; W. Y. McLemore, Rep., of Mason, 8,827; John S. Martin, Pro., 280. The vote for Representatives in the General Assembly, in the district, was as follows: James C. Taylor,

Rep., of Logan, 25,998; John C. Young, Dem., of Mason, 16,135; John A. Petrie, Dem., of Mason, 16,045½; Perry W. Thomas, Pro., 824½. The Democratic township pluralities this year were as follows: Broadwell, 43; Chester, 10; Corwin, 41; Hurlbut, 33; Laenna, 92; Lake Fork, 58; Mt. Pulaski, 74; Prairie Creek, 7; Sheridan, 86; West Lincoln, 225. The Republican township pluralities were Aetna, 90; Atlanta, 144; East Lincoln, 136; Elkhart, 40; Eminence, 42; Oran, 2; Orvil, 46. The vote for 1900 in detail in the county was as follows:

For President: William J. Bryan, 3,672; William McKinley, 3,501; John G. Woolley, 122; Wharton Barker, 5; J. P. Maloney, 8; Eugene V. Debs, 24; Bryan's plurality, 171.

For Governor: Samuel Alschuler, 3,702; Richard Yates, 3,481; V. V. Barnes, 105; A. C. Vantine, 4; Lewis P. Hoffman, 8; Herman C. Perry, 13; John Cordingly, 2; L. G. Spencer, 1; Alschuler's plurality, 221.

For Congressman: Ben F. Caldwell, 3,752; David Ross, 3,432; Edward D. Heney, 111; F. B. Bullard, 4; Caldwell's plurality, 320.

For State Senator: Lawrence B. Stringer, 3,809; W. Y. McLemore, 3,383; John S. Martin, 116; Stringer's plurality, 426.

For Representatives in the General Assembly: James C. Taylor, 9,917½; John C. Young, 5,205; John A. Petrie, 5,212; Perry W. Thomas, 349.

For County Judge: Donald McCormick, 3,726; John L. Bevan, 3,504; McCormick's majority, 222.

For Circuit Clerk: August P. Kuemmel, 3,647; John T. Jenkins, 3,549; John H. Witter, 104; Kuemmel's plurality, 98.

For State's Attorney: Peter Murphy, 3,738; F. L. Tomlinson, 3,462; Murphy's majority, 276.

For Coroner: John T. Boyden, 3,627; Nathan A. Jones, 3,568; John Davis, 99; Boyden's plurality, 59.

For Surveyor: Daniel L. Braucher, 3,671; John Zeter, 3,518; John E. Ritchey, 108; Braucher's plurality, 153.

1902.

The Democratic candidate for State Treasurer carried the county this year by a plurality of 156. There was a new Congressional and Legislative apportionment in effect, by which Logan, McLean, Livingston, Ford and Woodford Counties became the Seventeenth Congressional District, and Logan, Macon and De Witt Counties the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District, these constituting the present existing districts. The Congressional District is co-extensive with the Judicial District. The vote for Congressman this year in the new Congressional District stood as follows: John A. Sterling, Rep., of McLean, 18,331; Z. F. Yost, Dem.,

of Livingston, 14,040; William P. Allen, Pro., of McLean, 1,344. The vote for Representatives in the General Assembly stood as follows: A. J. Gallagher, Rep., of Macon, 14,826; Carl Swigart, Rep., of De Witt, 14,701½; James M. Gray, Dem., of Macon, 13,578; Samuel A. Edwards, Dem., of De Witt, 13,362; John Kissack, Pro., 1,184½. The first three were elected. A special election was held this year in connection with the general election upon the question of voting county taxes for the erection of a new court house. The vote stood as follows: For the new Court House, 3,250; against, 1,043; majority for, 2,207. Upon the question of election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, which was submitted this year, the county voted as follows: For, 3,493; against, 883; majority for, 2,610. The vote in detail in the county for 1902 was as follows:

For State Treasurer: George Duddleston, 3,220; Fred A. Busse, 3,064; Charles H. Tuesburg, 136; A. W. Nelson, 21; Duddleston's plurality, 156.

For Congressman: Z. F. Yost, 3,215; John A. Sterling, 3,035; William P. Allen, 121; Yost's plurality, 180.

For Representatives, General Assembly: Samuel A. Edwards, 4,826; James M. Gray, 4,778; Carl Swigart, 4,364; A. J. Gallagher, 4,355½; John Kissack, 383½.

For County Judge: Donald McCormick, 3,387; A. D. Cadwallader, 2,938; A. V. Scott, 102; McCormick's plurality, 449.

For County Clerk: Xelpho F. Beidler, 3,441; Isaac Eisiminger, 2,861; James C. Greenslate, 122; Beidler's plurality, 580.

For Treasurer: Ben F. Coffman, 3,244; J. W. Collins, 3,071; Thomas L. DeGarmo, 113; Coffman's plurality, 173.

For Sheriff: James White, 3,291; John F. Talmage, 3,038; David Humphrey, 124; White's plurality, 253.

For Superintendent of Schools: Evan P. Gram, 3,310; C. H. Scholz, 3,048; C. S. Oglevee, 97; Gram's plurality, 262.

1903.

An election for three Circuit Judges for the Eleventh Judicial Circuit occurred in June this year. The successful candidates were Colostin D. Myers, of McLean; George W. Patton, of Livingston, and John H. Moffett, of Ford, all of whom were re-elected. The vote in Logan County was as follows: John H. Moffett, 1,719; Colostin D. Myers, 1,643; George W. Patton, 1,590; Louis Fitzhenry, 1,077; R. R. Wallace, 962; John F. Bosworth, 900.

1904.

The presidential election in Logan County this year resulted in an overwhelming Republican victory, Theodore Roosevelt, Republican

candidate for President, carrying the county over Alton B. Parker, Democrat, by a plurality of 621, the same being the largest plurality by which any presidential candidate ever carried the county in its history. Lawrence B. Stringer, of Logan County, was the Democratic candidate for Governor of the state, this year, and carried the county over Charles S. Deneen, Republican candidate, by a plurality of 442. The Republican township majorities were as follows: Aetna, 93; Atlanta, 140; Broadwell, 7; Corwin, 11; East Lincoln, 282; Elkhart, 58; Eminence, 125; Oran, 57; Orvil, 96; Prairie Creek, 1. The Democratic majorities were: Chester, 16; Hurlbut, 13; Laenna, 68; Lake Fork, 38; Mt. Pulaski, 47; Sheridan, 19; West Lincoln, 48. The vote for Congressman in the district stood as follows: John A. Sterling, Rep., of McLean, 23,414; Z. F. Yost, Dem., of Livingston, 12,978; W. W. Houser, Pro., of Logan, 2,285; S. A. Knopfnagel, Socialist, 1,179. The vote on State Senator was as follows: James A. Henson, Rep., of Macon, 12,251; Donald Danken, Dem., of Logan, 8,308; John Kissack, Pro., 881; Edward Lyons, Socialist, 415. The Representative vote was as follows: James M. Gray, Dem., of Macon, 22,785; J. R. Robinson, Rep., of De Witt, 17,993½; John G. Oglesby, Rep., of Logan, 17,547; L. O. Williams, Pro., 4,913; N. E. Martin, Socialist, 1,012. Circuit Judge Moffett having died during the year and a vacancy thus resulting, Thomas M. Harris was elected to fill same without opposition. The detailed vote for 1904 in Logan County was as follows:

For President: Theodore Roosevelt, 3,636; Alton B. Parker, 3,005; Silas C. Swallow, 243; Eugene V. Debs, 156; C. H. Corregan, 22; Thomas E. Watson, 24; Roosevelt's plurality, 621.

For Governor: Lawrence B. Stringer, 3,624; Charles S. Deneen, 3,182; Robert H. Patton, 187; John Collins, 57; Philip Veal, 13; James Hogan, 11; Stringer's plurality, 442.

For Congressman: John A. Sterling, 3,572; Z. F. Yost, 3,076; W. W. Houser, 255; J. F. Sanders, 121; Sterling's plurality, 496.

For State Senator: James A. Henson, 3,407; Donald Danken, 3,306; John Kissack, 234; Edward Lyons, 86; Henson's plurality, 101.

For Representatives, General Assembly: James M. Gray, 9,118; J. R. Robinson, 5,307; John G. Oglesby, 5,298; L. O. Williams, 770; N. E. Martin, 257.

For Circuit Clerk: Gue F. Thompson, 3,661; August P. Kuemmel, 3,090; Howard P. Rigg, 231; L. W. Hess, 31; Thompson's plurality, 571.

For State's Attorney: Hugh Hunter, 3,692; Paul W. Houser, 3,079; W. P. Randolph, 231; Hunter's plurality, 613.

For Surveyor: W. P. Bates, 3,598; Joseph W. Ewing, 3,082; W. B. Allen, 252; Bates' plurality, 516.

For Coroner: A. V. Purinton, 3,889; Frank C. Houser, 2,868; Thomas L. DeGarmo, 226; Purinton's plurality, 1,021.

1906.

This was the first election held under a state wide primary law, approved May 18, 1905. The Democrats carried the county on State Treasurer by a plurality of 165. The vote on Congressman in the District stood: John A. Sterling, Rep., of McLean, 16,804; L. W. McNeil, Dem., of Woodford, 11,377; James H. Burrows, 1,929. The district vote on Representatives in General Assembly, was as follows: Byron F. Staymates, Dem., of De Witt, 19,244½; John G. Oglesby, Rep., of Logan, 13,386½; John R. Robinson, Rep., of De Witt, 12,709; David H. Harts, Ind., 4,873½; W. R. Sinclair, Socialist, 1,312. An election for Supreme Judge for the Third District resulted in the re-election of Judge Jacob W. Wilkin, the vote in Logan County being: Wilkin, 780; J. T. Jones, Socialist, 121; scattering, 10. The vote in detail for Logan County for 1906 was as follows:

For State Treasurer: N. L. Piotrowski, 2,530; John F. Smulski, 2,365; William P. Allen, 1,055; Wilson E. McDermut, 103; John M. Francis, 33; Piotrowski's plurality, 165.

For Congressman: John A. Sterling, 2,874; L. W. McNeil, 2,833; James H. Burrows, 173; Sterling's plurality, 41.

For Representatives, General Assembly: Byron F. Staymates, 6,435; John G. Oglesby, 4,613; David H. Harts, 3,565; John R. Robinson, 3,190; W. R. Sinclair, 216.

For County Judge: Donald McCormick, 3,383; W. E. Stone, 2,569; Solomon J. Woland, 198; McCormick's plurality, 844.

For County Clerk: Xelpho F. Beidler, 3,441; J. Ed. Miller, 2,599; Charles E. Agnew, 147; Beidler's plurality, 842.

For Sheriff: David Devine, 3,189; Thomas Moran, 2,849; A. V. Scott, 176; Devine's plurality, 340.

For Treasurer: Thomas F. Holmes, 3,392; Adam Schonauer, 2,657; J. C. Patterson, 142; Holmes' plurality, 735.

For Superintendent of Schools: D. F. Nichols, 3,639; J. P. Howser, 2,356; Inez Heaton, 128; Nichols' plurality, 1,283.

1908.

William J. Bryan again carried Logan County this year for President by the slightly reduced plurality of 95. The townships giving Democratic pluralities were as follows: Broadwell, 9; Chester, 9; Corwin, 47; Hurlbut, 25; Laenna, 99; Lake Fork, 30; Mt. Pulaski, 101; Sheridan, 47; West Lincoln, 84. The Republican township pluralities

were: Aetna, 70; Atlanta, 121; East Lincoln, 71; Elkhart, 6; Eminence, 50; Oran, 9; Orvil, 30. Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic candidate for Governor, carried the county over Charles S. Deneen, Republican candidate by a plurality of 843. Xelpho F. Beidler, of Logan County, was the primary nominee of the Democratic party this year for Secretary of State. In the same primary, Lawrence B. Stringer, of Logan, was nominated for United States Senator from the state of Illinois. The vote for Congressman in the district was as follows: John A. Sterling, Rep., of McLean, 22,014; C. S. Schneider, Dem., of Ford, 16,737; William P. Allen, Pro., of McLean, 2,228; J. A. Landis, Socialist, of McLean, 375. The vote on State Senator in the District was as follows: James A. Henson, 12,707; Thomas S. Davy, 10,190; S. R. Works, Pro., 738; George N. Egnor, 237. The district vote on Representatives in the General Assembly was as follows: B. F. Staymates, Dem., of De Witt, 17,927; Edwin C. Perkins, Rep., of Logan, 17,167½; John R. Robinson, Rep., of De Witt, 16,969; Thomas F. Drew, Dem., of Macon; Robert Bivans, Pro., 2,406; N. E. Martin, Socialist, 571½. The first three were elected. The vote of the county in detail for 1908 was as follows:

For President: William J. Bryan, 3,546; William H. Taft, 3,451; Eugene W. Chafin, 172; Eugene V. Debs, 78; August Gillhause, 6; Thomas L. Hisgen, 9; Daniel B. Turney, 2; Thomas E. Watson, 4; Bryan's plurality, 95.

For Governor: Adlai E. Stevenson, 3,901; Charles S. Deneen, 3,058; Daniel R. Sheen, 201; James H. Brower, 67; Gustav A. Jennings, 5; George W. McCaskrin, 7; Stevenson's plurality, 843.

For Secretary of State: Xelpho F. Beidler, 3,912; James A. Rose, 3,088; H. A. DuBois, 161; Frank J. Hayes, 63; Gottlieb Renner, 6; Frederick Greer, 6; Beidler's plurality, 824.

For Congressman: C. S. Schneider, 3,555; John A. Sterling, 3,364; William P. Allen, 213; J. A. Landis, 72; Schneider's plurality, 191.

For State Senator: Thomas S. Davy, 3,582; James A. Henson, 3,377; Samuel R. Works, 173; George N. Egnor, 74; Davy's plurality, 205.

For Representatives: B. F. Staymates, 5,793; Thomas F. Drew, 5,392; Edwin C. Perkins, 5,179; John R. Robinson, 4,646; Robert Bivans, 45; N. E. Martin, 168½.

For Circuit Clerk: Gue F. Thompson, 3,747; Donald Danken, 3,362; Thompson's majority, 385.

For State's Attorney: C. Everett Smith, 3,744; Samuel L. Wallace, 3,351; Smith's majority, 393.

For Surveyor: Robert Hartnell, 3,540; Theron R. Howser, 3,528; Hartnell's majority, 22.

For Coroner: John T. Boyden, 3,571; William Ryan, 3,549; Boyden's majority, 22.

1909.

A judicial election for the election of three Circuit Judges for the Eleventh Circuit was held June 7, 1909. The Republican nominees were: Thomas M. Harris, of Logan; George W. Patton, of Livingston, and Colostin D. Myers, of McLean; there being no opposition ticket. The vote in Logan County stood: Harris, 934; Patton, 833; Myers, 835.

1910.

This was an "off-year" in the political calendar. In the congressional district, John A. Sterling, Republican, was re-elected to Congress over Louis FitzHenry, Democrat, but by a greatly reduced majority. The candidates for the legislature were as follows: Edwin C. Perkins, Republican, Logan County; Thomas Leavitt, Republican, Macon County; Cyrus J. Tucker, Democrat, Macon County; E. F. L. Rautenberg, Democrat, Logan County. The first three were elected. The vote in Logan County was as follows:

For State Treasurer—Alphaus K. Hartley, 2,983; Edward E. Mitchell, 2,644; Lorenzo J. Kendall, 105; G. T. Fraenkel, 105; Gustav Larson, 18; Hartley's plurality, 339.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Conrad M. Bardwell, 2,905; Francis G. Blair, 2,663; Eldon G. Burritt, 98; J. C. Kennedy, 97; Albert Lingenfelter, 20; Bardwell's plurality, 242.

For Representative in Congress—Louis Fitz Henry, 3,236; John A. Sterling, 2,427; Robert Means, 83; J. F. Sanders, 24; Fitz Henry's plurality, 809.

For Representative in General Assembly—E. F. L. Rautenberg, 5,836½; Edwin C. Perkins, 4,249; Cyrus J. Tucker, 4,170½; Thomas N. Leavitt, 2,967; James S. Stevenson, 184; J. E. Deverell, 223.

For County Judge—James T. Hoblit, 3,271; Edgar W. Montgomery, 2,563; Hoblit's majority, 708.

For County Clerk—James W. Corwine, 3,048; X. F. Beidler, 2,868; Corwine's majority, 180.

For County Treasurer—Clifford Quisenberry, 3,224; Ben F. Coffman, 2,656; Quisenberry's majority, 568.

For Sheriff—William Schaffenacker, 3,279; Charles A. Keys, 2,675; Schaffenacker's majority, 604.

For Superintendent of Schools—D. F. Nickols, 3,782; C. A. Armstrong, 299; Nickol's majority, 3,483.

CHAPTER XVIII.

BENCH AND BAR.

Logan County was created February 15, 1839. Prior to its creation, the larger portion of it, being part of Sangamon, was amenable to the Sangamon County courts. The first Probate Court ever held in Sangamon County, in 1821, was presided over by James Latham, who was the first white settler in what is now Logan County, in 1819. A sketch of his career is given in the chapter on early settlement. The same General Assembly, which created Logan County, also created the Eighth Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Logan, Sangamon, McLean, Macon, Tazewell, Menard, Logan, Livingston and Dane, the name of the latter county being subsequently changed to Christian. On the twenty-ninth of February, 1839, Stephen T. Logan was commissioned as judge of this new circuit, but resigned the office, May 27, 1839, and was succeeded by Samuel H. Treat. Judge Treat was the first judge to preside over a Logan County court. He was regarded as an able lawyer and devoted himself exclusively to his judicial duties, to the detriment of his private business which was found at his death to be in great confusion. He was born in New York in 1811, admitted to the bar in that state, came to Illinois in 1834, settling in Springfield, where he resided until his death. His succession to the Circuit Judgeship came first by appointment of the Governor, in 1839, to fill Judge Logan's unexpired term. He was elected as one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, by the General Assembly in 1841, and as the law then provided that the Supreme Justices were to travel the state and hold the district or circuit courts, in the several counties, Judge Treat was assigned to the counties in the Eighth Circuit. He held the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court until March 23, 1855, when he resigned to accept the position of judge of the United States District Court, for the Southern District of Illinois, which last mentioned position he occupied until his death, March 27, 1887. He was the nisi prius judge of the Logan County Circuit Court, from 1839 to 1848, when he was succeeded by Judge David Davis. Judge Treat was therefore the Postville judge, being the sitting judge of the Logan

County Circuit Court while the county seat was located at that town, Judge Davis succeeding him, just about the time the county seat was moved to Mt. Pulaski.

The constitution of 1818 had vested the judicial power of the state in a Supreme Court and such inferior courts as the Legislature should, from time to time, ordain and establish. Until 1824, it consisted of a chief justice and three associates, who in addition to their appellate work, were required to hold the Circuit Courts, in the several counties, as before stated. In 1824, a law was passed providing for five judicial circuits and five circuit judges. This was repealed in 1826, and the Supreme Judges again were required to do trial court work. In 1835, however, the Supreme Judges were once more relieved of this work and six circuits were created, with provision for six circuit judges. In 1837, a seventh district was created and in 1839, an eighth and a ninth. As before stated, Logan County was included in the eighth. In 1841, the Circuit Judges were legislated out of office and the Supreme Court was increased from one Supreme Judge and three associates to one Supreme Judge and eight associates, and the nine districts were parcelled out among these nine supreme judges, Judge Treat, being assigned to the Eighth District. Judge Treat was continuously the trial judge, in the Eighth district, from its creation, either as Circuit Judge, or as Associate Supreme Justice, assigned to this district, until 1848, when he was succeeded by Judge Davis. In 1841, the following counties were added to the Eighth District: Shelby, DeWitt, Champaign, Mason and Piatt. In 1845, Macon, Shelby and Mason Counties were detached from the Eighth District, were attached to other districts and Woodford, Vermilion, Edgar and Moultrie were added to the Eighth. In 1845, Menard and Livingston were detached from the Eighth District and Macon and Shelby were re-attached. The Supreme Judge and his eight associates continued to do circuit work, from 1841 until the adoption of the new constitution in 1848.

The first term of the Logan County Circuit Court convened at Postville, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of June, 1839. The court house had not yet been built and court was held in the front room of the Deskins tavern, on Fifth Street, opposite the court house square, where the court house was built the next year. Here Judge Samuel H. Treat called the court to order. The statutes provided that the clerk of the Circuit Court should be appointed by the court, and the court appointed James Primm, a well-known early settler, who held the office during Treat's incumbency of the judgeship, from 1839 to 1848. Primm was also appointed Master in Chancery, the clerk of the Circuit Court, in those days, usually acting in that capacity, and then not being overworked. John Deskins was the sheriff and he appointed Eli Enslow as his bailiff. The court was in session a part of the day and there

was no civil business to require the attention of the court. A grand jury was impanelled and it found one true bill for larceny. The name of the party indicted has not been preserved, but the charge against him was that he had purloined from William McGraw, who resided about a mile southwest of Postville, one certain jeans coat. Being indicted, a petit jury was impanelled and he was immediately tried, found guilty and sentenced in one day, an exhibition of swift retributive justice worthy of emulation in these present times. The jail had not yet been constructed and it was arranged that Sheriff Deskins should take the prisoner to Springfield the next day, for incarceration in the Sangamon County jail, there to serve out the jail sentence imposed upon him by the court. During the night, however, the prisoner got out through a window, while the bailiff, who was in the room with him, was inadvertently asleep. As the majesty of the law had been vindicated by legal action, in the new county, no attempt was made to recapture the prisoner and he has not been apprehended to this day. The first term of the Logan County Circuit Court thus records the organization of the court, the impanelling of a grand and petit jury, an indictment by the grand jury, a trial of the party indicted, and a conviction, sentence and escape of the party so tried, all in one day. The second term of the Logan County Circuit Court was held on Thursday, the tenth day of November, 1839, but there was no business transacted at that term, either civil or criminal. A grand jury was impanelled, however, with George W. Edgar as foreman, but no true bills were found.

During the period that the county seat was at Postville, Josiah Lamborn was the prosecuting attorney for the Eighth District and came to Postville twice a year, at court time, riding the circuit with Judge Treat. He was quite a character in early times. Linder said of him: "Intellectually, I know of no man of his day who was his superior." As a prosecutor, he was a terror to criminals, and was clearly the most noted criminal lawyer of his day. He was a large man, over six feet high, was fine looking, but had a deformed foot and carried a heavy cane. He was quite convivial in his habits, and when once chided for his intemperance and told that he could quit drinking if he would, replied: "I'm aware I could if I would, but the devil of it is, I can't would." Once he was prosecuting an old, gray-haired man for stealing hogs. Stephen T. Logan was defending him, and made a powerful plea in his behalf, describing the accused as a man with whitening hair, with one foot in the grave. "Yes, gentlemen of the jury," said Lamborn, in reply, "his hair is whitening, it is true, but it is whitening for the place that burns with liquid fire; one foot is in the grave, it is true. but the other foot is in his neighbor's hog pen." Lamborn was a Kentuckian by birth and for three years, he was Attorney General of the State, by appointment of the Governor.

At one time, Lamborn was prosecuting a defendant at Postville, for having stolen certain horses from a man named Coffey, who lived near Postville. It was alleged that the defendant had taken the horses to Beardstown, when Coffey hove in sight. Asahel Gridley, of Bloomington, was defending the accused. Gridley moved for a continuance of the case, until a subsequent term, on the ground of the absence of two material witnesses, whom the defendant swore lived in an adjoining county, naming the witnesses, and that if present he could prove an alibi by them. Lamborn took Gridley by surprise, when he notified the court that the State would admit that the said witnesses would testify as alleged, and the case went to trial. On the trial, Lamborn took the stand himself and testified, that as prosecuting attorney, in the said adjoining county, he had recently prosecuted the two witnesses named in the affidavit, for horse stealing in that county, that they had been found guilty by a jury and were now doing time. And the court let the testimony go to the jury. Reference has already been made in another chapter to the remarkable escape of a prisoner, charged with shooting a stage driver on Delavan prairie, the escape being from Logan County's first jail at Postville. The escaped prisoner was recaptured and when court time came around, was put on trial before a jury. Lamborn prosecuted him. The defendant was found guilty and sent to the penitentiary for five years. Before sentence, Judge Treat asked him if he had anything to say and he answered: "All I've got to say is, that Lamborn could make a jury believe the moon was made of green cheese."

The first lawyers who tried law suits at the Postville bar were principally Springfield lawyers, who participated in the avocation of what was known as "riding the circuit." There was not sufficient legal business in the small communities, such as Logan County was in the early forties, to support a lawyer, to say nothing of a law firm. Those who had law-suits to bring, usually went to Springfield and sought legal advisers, or waited the arrival of Judge Treat and his attendant bar, when litigants could look over the field and select their advocates. Later, local attorneys, somewhat versed in the practice, were retained to prepare papers, with instructions to select a suitable attorney for court work. when the circuit-riding bar reached the scene. It was an open and sparsely settled country, through which the judge and lawyers journeyed in the early days. Vasts stretches of wonderful prairieland rolled between the little towns, which served as the centers of government, for the respective counties, and so great were the distances that several days were sometimes consumed, in traveling from point to point. During the days of the Postville court, circuit riding was mostly accomplished on horseback, the judge and lawyers fording streams and defying weather, forming a gay company, which was

awaited with eagerness and met with welcome, at every county seat. In fact, traveling by wheeled vehicles was not so much in vogue, owing to bad roads, until about the time of the removal of the county seat to Mt. Pulaski, in 1848. When vehicles came in to general use, a number of lawyers frequently clubbed together and hired a conveyance for the trip. The Eighth district, in those days, covered the larger part of Central Illinois. The court, Judge Treat, resided at Springfield, and in view of that fact, and the further fact that Springfield was the capital of the state, most of the early lawyers of Illinois settled in that town and rode the circuit with the judge. Postville, being the nearest county seat to Springfield, thus became a legal "outpost" of the latter town.

The old hotel, which was located almost opposite the old court house, at Postville and which really served as the first seat of justice for the year intervening between the establishment of the county and the completion of the court house, in 1840, was the rendezvous for the judge and his legal retinue and while they were at the hostelry, gay times were at hand. Jokes and quips were the order of the day. The lawyers strove mightily against each other in the court room, but ate and drank together as friends. Every man knew the other and daily contact on the circuit and in the court room, created a spirit of comradeship, cordial and permanent. Many of the evenings, in the judge's private room, were all night sessions of mirth and good-fellowship, with song and story. Sometimes, owing to lack of rooms, in the small taverns, two, three, four or more lawyers would "bunk" in the same room, and all sorts of improvised beds were made. The judge was usually seated at the head of the dining table, but the other guests, lawyers, litigants, witnesses, jurors and prisoners out on bail, all sat at the same table, enjoyed the same fare, and talked, man to man, without distinction of position. This comradeship of the circuit was continued during the days when the county seat was at Mt. Pulaski, and throughout the fifties and, more or less, to the days of the Civil war. In the ante-bellum days at Lincoln, Springfield attorneys still came to the Logan County Court and divided the practice with the local attorneys and these attorneys were wont to spend their evenings in the offices of the local attorneys, in social enjoyment, with somewhat of the zest and good-fellowship of the circuit-riding days—but the coming of the railroad was bringing about a change in customs and after the Civil war, the comradeship of the circuit had become a happy tale of the days when prairieland was king.

A description of these circuit-riding days naturally brings to mind the one man of all others whose early life at the bar was inextricably interwoven into the woof and web of these pioneer days—Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln was the dominant figure, at every term of the Post-

ville and Mt. Pulaski courts and was frequently present at the antebellum terms of the Lincoln court. A chapter in this work has been devoted by the writer, to Abraham Lincoln and his relation to the County of Logan and therein will be found a resume of his life at the bar, covers a period extending from the establishment of the county seats and the part played by him in the establishment of the County of Logan and its subsequent civic life. It need not, therefore, be repeated here. Lincoln's mind and character was most happily fostered by the free life of the circuit and it was this which largely moulded the man, in the formative period of his career. His practice at the Logan County bar, covers a period, extending from the establishment of the county in 1839, to his election to the Presidency in 1860, and during all this time, it can be historically, and not merely heroically, said, that he was the leading lawyer of the Logan County bar. He considered himself a member of the local bar, it would seem, for the Lincoln Herald, in April of 1860, tells of a meeting of "the Logan County bar," held in the court house at Lincoln, for the purpose of passing resolutions upon the death of Gov. William H. Bissell, and the Herald adds: "The resolutions were offered by William M. Springer and on motion of Abraham Lincoln were unanimously adopted." Springer, at that time, resided in Lincoln. In six months after this meeting was held, Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States.

In addition to Abraham Lincoln, among those who traveled the circuit, of which Logan County was a part, in the old Postville days, were such well known characters as Stephen T. Logan, John T. Stuart, E. D. Baker, Edward Jones, Ninian W. Edwards, Cyrus Walker, James C. Conkling, Asabel Gridley, Thomas L. Harris, David Davis, Clifton H. Moore, Benjamin S. Edwards, William H. Herndon, William Orme, Albert T. Bledsoe, Joseph Hewitt, Elliott B. Herndon, James H. Matheny and J. H. Wickizer. Substantially all of these also traveled the circuit during the years the county seat was at Mt. Pulaski and a number of them were frequent attendants at the Lincoln court, after the railroad came. In later years, in addition to those above named, among the attorneys from Springfield, Bloomington and other points, who attended the Logan County court, were Leonard Swett, C. H. Goodrich, David Campbell, John M. Scott, Henry S. Greene, William Hannah, Charles Emmerson, Charles A. Keyes, Shelby M. Cullom, A. McWilliams, C. C. Brown, W. J. Conkling, O. T. Reeves, J. S. Post, R. M. Benjamin, William D. Power, E. L. Gross, John A. McClernard, John M. Palmer, William E. Shutt, Nathan Coffin, J. L. Dugger, Ward H. Lamon, Harvey Hogg, William Ferguson and others. In the earliest days, however, of the Logan County Circuit Court, the "big five" who traveled the horseback circuit, who were always on hand at the Postville court, who especially attended to the

legal business of the county before the fifties, who really constituted, in those days, the Logan County bar and every one of whom, subsequently became famous in the state and nation, were Abraham Lincoln, Stephen T. Logan, John T. Stuart, Edward D. Baker and David Davis. Logan was a partner of Lincoln, was for awhile a Circuit Judge, and was a member of the Peace Commission after the war. Judge Davis said of him: "In all the elements that constitute a great nisi prius lawyer, I have never known his equal." He was born in 1800 and died in 1880. John T. Stuart was born in Kentucky in 1807 and began practice at Springfield in 1828. He defeated Stephen A. Douglas for Congress in 1838, was elected to Congress again in 1840, and elected a third time in 1862. He was the Nestor of the Springfield bar and died in 1885. Edward D. Baker was born in 1811, served several times in Congress, went to Oregon, where he was elected United States Senator, in 1860. He resigned his seat in the Senate to enter the Union Army, commanding a brigade at Ball's Bluff, where he was killed, Oct. 21, 1861. He was a natural born orator and one of the great men of his time. David Davis succeeded Judge Treat on the bench of the Eighth District, and will be referred to in that connection.

During the days of the Postville court, there was substantially no local bar. Probably the first person, who could be considered in the light of a legal adviser was Ezekiel Bowman. Bowman came to Logan County from Ohio about 1828, and was a general all around handy man, with legal papers. He tried suits frequently before local justices of the peace and would file suits for litigants, during the vacation between terms of court, and later arrange with Lincoln, Logan, Baker or other attorneys to look after the cases in court. Frequently, he would assist in the trials or if the cases were unimportant, would try them himself. Bowman was also a justice of the peace, was County Treasurer from 1844 to 1847, School Commissioner from 1844 to 1846 and Sheriff from 1846 to 1848 and from 1852 to 1854. He enlisted in the Civil War and died while in the service. Owen Davis was another old settler, who tried cases before justice courts and sometimes in the Circuit Court. It is said he once tried a law suit with Lincoln on the opposite side. He was also a local itinerant preacher. Michael Mann, first Probate Justice, was a Baptist preacher, but often represented his neighbors in early litigation. Horace H. Ballou was an early lawyer, who located at Mt. Pulaski in the forties and practiced in a limited way. The early justices of the peace also transacted legal business, as far as conveyancing, writing of wills and the like were concerned and attended to minor legal matters for the pioneers. Nathaniel M. Whittaker located in Mt. Pulaski and divided his time between running a hotel, acting as justice of the peace, giving advice to clients, drawing up legal papers and trying a small law suit, now and then. He

was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1808, served a year in the Black Hawk war, and came to Logan County, the year before the county was organized. He was justice of the peace for 16 years, moved to Mt. Pulaski in 1842 and conducted the old Mt. Pulaski house. He died in 1865, and the manner of his death was somewhat obscured, but it was supposed that he was murdered for his money. He left his widow 29 acres of land in the city limits of Mt. Pulaski, with a fine orchard of 500 trees. Probably none of the above, with the exception of Mr. Ballou, were ever admitted to the bar, and the first lawyers of the Logan County bar, in the sense of being actual practitioners, were Lionel P. Lacey, William H. Young and Samuel C. Parks, named in their chronological order. These three began the practice of law, during the last years of the Postville regime, but as their active efforts began with the location of the county seat at Mt. Pulaski, they will be mentioned in that connection.

The details of the removal of the county seat from Postville to Mt. Pulaski, in 1848, are recited elsewhere. Three other features of a juridical nature occurred this same year, the adoption of a new state constitution, a judicial re-apportionment and a change in the personnel of the circuit judge presiding over the Logan County Circuit Court. The constitution of 1848 provided for nine judicial circuits, with one judge to be elected in each district. The Eighth District still included the counties of Logan, Sangamon, McLean, DeWitt, Macon, Christian, Shelby, Tazewell, Woodford, Champaign, Vermilion and Moultrie. The new constitution provided for an election for judge, to be held in September, 1848, to hold his office for a term of six years. There was only one candidate for judge, in the district, and that was David Davis and he was elected without opposition. He succeeded Judge Treat and his commission was dated December 4, 1848. He was the sitting judge during the entire period that the county seat was at Mt. Pulaski. He was re-elected without opposition in 1855 and again in 1861. He could undoubtedly have remained Circuit Judge, of the Eighth District, his entire mortal life, if his old friend, Abraham Lincoln, had not, in 1862, made him a member of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1853, the Eighth District, having grown in population, was reduced in size, by detaching from it the counties of Shelby, Edgar, Piatt, Moultrie, Macon and Christian. Of Judge Davis, Senator Palmer said: "In 1848, the soil of the circuit had not been broken, by the survey of a railroad and his duties required Judge Davis to hold two sessions of the court in each year, in fourteen of the largest counties of the state. The clearness and quickness of his intellect, his preparatory education, and his practice had fully capacitated him to discharge with promptness the various duties of his position. In some of the qualities of a judge,

he had few superiors, in the long line of judicial ability, with which our history, as a people, has been graced."

Judge Davis was born in Maryland, in 1815. He was a graduate of the law school at Yale, came to Bloomington in 1836 and began the practice of law. He was elected to the Legislature of 1844 and served in the Constitutional Convention of 1847. Usher F. Linder, in his bar reminiscences, says: "For his promotion to the Circuit Judgeship, Mr. Davis was largely indebted to his old and tried friend, Abraham Lincoln, and to the eternal credit of Judge Davis, be it said, he never forgot it. When a member of the convention in 1860, which nominated the Republican candidate for President, Judge Davis had as large a share in bringing about the nomination of Lincoln as any other member of that convention. Mr. Davis is a large man, about six feet high and weighing some 350 pounds. He was a very impartial judge but such was the marked deference he showed Mr. Lincoln, that Lincoln threw the rest of us in the shade. I am inclined to think that Mr. Lincoln tendered him a place in his cabinet, but Mr. Davis waited for a safer and more permanent place. His ambition was to reach the Supreme Bench of the United States, and a vacancy occurring, he was appointed over the heads of such men as Salmon P. Chase. He has made a most excellent judge and has delivered some opinions on constitutional questions, which have given him a national reputation." In 1877, Judge Davis resigned his high judicial position to become a Senator for the United States from Illinois. He was President pro tem of the United States Senate from 1881 to 1885, when he retired to private life. He died at his home in Bloomington in 1886.

The last term of the Logan County Circuit Court, at which Judge Davis was the presiding judge, was the October term of 1862. On the last day of that term, Oct. 29, 1862, Judge Davis, before adjourning court, called the bar together in the old court house at Lincoln, and said: "Gentlemen of the Bar of Logan County: My official connection with the people and bar of this circuit is about to terminate. The President has tendered me an appointment as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States which I shall accept, although distrustful of my abilities to discharge the duties of the office. I was elected judge on the adoption of the present constitution. Since then, how changed the business, the population and the material interests of this state. The Eighth Judicial District, at that time, included fourteen counties. Now it is reduced to three (McLean, Logan and DeWitt), and the business of these three counties is nearly if not quite, equal to that of the whole fourteen in 1848. Several of our brethren have risen to eminence. The President of the United States and also that great lawyer, Judge Logan, for many years practiced with us; the lamented Douglas was once the Prosecuting Attorney in some of the

counties forming the district; General McDougall, now a Senator in Congress from Ohio; the noble Baker, who yielded his life for his country at Ball's Bluff; the chivalric Hogg, whose death we have so recently mourned; the gallant Oglesby, distinguished alike for his services and suffering, and my immediate predecessor, Judge Treat, having adorned the Supreme Bench of our state, is now United States District Judge for the Southern District of Illinois. They attained distinction by the force of their traits and character, unaided by wealth or influential connections. How illustrative are their successes of the advantages afforded by our free institutions. I feel grateful to the people and members of the bar of the several counties, which at different times have composed my circuit, for their uniform support. My relations with them have always been pleasant and I shall ever cherish the remembrance of their kindness and courtesy. If in the hurry and distraction of business, I have wounded the feelings of any, I sincerely regret it. Be assured that I shall always feel the deepest interest in your prosperity and happiness. We part, gentlemen, in time of great national peril. May God, in His providence, avert the dangers that threaten our beloved country and may that heritage of good government, which was bequeathed to us, by our fathers, be transmitted unimpaired to our descendants." Following this address, a meeting of the Logan County Bar was called to order by Lionel P. Lacey and William McGalliard was made Secretary. A committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions of respect and appreciation upon the retirement of Judge Davis from the Circuit Bench. The following were appointed: William H. Young, C. H. Moore, Wilford D. Wyatt, James G. Bryce and William M. Springer. They reported resolutions paying high tribute to the eminent character and talents of the Judge and congratulating him upon his merited promotion.

The removal of the county seat to Mt. Pulaski and the election of Judge Davis to the bench really marked the beginning of a distinctive Logan County residential bar. Prior to that, Logan County had been one of the legal "stakes of Zion," Zion, in this case, meaning Springfield. The first triumvirate of Logan County lawyers were, as before stated, L. P. Lacey, S. C. Parks and W. H. Young. The names of the two latter are the first lawyers of Logan County, whose names appear on the rolls of the Supreme Court of Illinois, the date of entry of their names, being given as 1848. Lionel P. Lacey was born June 19, 1819, at Belleville, St. Clair County, this state. He was reared on the farm, but read law when quite young. He came to Logan County in the forties, settling in Mt. Pulaski, but following the county seat to Lincoln. He was much sought after as a legal adviser, being a safe and conservative counselor, and his legal forte was in his office work, rather than in the trial of cases. He was greatly respected by all who knew

him and his death, August 20, 1866, in the very prime of life, was deeply regretted. A marble shaft in Union cemetery now marks his last resting place. Politically he was a strong ante-bellum Democrat and on the occasion of the address of Stephen A. Douglas, in Lincoln, in the memorable Lincoln-Douglas campaign of 1858, presided at the meeting and presented Judge Douglas to the audience. William H. Young, another member of this early legal triumvirate, first located in Postville, where he taught school for awhile in the school building, now used for a residence, immediately east of the present Jefferson school. He enlisted and served in the Mexican War. He followed the county seat to Mt. Pulaski and then to Lincoln. He was the nominee of the newly organized American party for Secretary of State in 1856. At the death of the District Prosecuting Attorney, Harvey E. Hogg, in 1861, Gov. Yates appointed Mr. Young to fill this office until an election could be had for a successor to Mr. Hogg. Mr. Young was a warm personal friend of Mr. Lincoln and the latter frequently visited with Mr. Young at his residence. Mr. Young did not live to fill out his term as District Attorney, but died at his home near Lincoln in the summer of 1863. He was a man of great energy and determination, but during the latter part of his life was greatly handicapped by ill health.

Judge Samuel C. Parks was, however, probably the leading attorney at the early Logan County bar. His father, Beaumont Parks, was one of the first educators in the City of Springfield, and was born in Connecticut in 1775. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College, being a fellow collegian with Daniel Webster and a classmate of Levi Woodbury; read law with Judge Slade, of Vermont, and was admitted to the bar in that state; went to Madison, Indiana, in 1821 and opened up an academy, being the first school in which Latin, Greek and the higher branches were taught west of the Allegheny Mountains, Thomas A. Hendricks, later Vice President of the United States, being one of his pupils; came to Springfield in 1840 and established a private school for young men. He died April 8, 1870, at the home of his son, Judge Parks, in Lincoln, and is buried in Union Cemetery. His son, Judge S. C. Parks, was born in Middlebury, Vermont, in 1820. He was educated at the Indiana State University and came to Springfield, with his parents, in 1840. He read law with the firm of Stuart & Edwards in Springfield, where he was admitted to the bar, and located in Logan County about 1846. He located in Mt. Pulaski in 1848, the year the county seat was removed from Postville to that place, and in 1856, followed the county seat to Lincoln. While in Springfield, he became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, and a warm friendship resulted, which continued until Mr. Lincoln's death. In 1855, he was elected a member of the Legislature, from the district, of which Logan County

was a part. He was a delegate from this Congressional District to the first Republican National Convention, held at Philadelphia in 1856, when John C. Fremont was nominated for President. At the Republican Congressional Convention at Springfield, in 1848, he was one of only two delegates who favored the renomination of Abraham Lincoln for Congressman, the other delegates, including the Sangamon county delegates and Lincoln's law partner, Herndon, being against Lincoln's renomination, on account of Lincoln's opposition in Congress to the Mexican War.

Judge Parks was at the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1860, and was very active in assisting in securing the nomination of Lincoln for President, at that convention. In 1862, President Lincoln appointed him Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho. He was a presidential elector on the Grant ticket, in Illinois, in 1868, and a candidate for elector on the Greeley ticket in 1872, having temporarily joined the Liberal Republican movement that year. In 1870, he was a member of the Illinois Constitutional Convention ,representing Logan County. In 1878, he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, by President Hayes, and in 1882 was transferred to the Supreme Court of Wyoming by President Arthur. Judge Parks is still living, at the advanced age of ninety years, spending the declining years of his life, with his daughter, in Kansas City, Mo. While physically not strong, still his intellectual strength shows not the slightest signs of diminution. He wrote a monograph, in 1900, entitled "The Great Trial of the Nineteenth Century," which for depth of thought, originality of idea and ornateness of expression has few superiors in literary work. It indicates a thorough knowledge of the classics. In substance, the work is a discussion of the policy of the United States in acquiring insular possessions. Judge Parks, in the days of his active practice, was an able lawyer, a safe legal adviser and an earnest advocate. He was and is a close student of men and affairs. He is one of the few remaining examples of the old school of public men, whose stock in trade was their ability, integrity and pure patriotism, and who are rapidly passing away.

With the election of David Davis to the bench in 1848, came also David B. Campbell, who was, at the same time, elected Prosecuting Attorney for the district and who continued in that capacity until his death in 1855. He was elected, without opposition in 1848, and in 1852 was re-elected over N. M. Broadwell, his opponent, by a vote of 10,026 to 8,744, in the district, and by a vote in Logan County of 537 votes for Campbell and 498 for Broadwell. Campbell came to Springfield in 1838, from New Jersey, his native state. He had the reputation of never prosecuting a man charged with crime unless thoroughly convinced of his guilt. The vacancy caused by his death in 1855, was

filled by appointment of A. McWilliams, who served in that capacity until the election in 1856, when he was succeeded by Ward H. Lamon. McWilliams was a talented lawyer, but possessed an ungovernable temper, which unfitted him for trial work. He was, however, a man of high character and integrity. He died in St. Louis, in 1862. In December of 1855, the county records of Logan County were removed from Mt. Pulaski to Postville, following the change of county seat. In 1857, the court house in Lincoln was consumed by fire, the particulars of which are narrated elsewhere.

In 1855, a judicial election was held, resulting in the reelection of Judge Davis, as Circuit Judge, without opposition and in 1856, an election was held for District Attorney, Ward H. Lamon being elected over Major W. Packard, by a district vote of 10,783 to 9,578. Lamon received 1,117 votes in Logan County to 836 votes cast for Packard. Lamon was a native of West Virginia, being born in 1828, came to Danville in 1847 and was admitted to the bar, was the Danville law partner of Abraham Lincoln, removed to Bloomington in 1859, accompanied Lincoln in his perilous night journey through Baltimore, was a colonel in the Civil War, wrote a life of Abraham Lincoln, was a son-in-law of Stephen T. Logan, and died in 1893. He was also Provost Marshal of the District of Columbia. He was Prosecuting Attorney, until 1861, when he was succeeded by Harvey Hogg. A judicial apportionment in 1857 reduced the number of the counties in the Eighth district to Logan, McLean, DeWitt, Champaign and Vermilion Counties. The following "hefty" grand jury held down the boards in the old court house that was burned. This was in 1856 and the grand jury, "sizing themselves up," concluded they were a remarkable grand jury, in the matter of weight, probably not surpassed before. The court was not a light one, either, and they took him along, to be weighed. The scales told the following story, the figures representing the number of pounds: Judge David Davis, 275; Theodore Lorence, Mt. Pulaski, 292; Samued Hoblit, Atlanta, 279; John E. Hoblit, Atlanta, 267; James Hawes, Eminence, 253; D. P. Lee, Lincoln, 245; S. M. Copeland, Mt. Pulaski, 245; J. D. Dement, Mt. Pulaski, 236; I. R. Braucher, Mt. Pulaski, 227; H. B. Stephens, Prairie Creek, 224; Richard Botkin, Atlanta, 223; David Evans, Middletown, 223; Peter J. Hawes, Eminence, 216; John Bigger, Mt. Pulaski, 212; C. F. Ewing, Atlanta, 205; James Barr, Atlanta, 205; R. J. Cunningham, Mt. Pulaski, 203; R. S. Fleming, Mt. Pulaski, 188. All were farmers.

The first records of any term of the Logan County Circuit Court, now in existence, are the records of the September term, 1857, this being the first term after the fire. The greater amount of litigation in those days, as compared to the present, is indicated by the fact that on the docket of that term appear 332 common law cases, over 100 chan-

cery cases and over sixty criminal cases. The grand jury brought in 121 additional indictments during the term, 115 of which were for the illicit selling of intoxicating drinks. Law suits were not tried, in those days, with the great attention to detail noticed to-day, and every inch of ground was not so closely contested as in modern day trials. Hence more cases were disposed of in a given time. Dr. G. M. Angell, of Atlanta, used to tell of a law-suit he had, at this term of court, with R. K. Webster. He went to Springfield to secure the services of Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln said: "I'm very sorry, but Webster was here yesterday and left five dollars with me, as a retainer fee, on his side of the case. You had better go get Stuart. He's a better lawyer than I am, anyway." Angell therefore secured Stuart. When the case came for trial at Lincoln, Judge Davis called the case and without waiting for opening statement of counsel, told Angell to take the witness stand, had him sworn and said: "Now tell your story from beginning to end and not leave out anything." Angell told his story. Then Stuart cross-examined him briefly. Davis then called Webster to the stand and directed him to tell his story. Lincoln then briefly cross-examined. Davis asked both Angell and Webster some questions, both parties having agreed beforehand to try the case by the court, who was a friend of both litigants. Following the examination, Davis asked Lincoln and Stuart if they had anything to say. Both had nothing to offer, and the case went to the court. Both litigants and both lawyers then went out to a restaurant to indulge in a dish of oysters and when they returned, Judge Davis decided the issues in favor of Angell. Dozens of cases were thus disposed of, without delay.

The first recorded list of grand jurors, at the September term, 1857, were Harrison Dyer, Stephen Hukill, John D. Gillett, Joshua Robinson, David Pence, John Linbarger, William Cramer, J. T. Haughey, James Shores, A. D. Downey, C. H. Whitesides, Simon B. Scott, James Lindsey, Ewing Duff, David D. James, Joseph Reed, Henry Hall, Marquis Caudy, John Sargent, Joshua Howser, Alfred L. Bryan, George Clark, and N. Harris. The first panel of petit jurors were Robert Miller, Thomas Quisenberry, J. W. Walker, Thomas J. Niblack, John Miller, Peter J. Hawes, A. F. Rayburn, Chatham Ewing, Abel Larison, Henry Carpenter, Benjamin F. Smith, James Gordon, Robert Faris, McCarthy Hildreth, Andrew Stallings, Richard F. Ayres, William Turner, James Carlyle, Jeremiah Buckles, Abner Copeland, Milton Rayburn, Asabel Halstead, R. F. Bernard and John Watkins. The grand jury fees paid that term amounted to $433.20, and the petit jury fees, $703.40.

The local attorneys whose names appear on the docket of the September term of court, 1857, as representing litigants, are Samuel C. Parks, Lionel P. Lacey, William H. Young, Eli L. Austin, John E.

Cummings, A. J. Turley, C. H. Goodrich, Charles Worthington, George H. Estabrook, Joseph H. January, James G. Bryce, William E. Dicks, Wilford D. Wyatt and E. S. Jones. From other counties are Abraham Lincoln, John T. Stuart, A. McWilliams, Asabel Gridley, C. C. Brown, William Hanna, John M. Scott, J. C. Conkling, W. J. Conkling, William H. Herndon, C. H. Moore, Leonard Swett, William Orme, O. T. Reeves and J. S. Post. To the local list, are added in 1859, the names of W. P. Randolph, Silas Beason, R. V. Davis and L. D. Norton. The Lincoln Herald, in noting the opening of the September term, 1859, of the Logan County Circuit Court, mentions the attendance on the first day, of Attorneys Parks, Lacey, Young, Wyatt, Cummings, Austin, Norton, Randolph and Davis, of Lincoln; Estabrook, Turley, January, Worthington, Goodrich, Dicks and Beason, of Atlanta; Lamon, Swett, Packer and Wickizer, of Bloomington, and Green, of Petersburg. The common law cases for this term were 627 in number, chancery 163 cases and people's cases 109, making substantially 900 in all.

Of the above local attorneys, Parks, Lacey and Young have been mentioned before. Eli L. Austin came to the county from Morgan County in 1855, was associated in a partnership with John E. Cummings in 1859 and with William P. Callon in 1861. Mr. Austin was elected delegate from Logan County to the Illinois Constitutional Convention of 1862, but illness prevented him from being present at the sessions of the convention. In fact, before the convention had concluded its labors, namely, March 25, 1862, Mr. Austin died. John E. Cummings located at Middletown in the fifties, but removed to Lincoln in 1855, was in partnership with Eli L. Austin for about a year, after which he practiced alone. He was a close student, a fine scholar and a fluent speaker, but was a man of convivial habits and one night in 1866, fell down his office stairs and was killed. Politically he was an ardent Democrat, having refused to support Douglas in 1860, and casting his lot during that campaign with the Breckenridge Democracy, upon which ticket, he was a candidate for presidential elector that year. A. J. Turley practiced law for a time at Mt. Pulaski, but moved to Atlanta about 1858. C. H. Goodrich came to this county from New Jersey, where he was born in 1794. He afterwards moved to Jerseyville, where he became one of the leading lawyers of Southern Illinois. He died in Jerseyville in 1868. Charles Worthington came from Maryland, practiced here awhile and then returned east. George H. Estabrook was an early settler in Atlanta, where he practiced law continuously until his death. He raised one of the first companies of the Civil War, at Atlanta, in April 23, 1861, within twenty-four hours after the first call for troops. James G. Bryce was located at Atlanta and was totally blind. Notwithstanding this infirmity, he was an able

lawyer, being especially gifted as a speaker. William E. Dicks also practiced law in Atlanta, until 1869, when he was elected County Judge. He was re-elected in 1873 and defeated in 1878. In 1879, he removed in McLean County and moved on a farm, near Belleflower. He served two years on the McLean County Board of Supervisors. His health failing, he moved to Roger's Park, where he died in 1890. He was not an active trial lawyer. Wilford D. Wyatt was born in Morgan County in 1821; was admitted to the bar in Arkansas in 1846; enlisted in the Mexican war, that same year and served in a regiment commanded by Jefferson Davis; came to Lincoln in 1856 and was the first local attorney of the Chicago & Alton Railroad; was Lieutenant Colonel of the first Illinois regiment to offer its services in the Civil War. He was appointed Master in Chancery in 1880 and held the office until 1889, when he was succeeded by Robert Humphrey. He died Nov. 1, 1904, at the Soldiers' Home in Quincy. E. S. Jones practiced law in Lincoln, during the late fifties and to the time of the Civil War. He was associated in a partnership with William H. Young, as a junior member. William P. Randolph was born in Virginia in 1829, coming to Logan County, with his parents in 1831. He took a law course at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1855 and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He practiced law in Lincoln until 1875, when he moved upon his farm, in Oran township. He returned to Lincoln in 1885, leading a retired life, until his death, in September of 1906. Joseph H. January came from Ohio in 1854 and located in Atlanta, being one of the first settlers in the town. He afterwards moved to Missouri, where he died.

Silas Beason came to the Logan County bar, in 1859, and from a few years thereafter, until his removal to Iowa in 1882, was not only a recognized leader at the bar, but was intimately identified with every public movement connected with the growth and progress of Logan County. He was born in Greene County, Ohio, January 28, 1836, and came to Logan County, with his parents, in 1848, settling on a farm near Atlanta, where Mr. Beason was reared. He read law and was admitted to the bar in 1859, began practice of the profession at Atlanta, moving to Lincoln a year or so later. He was elected to the Legislature in 1868. He was eight times Mayor of the City of Lincoln, three times City Attorney and was the leading promoter in putting through the county, the Champaign & Havana Railroad, now a branch of the Illinois Central. In 1869, he became associated in the practice of law, with Edward D. Blinn and the firm of Beason & Blinn continued until 1882, when Mr. Beason decided to retire from the practice of law and remove to Iowa, to locate upon a farm. A banquet, attended by over 200 professional and business men, was tendered him at the Lincoln House, on March 30, 1882, prior to his removal. Two years later, on Nov. 8, 1884, while riding on a load of hay, he fell in

front of the wheel of the loaded wagon and received injuries from which he died the next day. His remains were brought to Lincoln, for interment. An intimate friend of Mr. Beason, in writing of him, said: "For many years, he was the recognized leader of the bar, a position which he adorned. Always courteous to the court and opposing counsel, when aroused he was a most untiring and dangerous antagonist. His manner was earnest and convincing; at rare intervals, he was eloquent; but his great strength lay in his unflagging zeal and in his simple, earnest and convincing manner. His friendships were enduring and his friends were numbered by thousands, from every walk of life. His official career was extended and reflects great credit upon him. It exhibits no broken trusts, no taints of vice or dishonesty. He had an abiding faith in the justice and impartiality of the people and this made him strong with them."

The Logan County bar of the sixties, before, during and after the war, as far as records go, in addition to those already mentioned, show the names of William McGalliard, William M. Springer, David T. Littler, William P. Callon, W. B. Jones, David H. Harts, P. W. Harts, George H. Campbell, George S. Dana, H. W. Dana, Stephen A. Foley, James T. Hoblit, Edmund Lynch, Edward D. Blinn, Robert Orendorff, Albert H. Alkire, William P. Hackney, A. C. Edwards, William B. Mann, Rufus Mayfield and Frank Fisk. The Lincoln Herald mentions the presence, at court, of the following attorneys, in 1860: Attorneys Parks, Lacey, Young, Wyatt, McGalliard, Norton, Randolph, Austin, Springer, Davis, Fisk, Cummings and Beason, of Lincoln; Estabrook, Dicks, January, Worthington and Turley, of Atlanta; and "from abroad," Attorneys Abraham Lincoln, Lamon, Gordon, Goodrich, Orme, Cullom, Shutt, Post, Gallagher, Keyes, Wickizer, Herndon, Power and Matheny. There were 557 civil cases, 147 chancery cases and 62 people's cases at the first term that year.

William McGalliard came to Lincoln in 1858 and was soon recognized as a foremost leader at the Logan County bar. He was a man of literary attainments, a close, industrious student and a man of culture and refinement. He was especially strong as a pleader, being thoroughly conversant with the books with reference to this branch of the law. He was a partner of Judge Parks for a number of years, the firm being Parks & McGalliard. He was elected to the Legislature in 1866 and served one term. He also served as Master in Chancery from 1869 to 1873. He was the legal adviser of William Scully for many years. He was intimately identified with the establishment of Lincoln University, taking an active part in its location in Lincoln and was the first Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the institution. He was an exceedingly valuable man in the community and when it was learned, on November 11, 1873, that in a fit of mental aberration, he had taken

his own life in his office over the Mayfield bank, it was an occurrence universally deplored. William M. Springer was born in Indiana in 1836; came to Jacksonville, Ill., with his parents in 1848; graduated at the State University of Indiana in 1856, came to Lincoln soon thereafter and was admitted to the bar in 1859. While a resident of Lincoln, he was a candidate for the Legislature in 1860, but was defeated by R. B. Latham. He was elected Secretary of the Illinois Constitutional Convention in 1862. Soon after, he went to Springfield and formed a law partnership with John A. McClernard and N. M. Broadwell. He was elected to the Legislature in 1870. In 1874, he was elected to Congress, continuing in that capacity for a period of over twenty years. He was then appointed United States District Judge for the Territory of Oklahoma. He died in 1903.

David T. Littler was born in Ohio in 1836 and came to Lincoln in 1856. He worked at the carpenter's trade for a while, then read law with Judge Parks and was admitted to the bar in 1860. Soon after he was elected Police Magistrate of Lincoln. He was Master in Chancery of the county from 1863 to 1868, having been appointed by Judge Scott. In 1868 he moved to Springfield, on his appointment as Internal Revenue Collector for this district. He also was Representative and State Senator in the General Assembly and was a delegate to three National Republican Conventions. He died June 23, 1902. William P. Callon was born in Indiana in 1836, came to Morgan County, Illinois, in 1843, was educated at Jacksonville, Ill., read law with Judge Epler, was admitted to the bar in 1860, came to Lincoln and opened up a law office soon after, forming a partnership with Eli L. Austin. He enlisted in the Civil War, was a lieutenant of cavalry in the Fourth Illinois Regiment and after the war located at Jacksonville, where he died, October 29, 1907.

George H. Campbell came to Lincoln from Mason County, where he had been admitted to the bar and had been elected County Judge. He engaged in mercantile pursuits in Lincoln and did not participate in the active practice of the law. He was president of the first Board of Trustees of Lincoln University. He was elected to the Legislature in 1858 and was the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State in 1860. He was Lieutenant Colonel of the 106th Infantry. He removed to Mason City after the war, where he subsequently died. Albert H. Alkire was a law partner of William P. Randolph, but was not an active practitioner. George S. and Henry W. Dana, while having been admitted to the bar, gave their attention principally to abstract work. Henry W. Dana came to Lincoln from Vermont in 1866. He afterwards moved to Marshall, Ill., where he died in 1904. He was also associated in partnership with A. M. Hahn in the seventies. Robert Orendorff was admitted to the bar in 1861, officed with L. P. Lacey

and practiced law here several years, going west after the war. Rufus Mayfield was associated in a law firm with Wilford D. Wyatt. William P. Hackney practiced law here a while and then moved to Nebraska, where he became quite prominent in a political way. Frank Fisk was born in Maine in 1829 and came to Mt. Pulaski in 1852 and to Lincoln in 1857. He was admitted to the bar in 1858. He was a lieutenant of cavalry in the Civil War and died June 5, 1901.

David H. Harts was born in Pennsylvania in 1839 and came to Logan County, with his parents in 1856. He was captain of Company C of the 106th Illinois Infantry. He was admitted to the bar in 1866. He was a member of the Legislature in 1878, mayor of Lincoln in 1881, and candidate of the Prohibition party for Governor of Illinois in 1888. He has been identified with the progress of the city of Lincoln for a period of thirty years or more, always having been public spirited in civic matters. Of later years, he has been engaged in developing coal mining property and has not been active in practice of the law. His brother, P. W. Harts, was an ante-bellum lawyer at the Logan County bar, having been admitted just prior to the outbreak of the war. He was captain of Company H of the 106th Illinois Infantry, and after the war, located at Springfield, where he now resides. William B. Jones came to Lincoln, from Kentucky, in 1866, and was a type of the old school of Kentucky lawyers "before the war." He was admitted to the bar in the early forties and in 1859 was elected District Attorney in an extensive Kentucky judicial district, which position he held during the trying days of the war. He was a strong Unionist and narrowly escaped with his life, from roving bands of armed secessionists, on several occasions. He was a dignified and scholarly member of the bar. He died in Lincoln in 1907. His son, William O. Jones, also practiced law in Logan County, was a member of the State Board of Equalization from 1892 to 1897, and was elected Mayor of Lincoln in 1897 and again in 1899. He died June 16, 1903.

James T. Hoblit, present County Judge of Logan County, was admitted to the bar in 1865. He is a native of Logan County, a son of one of the first pioneers. He was born in 1842. At different periods in his practice, he has been associated in law partnerships with Silas Beason, Stephen A. Foley, W. W. Stokes, Edward D. Blinn, Frederick M. Hoblit and C. Everett Smith. He was elected County Clerk in 1869, State's Attorney in 1876 and County Judge in 1886. He was a delegate to the National Democratic conventions in 1876 and in 1888. In all these positions he has acquitted himself with credit to himself and to the constituency which he has so well represented. He is a lawyer of ability, as well as a scholar of considerable literary attainments. Stephen A. Foley is likewise a native of Logan County and likewise the son of one of the early pioneers. He graduated from the law depart-

ment of the University of Albany in 1867 and formed a law partnership with James T. Hoblit soon after. In 1877, he was elected County Judge of Logan County, which position he filled with efficiency. He is, today, one of the wealthiest men of the county, due to his unerring judgment in the investment of capital. In 1877, he founded the Lincoln Loan, Savings & Trust Bank, which in 1885 was merged in the Lincoln National. He was for three years Treasurer of the Illinois Asylum for Feeble Minded Children. He is a man who appreciates literary culture and has been a constant patron of educational movements, the Lincoln Library being one of the enterprises that has greatly profited by reason of his interest in the same. He has been president of the Lincoln Library Board for many years past.

One of the leading lawyers at the Logan County bar, whose strength as an advocate was in his unusual abilities as an orator, was Edmund Lynch, who was admitted to the bar in 1867. Mr. Lynch had few superiors in the state as a pleader before a jury. The writer has, on more than one occasion, seen Mr. Lynch, in an argument in a criminal case, and even in a civil case, bring tears to the eyes of a jury, as well as to the eyes of the auditors in the court room. His powers of eloquence were due not so much to the phraseology of his sentences, as to the mellowness and tremulous cadences of his voice and the personal magnetism which seemed to electrify his auditors. He was born in New York in 1842, of Irish parentage. He came to Logan County in 1866, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He was elected City Attorney of Lincoln in 1868 and again in 1870 and 1871. He was the Democratic candidate for the State Senate in 1872 and for Attorney General of the state in 1876. He was one of the organizers of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society and was president of the same for three years. As a campaign orator, he was in great demand. He died July 27, 1892. A more unselfish soul never lived in Logan County than Edmund Lynch. He was also a great reader and student, and was a walking encyclopedia of the world's history.

Edmund D. Blinn came to the Logan County bar in 1867, and has practiced his profession from that time to the present with marked success. It is not the intention in this chapter to indulge in eulogies of the members of the bar still living, but the standing of Mr. Blinn, among the lawyers of Illinois, is such as to demand special historical notice. Mr. Blinn has a naturally logical mind, which causes him to resolve every proposition into its constituent elements. He is a strong man before a court, where propositions of law are to be argued. Mr. Blinn's ability to draw fine distinctions of law, his clear conceptions of underlying principles and his power to make his position apparent, would place him at the front rank at any bar where the English tongue is spoken. He came from Vermont to Logan County in 1867, having

been admitted to the bar in Ohio previous to his coming. He was Chairman of the Republican County Committee for many years, was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1880 and in 1884, was presiding judge of the Illinois State Court of Claims from 1889 to 1893, and a presidential elector for Illinois in 1884. He was indorsed by the bar of the county for Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1907, a position which he is well qualified to fill.

A new judicial apportionment occurred in 1861, by which the Eighth District was narrowed down to three counties, Logan, De Witt and McLean. A judicial election was also held the same year. Judge David Davis was re-elected Circuit Judge, without opposition. The year previous Ward H. Lamon had been re-elected District Attorney, without opposition. In the early part of 1861, he resigned to be Provost Marshal of the District of Columbia, whereupon Gov. Yates appointed Mr. Lamon's law partner, Harvey E. Hogg, to fill out the unexpired term. A few months later Mr. Hogg enlisted in the Civil War, being made Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Illinois Cavalry. Gov. Yates then appointed William H. Young, of the Logan County bar, to succeed Mr. Hogg. Mr. Hogg appeared only at the April, 1861, term of the Logan County Court. He was afterwards killed in an engagement during the war. Mr. Young did not fill out the unexpired term, dying quite suddenly in 1863, after the April term of Court. Henry S. Greene, of Clinton, was thereupon appointed. The regular election for Prosecuting Attorney of the district occurred in 1864, at which Mr. Greene was elected, without opposition. Mr. Greene came from Ireland to Illinois in 1857, read law with Judge Lawrence Weldon, at Clinton, was admitted to the bar in 1860, and became a law partner of C. H. Moore, a well known De Witt County attorney. Later he moved to Springfield, becoming a member of the firm of Hay, Greene & Littler. He resigned his position as District Attorney, in 1867, to go to the Legislature, and was succeeded by Thomas F. Tipton, of Bloomington, who was appointed by Gov. Oglesby, to fill out the unexpired term. Mr. Tipton served as District Attorney until 1869, when he resigned to accept the Circuit Judgeship of the district. Jonathan H. Rowell, of Bloomington, succeeded Mr. Tipton as District Attorney in 1869, and continued in the position until the office was abolished by the new Constitution of 1870, which provided that in 1872, and every four years thereafter, there should be elected one State's Attorney for each and every county in the state. The first State's Attorney for Logan County, elected under the new constitution, in 1872, was Timothy T. Beach, who served in that capacity until 1876. James A. Hudson was appointed State's Attorney pro tem from July 1, 1872, to December 1, of the same year, pending the election.

As before stated, Judge David Davis resigned as Circuit Judge in 1862, and an election for his successor occurred in November of that year, resulting in the choice of John M. Scott, of Bloomington, who presided, for the first time, over the Logan County court, at the April term, 1863. Judge Scott was a native of Illinois, and was born in St. Clair County in 1824. He was admitted to the bar in 1848 and moved to McLean County. In 1870, he was elected from the Supreme Judicial District, of which Logan and McLean Counties were a part, as a member of the Supreme Court of Illinois, which position he held for eighteen years. He died at his home in Bloomington, January 21, 1898, leaving an honored and revered name. Judge Scott, having resigned to accept the position of Supreme Judge in 1870, an election to fill the vacancy thus caused, resulted in the choice of Thomas F. Tipton, of Bloomington. Judge Tipton held his first Logan County court, at the October, 1870, term. He was born in Ohio in 1833, came to Illinois in 1844 and was admitted to the bar in 1854. His tenure of office as Circuit Judge continued until 1877, when he was elected to Congress, serving one term. In 1891, he was elected Circuit Judge in the eleventh district, which then included the counties of McLean, Livingston, Kankakee, Iroquois and Ford. He died February 10, 1903. In 1873 another judicial reapportionment occurred and for the first time in the history of Logan County, the county was included in a district numbered otherwise than the Eighth. The new apportionment placed Logan County, in what was called the Seventeenth district, with De Witt, Menard and Mason Counties, and Judge Tipton, whose term had not expired, and whose residence was McLean County, was assigned to the district of which McLean County was a part. For the new Seventeenth district, an election for Judge was held, June 10, 1873, resulting in the election of Lyman Lacey, of Havana. Judge Lacey held his first court in Logan County at the September term, 1873. He was born in New York in 1832, and came to Illinois, with his parents in 1837; was admitted to the bar in 1856 and located in Havana; served in the Legislature in 1862, and was elected Circuit Judge as above stated.

The Logan County bar of the seventies included the following attorneys: Silas Beason, Edward D. Blinn, Timothy T. Beach, James T. Hoblit, Edmund Lynch, Joseph Hodnett, Stephen A. Foley, Samuel C. Parks, William McGalliard, Robert Humphrey, L. S. Schwerdtfeger, R. B. Forrest, D. H. Harts, Samuel P. Davidson, Oscar Allen, J. L. Bevan, F. L. Capps, Wallace Nall, J. G. Chalfant, W. W. Stokes, J. A. Dillon, W. P. Randolph, E. G. Hudson, F. F. Barber, H. W. Dana, George S. Dana, A. M. Denny, A. D. Cadwallader, Samuel Wallace, W. E. Dicks, Frank Fisk, Charles I. Forsythe, J. T. James, W. B. Jones, W. O. Jones, E. R. Lentz, George H. Estabrook, Albert

G. Jones, N. M. Whittaker, Edd M. Cochran, John Johnston, R. C. Maxwell, Solomon J. Woland, Joseph B. Bates, Albert H. Alkire, William B. Mann, Wilford D. Wyatt, William P. Hackney, William G. Webster, William G. Bates, Charles H. Curtis, J. H. January, O. C. Sharp, J. A. Hudson, J. G. Bryce and A. M. Hahn.

Among those coming to the Logan County bar in the seventies, and who at once took front rank with the active trial lawyers, was Timothy T. Beach, who was admitted to the bar in 1871. As in the case of Mr. Blinn, Mr. Beach's ability as a lawyer and his success at the bar, warrant a violation of the rule of history not to indulge in eulogy of those still living. Mr. Beach is pre-eminently a trial lawyer and his reputation as such is extensive and wide. As a cross-examiner, he has few superiors. His earnestness in argument, his belief in the justice of the cause of his clients, whose cause he makes his own, his untiring zeal and persistence, as well as his alertness in taking advantage of every point in favor of his position, has given him a standing as one of the leading trial lawyers of the state. He was born in New York in 1843; enlisted in the Civil War in 1862, serving for three years; came to Lincoln at the end of the war; graduated at Lincoln University in 1870; admitted to the bar in 1871; elected City Attorney of Lincoln in 1872; was the first State's Attorney of the county and was Master in Chancery from 1873 to 1879. He has been a delegate a number of times to Democratic National Conventions.

Joseph Hodnett, for many years a legal partner of Mr. Beach, came to the bar in 1872. He was born in Ireland in 1849, came to the United States in 1864, to Lancaster, Wis., where he was admitted to the bar, in 1870, and came to Lincoln in 1872. His location in Lincoln was due to the fact that his brother, the late lamented Father Hodnett, was then in charge of St. Patrick's Catholic church at Lincoln. Father Hodnett died less than a year ago in Chicago, and at his death was one of the best known and most popular clergymen of his faith in the Middle West. Joseph Hodnett is an example of the scholar at the bar. He is a man of literary attainments and is posted upon all matters pertaining to history. As a lawyer, he has the decisions of the Illinois court of last resort at his finger's end, and is able to quote volume and page from memory, in frequent instances. He is well grounded in the books, is a versatile pleader and a safe counselor. These attributes, together with a flawless integrity and a loyalty to his friends, have won him an enviable place in the community.

Oscar Allen was born in Massachusetts in 1836 and served in the Civil War in a regiment from his native state. At the close of the war, he came to Logan County, taught school for a while, read law and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He was a law partner of Judge Parks a number of years. As an attorney, he is exact and thorough in the prac-

tice and is a student of the history and the origin of the law. Joseph B. Bates was born in Jacksonville, Ill., in 1842, taught school in Alabama, where he was admitted to the bar in 1872, came to Lincoln in 1877 and divided his time between newspaper work and the law. He is now editorial writer on the Bloomington Pantagraph. William G. Bates located in Elkhart, but removed to Kansas in 1883. William G. Webster was admitted in 1878 and subsequently moved to Nokomis, Ill., where he is now located. Randolph B. Forrest came from Ohio to Illinois, in 1852, with his parents; graduated at Normal University in 1868 and taught school several years; was first editor of the old Lincoln Times; read law, was admitted to the bar in 1876, and was associated in a partnership with Edmund Lynch. He is now practicing law in Oklahoma. James G. Chalfant came to Logan County from Ohio in 1862, served in the 106th Illinois Infantry during the war, was elected County Superintendent of Schools in 1865, was admitted to the bar in 1870, and elected County Superintendent again in 1873. Erastus R. Lentz came to Logan County from Ohio, in 1871, taught school a while and was admitted to the bar in 1875, being associated with W. P. Randolph. J. T. James was a law partner of D. H. Harts. Samuel P. Davidson graduated at Lincoln University in 1869, was admitted to the bar in 1872 and practiced law in Lincoln. He afterwards removed to Tecumseh, Nebraska, where he was elected Circuit Judge. He is now in the practice there. Charles I. Forsythe graduated at Lincoln University in 1871, was admitted to the bar in 1873, and later moved to Alton, Mo., where he is now located. Edward G. Hudson is now located at Newton, Kan. Samuel G. Allen was raised on a farm in Oran township, read law with Edmund Lynch, was admitted to the bar in 1879, practiced law in Lincoln until 1885, when he removed to Montana, where he died in 1908. Edd E. M. Cochran came from Ohio to Logan County in 1876, was admitted to the bar in 1881, and was associated in business with D. H. Harts. He is now publishing a paper at South McAlester, Oklahoma.

Robert Humphrey was born in New York in 1853, came to Illinois, with his parents in 1855, and to Lincoln in 1859. He taught school until 1875, when he began reading law and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He was elected City Attorney of Lincoln in 1883 and 1884, was elected State's Attorney in 1884 and served one term, was Master in Chancery from 1889 to 1891 and was County Judge from 1890 to 1894. He is associated in a law partnership with A. L. Anderson. In the administration of the offices which he has held, as well as in the practice of his profession, Judge Humphrey has won an enviable reputation for sterling honesty and fair dealing. Samuel L. Wallace is a native of Ohio and after teaching school several years in Logan County, was admitted to the bar in 1875. He first located in Mt. Pulaski and

came to Lincoln in 1880. He was State's Attorney of Logan County from 1888 to 1892, and was Postmaster of Lincoln from March 1, 1893, to June 1, 1894. He was again appointed Postmaster to fill out an unexpired term in 1898. Mr. Wallace has a high standard of professional ethics and is a competent and qualified attorney. Albert D. Cadwallader is a native of Ohio and when sixteen years of age enlisted in the Civil War. He was captain of a company in the 85th Illinois Infantry and lost his arm at the Battle of Peach Tree Creek in 1864. After the war, he settled in Lincoln, was City Clerk of Lincoln in 1868 and was appointed Postmaster in 1869, which position he filled until a change of political administration in 1884. He was admitted to the bar in 1883. He was elected Clerk of the Supreme Court of Illinois, Central Grand Division, in 1896, serving until the consolidation of the divisions in 1902. He is a public spirited citizen and a safe counselor. John L. Bevan is a son of one of the early pioneers of Logan County, in which county he was born in 1845. He graduated from the law department of Ann Arbor University in 1874 and located at Atlanta the same year, since which time he has been in the continuous practice of law at that place. He has held various town and city offices in Atlanta, and has the confidence and esteem of the people amongst whom he lives. Ferdinand L. Capps came to Logan County in 1858, locating in Atlanta. He enlisted in the Seventh Illinois Infantry in the Civil War. After the war, he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1877. He practiced continuously at Atlanta, where he built up a lucrative business, from 1877 to a few months ago, when he moved to Chicago.

Louis C. Schwerdtfeger is a graduate of the Ann Arbor University, being a member of the class of 1879 and a classmate of Clarence Darrow, of Chicago. He is a native of New York state and came to Logan County shortly after his graduation from Ann Arbor. Since then he has been actively identified with every step in the civic progress of the city of Lincoln. He is a man of keen perception and clear business acumen. He was interested a number of years in newspaper ventures, was one of the reorganizers of the Union Cemetery Association, and has organized various industrial and financial corporations in the city of Lincoln. He served a number of terms in the city council. In 1887, he assumed the management of the German American National Bank, was for many years its cashier and is now its president. He was elected County Judge in 1894, serving in that capacity for four years. He has been successful in all of his undertakings and has been a valuable citizen in the community. Robert C. Maxwell was a native of Ohio and came to Logan County in 1866, teaching school until 1872. He was admitted to the bar in 1877 and began the practice of law in Lincoln. He was elected City Attorney of Lincoln in 1878. At different times he held numerous township offices, was a member of the Board of

Education of Lincoln and a member of the city council for several years. He was a member of the State Board of Equalization, from this district, from 1892 to 1896. He died in 1904, and his death was greatly deplored by the entire community. He was a man of kindly impulses and made friends of all with whom he came in contact. Solomon J. Woland is a native of Pennsylvania, came to Logan County with his parents in 1855, enlisted in the Civil War and after the war taught school. He was admitted to the bar in 1878. He was associated with O. C. Sharp, with whom he practiced law until 1881. He was twice elected City Attorney on the temperance ticket. He has retired from the practice of law and is now residing on his farm near Hartsburg. He is president of the Logan County Old Settlers' Association and the Logan County Farmers' Institute, and is one of the leading, progressive citizens of the county. Albert G. Jones was born in Bond County, this state, in 1847, and came to Logan County in 1863, locating in Mt. Pulaski. He began the practice of law in 1878 and died in 1898. W. W. Stokes came from Ohio in the seventies and began the practice of law in Lincoln. He was associated in business with Judge Hoblit for several years. He is now located at Dayton, Ohio. Wallace Nall was admitted to the bar in 1871 and practiced law but a short time, later engaging in newspaper work.

As before stated, Judge Lacey was elected Circuit Judge for the Seventeenth Judicial District in 1873. By an Act of the Legislature, passed in 1877, a radical change was made in the matter of Circuit Judges. By this act, the state was divided into thirteen districts. The Seventh District included the counties of Logan, De Witt, Menard, Mason, Cass, Morgan, Scott, Greene, Jersey and Calhoun. It provided that the existing judges should be judges for the respective circuits in which they resided, the districts being so arranged that two of the old districts were thus combined in one, and each new district thus having two judges already serving their terms. A third judge was then to be elected, the terms of all three judges ending in 1879, when three judges were to be elected. These three judges elected in 1879 were to hold office for six years. The two formerly elected judges in the new Seventh District were Lyman Lacey of Mason County and Cyrus Epler of Morgan County. At the election held August 20, 1877, Albert G. Burr, of Greene County, was elected the third judge. In 1878 Judge Lacey held the January term of the Logan County Court, Judge Burr the May term and Judge Epler the September term. In 1879, Judges Lacey, Epler and Burr were re-elected for six years. In 1879, Epler, Lacey and Burr all held court in Logan County, in 1880 Judge Epler alone presided, and in 1881 Epler and Burr held the terms of court. Judge Epler was a native of Indiana and moved to Jacksonville, with his parents, in 1831. He was admitted to the bar in 1852. He was

District Attorney for the First Judicial District a number of years and was a member of the Legislature from 1856 to 1861. Judge Burr was said to have been one of the ablest attorneys who ever graced the bench and bar in Central Illinois. He was born in New York in 1828 and his father was a nephew of Aaron Burr. When a year old Judge Burr came to Sanagmon County with his mother and sister. All were in indigent circumstances. When Burr was quite a boy, the support of his mother and sister devolved upon him. He worked in the brickyards at Springfield and acquired an education at night. He followed school teaching and merchandising, studied law meanwhile and moved to Greene County, where he was admitted to the bar in 1856. He was a member of the Legislature in 1858, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862 and a member of Congress from 1867 to 1871, two terms. He was a model judge, but died, at his home in Carrollton, in 1882, in the midst of his term of office.

The death of Judge Burr necessitated a special election to fill the vacancy. This election, in 1882, resulted in the selection of George W. Herdman, of Jerseyville, as Burr's successor. Judge Herdman came to Illinois from New York in 1854. He was admitted to the bar in 1867 and began the practice of law. He was elected to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly in 1870 and to the State Senate in 1876. He was Circuit Judge fifteen years. He is still residing at Jerseyville. As a judge, Judge Herdman made a reputation for the speedy expedition of business during terms of courts and the brooking of no delays. In 1883, Judge Epler held all three terms of the Logan County Court and in 1884, Judge Herdman held the January and May terms and Epler and Lacey the September term. In 1885, all three judges, Lacey, Epler and Herdman, were re-elected, as they also were in 1891, and serving until 1897. Judges Epler and Herdman were thus associated with the Logan County Court for twenty years and Judge Lacey for twenty-four years. From 1885 to 1897, Judge Herdman held the January and May terms and Judge Epler the September term, this being a general rule, but with occasional terms held by Judge Lacey. In 1897, a new judicial apportionment took place. The present Eleventh District was created, including the counties of McLean, Livingston, Logan, Woodford and Ford, being coextensive with the Congressional District. The first election in the new district occurred June 18, 1897, and resulted in the election of the following judges: Colostin D. Myers, of Bloomington, George W. Patton, of Pontiac; and John H. Moffett, of Paxton. The same judges were re-elected in 1903. Judge Myers, in addition to his work as Circuit Judge, has also been upon the appellate bench for a number of years, and is a hard-working, painstaking jurist. He holds court principally in McLean County, which is his home, but occasionally hears causes in Logan.

He is an affable, courteous gentleman, whether upon the bench or otherwise, and is a general favorite. He was born in Ohio in 1847, served in the Union Army, took a law course at Ann Arbor, was admitted to the bar in 1874, located in Bloomington for the practice of his profession and was County Judge in 1886. Judge Patton held the Logan County Court frequently, especially during the illness of Judge Moffett. Judge Patton is a native of Pennsylvania and came with his parents to Illinois in 1852, read law in Springfield, and was admitted to the bar in 1875 and after practicing at Fairbury, in Livingston County, located at Pontiac in 1883. He is a close thinker, possesses an analytical mind and has always administered his judicial office "without fear or favor." All attorneys before him are treated with equal fairness. He upholds the dignity and decorum of the court at all hazards, and breach of the same receives rebuke from him, despite the long experience, political or other influence of the offender. A blameless private life and an unimpeachable character add to his attributes of head and heart.

Judge Moffett, during his life time, was generally the sitting judge at all terms of the Logan County court. During that time he endeared himself to the bar and the community alike. Not a trial lawyer himself, he came to the bench with a conscientious desire to do his whole duty. He was born in this state, February 25, 1856, and located in Ford County in 1869. He was admitted to the bar in 1880. So fearful was Judge Moffett that in his rulings he might do some one an injustice, so conscientious was he in the discharge of his duty, that it is the general consensus of opinion that the nervous disorder which caused his death, September 16, 1904, was more or less superinduced by worries over the matters passed upon by him in judicial proceedings. His death was universally deplored. He was a lovable character, without a known enemy in the world. Judge Moffett was succeeded in office by the first Circuit Judge ever elected from Logan County, Thomas M. Harris, who was elected November 28, 1904, to fill out the unexpired term. He is a native of Illinois, born in 1865. He was admitted to the bar in 1893 and in 1895 formed a partnership with E. D. Blinn, under the firm name of Blinn & Harris, which firm was dissolved upon Judge Harris' elevation to the bench. Judge Harris has proven himself a worthy successor to Judge Moffett. The soul of honor and integrity, he administers the duties of his judicial office with a conscientious adherence to his conception of the right. One of the younger members of the bar himself, he has full sympathy with those on the threshold of the profession. He has a clear, comprehensive grasp of legal problems, and is a close student of the books. He is urbane and courteous, both on the bench and off, and makes a safe, careful and conscientious

judge. In 1909, Judges Harris, Patton and Myers were re-elected, without opposition.

The first County Judge of Logan County, after the creation of that office in 1849, was Thomas R. Skinner. He was not a practicing attorney, but made an excellent judge. He was one of the early settlers of the county, coming during the forties. He first served as County Surveyor, was elected judge in 1849 and served until 1857, the year of his death. He was succeeded by Reuben B. Ewing, who was born in Tennessee in 1801 and came to Logan County in 1854. Judge Ewing was County Judge from 1857 to 1869. He died July 10, 1876. Like Judge Skinner, he was not a practicing attorney. William E. Dicks was County Judge from 1869 to 1877, Stephen A. Foley from 1877 to 1886, James T. Hoblit from 1886 to 1890, Robert Humphrey from 1890 to 1894, L. C. Schwerdtfeger from 1894 to 1898, all of whom have been referred to at some length in this chapter. Emil C. Moos was elected County Judge in 1898. Judge Moos died while in office, and his death was considered a public calamity. He was born in the Fourth Ward of Lincoln, March 19, 1870, was admitted to the bar in 1892, was City Attorney of Lincoln from 1893 to 1897, and was appointed Master in Chancery in 1897. He was a young man of exceeding promise, of a generous, genial good nature, had forged his way to the front in the face of adverse circumstances, and was very popular in the community. His death occurred April 8, 1900. He was succeeded as County Judge by his friend, Donald McCormick. Judge McCormick is a native of Logan County and was admitted to the bar in 1894. He was City Attorney of Lincoln from 1897 to 1901. He was first elected County Judge in 1900, to fill out Judge Moos' unexpired term. He was re-elected in 1902 and 1906, serving as County Judge for ten years, retiring voluntarily from the office in 1910, to resume the practice of law, in association with Peter Murphy. His long continued incumbency of the office was due to the satisfactory manner in which he administered the duties of the position, his obliging disposition and courteous treatment, in addition to his ability as a judge, making for him many friends. The present incumbent of the office is James T. Hoblit, who was elected in 1910, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere.

Among other attorneys who came to the Logan County bar after the seventies, and who subsequently moved from Lincoln to other localities, were Charles H. Curtis, John F. Hilscher, John Johnston, R. F. Buckles, A. B. Miller, Charles A. Higgins, Joe A. Horn, John H. Beckers, Paul Houser, Louis H. Zeter, Fred M. Hoblit. Charles H. Curtis practiced law in Mt. Pulaski, having been admitted to the bar in 1882. John F. Hilscher came from Indiana, with his parents, in 1857, and was admitted to the bar in 1883. John Johnston came to Illinois in 1861, graduated at Lincoln University in 1877, and was admitted to

the bar in 1882. He removed to Spokane, Washington. A. B. Miller is located at Murray, Iowa, where he is now in the practice. He was admitted to the bar in 1891. Joe A. Horn was a practitioner at Mt. Pulaski, being City Attorney at that place from 1891 to 1896. He was a member of the Legislature from 1896 to 1898. In 1902, he moved to Springfield, Ill. John H. Beckers was City Attorney of Lincoln in 1905, but moved to Kankakee, Ill., where he is now in the practice. Paul Houser was also City Attorney of Lincoln, from 1903 to 1905, but soon after moved to Oregon. Fred M. Hoblit was associated for a number of years in a partnership with his father, James T. Hoblit. He was admitted to the bar in 1891. Among the lawyers recently at the Logan County bar, who have died, are Charles C. Maxwell and Frank L. Tomlinson. The former was born in 1872, admitted to the bar in 1895 and died in 1898. He was a young man of considerable promise. Frank L. Tomlinson, of Mt. Pulaski was born in 1860 and was admitted to the bar in 1886. He was appointed Master in Chancery in 1905 and died, while an incumbent of that office, on February 1, 1909. Mr. Tomlinson was a careful, painstaking officer, an excellent lawyer and a safe adviser. He had the confidence and respect of the people of the county. W. E. Stone practiced law at Middletown several years, but is now located at Mason City, Ill.

The present bar of Logan County includes the following named attorneys, in alphabetical order: Oscar Allen, A. L. Anderson, W. R. Baldwin, T. T. Beach, Carl Bekemeyer, John L. Bevan, E. D. Blinn, A. D. Cadwallader, William A. Crain, W. A. Covey, George H. Cox, Thomas S. Davy, S. A. Foley, Charles Gehlbach, D. H. Harts, David H. Harts, Jr., Joseph Hodnett, Milton Hoose, James T. Hoblit, Robert Humphrey, Hugh Hunter, J. E. Jewett, Edward G. King, Uriah J. Kissinger, Donald McCormick, James E. Miller, E. W. Montgomery, Peter Murphy, E. C. Perkins, C. Everett Smith, George J. Smith, L. C. Schwerdtfeger, Lawrence B. Stringer, Harold F. Trapp, Harry F. Wakeman. Reference has already been made in this chapter to a large number of the above named attorneys, many of them having been members of the bar in the seventies and being still actively engaged in the practice. Those noted here came to the Logan County bar since the seventies. A. L. Anderson is a native of Logan County, graduated at Lincoln University in 1884 and taught school in the county a number of years, being at one time Superintendent of the City Schools of Lincoln. He was admitted to the bar in 1892, and formed a law partnership with Emil C. Moos. In 1896, he was elected State's Attorney, serving one term and declining renomination. He is now associated with Judge Robert Humphrey. He is prominent in Masonic circles in the state, being a state officer of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templars of Illinois. William R. Baldwin is the present Master in

Chancery of the Logan County Circuit Court. He came to this county in 1885, read law here, was admitted to the bar in 1887, and has substantially practiced law here since that time. He was a member of the Republican State Central Committee in 1904 and was a Republican candidate for Presidential Elector in 1892. He was appointed Master in Chancery at the death of F. L. Tomlinson in 1909. Carl Bekemeyer graduated at Ann Arbor in 1894, being admitted that same year, and locating in Springfield. In 1898, he removed to Mt. Pulaski. William A. Crain was born in Logan County and was admitted to the bar in 1904. He is not now in the active practice. W. A. Covey is the law partner of E. D. Blinn, having become associated with Mr. Blinn at the time of Judge Harris' elevation to the Circuit bench. Mr. Covey was admitted to the bar in Mason County and practiced law in Mason City a number of years. He now practices in both Logan and Mason Counties. George H. Cox came from Kentucky to Logan County with his parents in 1852, and was admitted to the bar in 1882, after having taught school in Lincoln a number of years. He has held a number of township offices. Thomas S. Davy was born in Menard County, within two miles of the Logan County line, attended the Valparaiso, Ind., College, was admitted to the bar in 1874 and located permanently in Lincoln. He was Surveyor of the County from 1884 to 1896, three terms, and was the Democratic candidate for State Senator in 1908. Charles Gehlbach is a native of Logan County, was admitted to the bar in 1908 and is Secretary of the Democratic County Central Committee. David H. Harts, Jr., was born in Logan County, is a graduate of the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1905. He is now associated in the practice of law with his father, D. H. Harts, Sr. Milton Hoose is located in the practice of law at Atlanta. Hugh Hunter is a native of Logan County. On admission to the bar, he located in Lincoln, and was the successful candidate for State's Attorney in 1904, serving in that capacity until 1908. J. E. Jewett was admitted to the bar in 1876 and located in Lincoln for the practice of law in 1892. He served one term as Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, Knights of Pythias. Edward G. King came to Lincoln in 1887, having previously been admitted to the bar in Menard County. He was elected State's Attorney of the county in 1892, serving in that capacity until 1876. He was President of the Board of Education of Lincoln for several years and was Mayor of Lincoln from 1905 to 1907. He is associated in a law partnership with James E. Miller. He was President of the Lincoln Chautauqua from its organization in 1902 until 1908. Uriah J. Kissinger was admitted to the bar in 1903 and located in Lincoln in 1905. He was elected City Attorney of Lincoln in 1907 and is the present incumbent of that office. James E. Miller is a native of Logan County, was graduated from Lincoln University in 1883,

read law and was admitted to the bar in 1887. He was Master in Chancery from 1891 to 1897, and has been President of the Board of Trustees of Lincoln College since 1904. He is associated in the practice with E. G. King. E. W. Montgomery was born in Menard County, near Middletown, in 1871, and was admitted to the bar in 1899. He is located at Atlanta, where he practices his profession. Peter Murphy is a native of Logan County and was admitted to the bar in 1899. He was elected State's Attorney of the county in 1900, serving for four years, and is at present associated with Judge McCormick in the practice of law. E. C. Perkins came to Logan County, with his parents, in 1860. After teaching school several years he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1889. He has been City Attorney of Lincoln and was Master in Chancery for seven years. He was a delegate to the National Republican convention in 1904 and is serving his second term in the Legislature. C. Everett Smith came to Logan County in 1890 and was admitted to the bar in 1900. He was elected State's Attorney in 1908, which position he now holds. He is associated in a law partnership with Judge Hoblit. Lawrence B. Stringer was admitted to the bar in 1896, has been a member of the Illinois House of Representatives two terms and of the State Senate one term, was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1904 and for United States Senator in 1908 and since 1905 has been Presiding Judge of the Illinois State Court of Claims. George J. Smith was born in the county in 1874, admitted to the bar in 1907, located in Mt. Pulaski, of which city he is City Attorney, and was associated in a law partnership with Frank L. Tomlinson to the time of Mr. Tomlinson's death. Harold F. Trapp was born in Logan County and was admitted to the bar in 1900. He is associated in a law partnership with T. T. Beach, under the firm name of Beach & Trapp. He has been a member of the Lincoln Board of Education for several years past. Harry F. Wakeman is also a native of the county and was admitted to the bar in 1896.

The writer well remembers his first entry into the hallowed precincts of justice, which occupied the second floor of the old court house, which was dismantled in 1903 to make way for the present structure. This was in 1884 and the west end of the court room was occupied by a raised dais, upon which was located the Judge's easy chair, a table and a bar rail in front. To the left of the Judge was another raised platform, seated with twelve hard wooden chairs, where sat the "gentlemen of the jury." At his right, before a small desk, sat the Circuit Clerk. In front of the Judge was a black walnut table, eleven feet long and six feet wide, and all was enclosed with a wooden spindle railing, with two gates, one opening from each aisle. Two soft coal stoves occupied prominent places on opposite sides of the room and spectators alternately froze or broiled, as the judgment of the Sheriff dictated.

A bucket of water, with a tin dipper, was located near the jury seats, perched on a pine starch box, to which jury, lawyers, witnesses and spectators frequently repaired to quench their thirst, the replenishment of which bucket, when exhausted, being one of the sacred duties of the Sheriff. Only the Judge, in his unermined majesty, was allowed the privilege of a pitcher and glass all by himself. The spectators sat on benches, the backs of which were built at an angle, as far from that conformable to the human form as ingenuity could invent. The ventilation was execrable and when the room was crowded, real, live, genuine oxygen was at a premium. Inside the bar sat the attorneys trying the cases, as well as "the members of the bar" who were not at that time otherwise engaged, but who interestedly watched the progress of the suit, and among themselves, either criticized or approved the manner of trial and the rulings of the court. Only "members of the bar" were allowed behind the rail and that term was a generic one, which included all who had been admitted to the bar, and incidentally included lawyers. The lawyers then, as they do now, fought every inch of legal ground and contested every technicality. Arguments before the jury were as long as the court would permit and as loud as the *vox humani* would allow. It seemed to be a notion then, that the more noise a lawyer made, the more effective the plea, an idea not yet entirely dissipated. In those days, arguments were plainly heard by passers-by upon the four streets which encompassed the court house. Established residents knew what it all meant, and took no notice, but strangers oftimes stopped and inquired whether a fire, a riot or a murder was in progress. An investigation would disclose an attorney, within arm's length of jury, using his vocal energies to the utmost, at the same time indulging in physical gymnastics with long extended fingers, tremendous sweeps of the arms and other calisthenical demonstrations which endangered the optics of those who had been sworn to "well and truly decide the issues between the plaintiff and defendant." Yet, despite these elocutionary and gymnastic concomitants—relics, perhaps, of pioneer forensics—legal battles were here fought, which for sagacity, generalship, acumen and ability, in their conduct and management, have never been equalled in any court room of the land, and the old court house, primitive and crude, now but a memory, rang with the eloquence of a Lincoln, a Stuart and a Trumbull, intellectual giants of other days, and when the old building had to give way, in the onward march of improvement, a landmark was removed, every inch of which was sacred with sublime reminiscences and hallowed associations.

CHAPTER XIX.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL.

Somewhat in the nature of an addenda or subjoinder to the chapter on "Bench and Bar" is given this brief account of certain well-known matters of litigation and certain criminal events that have occurred in the county during its history. No apology is offered for a failure to make detailed reference to various cases of homicide that have, at times, marred the fair history of the county, as it is in no sense of the word the object or intention of this chapter to furnish a complete calendar of criminal events. Only attention has been called to the few crimes that either on account of their atrocity or the standing of those implicated, or other reasons, have attracted general notice, brief accounts of which are here chronicled, for the reason that if omitted it might be well said that historical completeness had suffered thereby. It might also be stated, in passing, that no capital execution has ever taken place in Logan County, although the usual number of homicides have occurred in this county as in other counties of similar population. Logan County juries have always shown themselves averse to capital punishment.

WRIGHT VERSUS M'NEELY.

The case with the above title is only noteworthy from the fact that it is the first lawsuit which ever went up to the Supreme Court of Illinois from Logan County. The litigants in this case were John Wright, plaintiff, and Robert T. McNeely, and the issues, which are unimportant now, arose over the sale of certain Logan County lands by the sheriff of the county. The cause was a chancery suit, and was filed February 24, 1848. The attorneys on one side were Abraham Lincoln, William Herndon and Stephen T. Logan. No local attorneys participated in the case. One of the questions involved in the cause was the value of certain farm lands in Logan County at that early date. The description of the lands have been lost. Stephen Price, one of the witnesses, testified that he had known the lands in question since 1841, and that in 1846 he had "made up his mind to offer Wright $1,500 for 200 acres

of it." That would have been $7.50 per acre. David Pence testified the land was worth seven dollars per acre; William McNeely that it was worth about $2.50 per acre, and that "he would not give the entrance for one of the eighties;" George N. Miles thought it worth three dollars per acre; N. M. Whitaker, three or four dollars per acre; Berryman Boughan, seven dollars per acre, and James Primm thought it could have been bought for two dollars per acre, cash in hand.

THE POSTVILLE COURT HOUSE CASE.

Lucien B. Adams, and others, versus the County of Logan, was the title of a suit filed at the August term, 1849, of the Logan Circuit Court. The declaration averred that in consequence of the act of the General Assembly establishing the counties of Logan, Menard and Dane, approved February 15, 1839, S. M. Tinsley, one of the plaintiffs, proposed, upon the condition that the county seat for Logan County should be at Postville, to erect a "framed building" upon certain specified lots, which he would give the county for a court house and other county purposes; that M. L. Knapp, another of the plaintiffs, proposed to give two blocks of ground on the same condition; that the commissioners named in the act made said location temporarily at Postville; that Tinsley built the house as he proposed, and Knapp conveyed the blocks of ground; that afterwards the General Assembly passed an act, February 17, 1841, permanently locating the county seat at Postville; that the proprietors of Postville, in view of the provisions of the last named act, which required a donation of $3,000 on the permanent location of the seat of justice at Postville, proposed, first, that they be allowed the amount already paid for building the court house, and for the several lots by them previously given to the county; that this proposition was accepted by the county commissioners, by an order entered upon their records; that on the same day deeds of conveyance were executed by the proprietors, who were the plaintiffs, of the lots given to the county, with the court house, the deeds being ordinary deeds in fee simple; that, by a subsequent act of the General Assembly, authorizing a vote of the people, for that object, the seat of justice of Logan County was removed from Postville to Mt. Pulaski; that afterwards said lots and court house were sold by the county for $300, and the money was received by the county; and this suit was brought by the proprietors of Postville to recover the value of the property they had donated the county.

In this suit, Abraham Lincoln, William Herndon and Charles Emerson appeared for Logan County, and Stephen T. Logan, John T. Stuart and Ninian Edwards for the proprietors of Postville. The court above sustained the court below, it holding that the action could not be

maintained. "It is not, nor can it be denied," said the court, "but that the Legislature still retained complete control over the county seat of Logan County, notwithstanding all that had been done fixing it at Postville. Nor was there any covenant or agreement that the money should be repaid, or that the lands should revert, which had been donated to the county by the proprietors of Postville under the several acts of the Legislature to induce the location of the county seat at that place. When the money was paid and the land conveyed, the donors knew that the county seat might, when the good of the community required it, be changed; and it must be presumed that they acted in view of such contingency. Had they intended to guard against the consequences of such a removal, they should have made an express agreement or reservation to that effect in the deed. So far from that, they made an absolute conveyance, without any reservation whatever."

"It is undoubtedly true," continued the court, "that the donors made this donation to the county in order to secure the location of the county seat at Postvile, with the expectation of being more than reimbursed in the enhanced value of their other property in the place; and it is equally beyond doubt that all the property in the place, as well theirs as that of others, may have more or less depreciated in value by the removal of the seat of justice. But it appears that while the county seat remained at Postville, they sold to individuals a large portion of their real estate in and about that place; and in that way they have, undoubtedly, in part, if not entirely, been reimbursed for the bonus which they gave the county. Should we allow them now to recover of the county, they would be twice reimbursed. Those who have bought property of them, or even of others at the enhanced prices occasioned by the location of the county seat, have as much cause to complain as they have. Those to whom they have sold have no means of recovering from them any portion of the amount which might be recovered from the county; and yet, if there is any equity in any portion of this claim, such purchasers have an equal right to a ratable proportion of what the county should be obliged to pay. If the county has received money, which in equity the county ought not to retain, how shall we determine to whom it equitably belongs? The court that should undertake to determine this would find itself inextricably involved in a labyrinth of inquiries. They might have insisted, in their contract, that the title should revert in case of a removal. But there is no such intimation in any of their written proposals, presented to the commissioners during the negotiation. Had there been, perhaps Postville never would have been the county seat."

MT. PULASKI COURT HOUSE CASE.

At the session of the General Assembly of 1853, an act passed the Legislature, providing for the submission to a vote of the people of Lo-

gan County the proposition of moving the county seat from Mt. Pulaski to the present site of Lincoln. Pursuant to this act a vote was taken, resulting in favor of removal. George W. Turley and others of Mt. Pulaski filed their bill in the Logan County court to restrain the county officers from erecting county buildings at the new location, on the ground that, as appeared by the legislative journal, the act had not been read in the House of Representatives the full number of times required by the Constitution, and so was no law. Afterwards, in February of 1854, the same Legislature met in extra session, and on the recollection of members and by the manuscript minutes of the clerk of the House of Representatives, amended its journal so that it showed the bill, or act, had been read the requisite number of times. At the ensuing term of court, the county of Logan, being defendant in the bill for injunction, above noted, filed its answer, averring that the bill had, in fact, been read the requisite number of times, and also averring the amendment of the journal as aforesaid, and thereon moved the court to dissolve the injunction. The court, David Davis, judge, at the September term, A. D. 1854, dissolved the injunction and dismissed the bill. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court from the judgment of the lower court. John T. Stuart represented the complainants, and Abraham Lincoln represented the county of Logan. The Supreme Court affirmed the lower court, holding that the Legislature had a right, at the same or a subsequent session to correct its own journals by amendments, which show the true facts, as they actually occurred, when they are satisfied that the truth has been omitted.

AN ELKHART ROBBERY.

On December 29, 1866, a citizen and resident of Elkhart, one Charles Elwood, was robbed of about $5,800 in currency. Mr. Elwood had been to St. Louis on business on Thursday, the 27th, where he had been paid, in certain business transactions, the sum of $6,000. This money he brought with him to Elkhart that same day, and that same evening he deposited it in his safe in his office. Friday morning he went to Springfield on an early train, returning to Elkhart about nine o'clock the same morning. When he alighted from the train, he noticed two men near him, and noticed afterwards that they were following him from the depot to his office, but supposed that they were going to the hotel, and thought no more about it. Saturday morning he went to his office about five o'clock, with the intention of sending part of the money to Springfield. He was making a fire in the stove, it being in the dead of winter, when a man stepped into the office and asked the privilege of warming. After getting the fire started, Mr. Elwood went to his safe, unlocked it, and, with little thought of the strange man in

the office, whom he supposed was a farmer, proceeded to take out his package of money, keeping his back all the while to the stranger. He was in the act of counting the money, when suddenly a second man appeared by his side, threw a cord around his neck and drew it tight, while the man by the stove jumped up and placed a sponge, saturated with chloroform, to Mr. Elwood's mouth and nose, rendering him insensible. When Mr. Elwood's clerk came about two hours later, to open the office, he found Mr. Elwood on the floor, still insensible. The cord with which Mr. Elwood was tied was a drum cord, about seven feet long, and had been wrapped three times around Mr. Elwood's neck and drawn so tight that but one strand was visible. The package of money was, of course, gone as were also the men. The entire amount taken was $5,800. The county authorities made every effort to find some clue to the crime, but without avail. The men were not apprehended, and no portion of the money was ever recovered. Mr. Elwood seemed to be a man whom the fates were relentlessly pursuing, for about a month later he was again held up near Vandalia and robbed of forty dollars. He was left insensible on the railroad track, and when discovered his feet were so badly frozen that amputation became necessary.

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY AT MT. PULASKI.

On April 23, 1879, an apparently well planned effort was made to rob the bank of Scroggin & Sawyer, now the bank of Scroggin & Son, of Mt. Pulaski. The cashier at that time was Walter Sawyer. About two o'clock in the morning of the 23d, Mr. Sawyer was wakened at his home by a noise, as of some one knocking at his front door. He got up and went to the door and opened it, when he was immediately covered with two revolvers, in the hands of two men on the doorstep, a third man standing at the side. Mr. Sawyer was ordered to throw up his hands and keep quiet, which he did. The men then seized him and gagged him. One man was left at the house, while the other two marched Mr. Sawyer to the bank, at the point of their revolvers. Arriving at the bank, they forced him to open the outside door. When on the inside, however, they directed him to open the vault, but he finally got them to understand, by signs, that the vault had a time lock and he could not open it. It was some time before they were convinced, but finally became satisfied. Not being apparently prepared to blow up the vault, they thereupon decamped. The man at the house secured $150 in currency and Mr. Sawyer's watch, but no other booty was available. The bank safe at the time contained $50,000 in cash and bonds.

THE TALBOTT HOMICIDE.

While there have been in the neighborhood of about fifty fatal shooting affrays in the history of Logan County, very few have occurred

where the parties involved were well known or of considerable standing in the community. One of these unfortunate occurrences, however, where the parties were so well known that the community was greatly shocked to hear of the tragedy, was the shooting of Harry Talbott, in the store of Boyd, Paisley & Co., at Lincoln, on New Year's Day of 1879. Mr. Talbott had rented a farm of Shepard S. Bell in 1878, and, owing to some misunderstanding, the parties became involved in a lawsuit. This engendered bad feeling, and in attempting to make a settlement on the day above mentioned, a quarrel arose between the two. Finally Bell produced a revolver, a scuffle ensued, and Bell fired three shots, one taking effect in Talbott's right shoulder, a second entering Talbott's body just under the ribs on the left side, and the third shot struck the floor. Bell then walked out on the street, where he was immediately placed under arrest. Talbott was removed to the Lincoln House, where physicians sought to extract the bullets from his body. One bullet was taken out, but the other could not be found. Talbott died, however, the following morning, after making his will.

Bell was promptly indicted by the grand jury. At the May term of court the case was continued until September. Then a change of venue was taken to McLean County, where a trial was had in March, 1880, self-defense being the plea set up by Bell in the trial. The jury, after deliberating three days, were dismissed, as unable to arrive at a verdict. Later Bell was tried again in Sangamon County, where, to the great surprise of the citizens of Logan County generally, a jury returned a verdict of not guilty. He afterwards removed to Dakota.

THE TRIPLE MURDER.

What was known as "the triple murder" occurred about six miles east of Mt. Pulaski, August 20, 1882, and was of such an atrocious character that it was talked about in all sections of the country, being one of the sensations of the day. It is noted here on account of its widespread notoriety, and for the reason that it has few parallels in the history of criminology. The scene of this tragedy was at what was known as the old Connelly place, six miles east of Mt. Pulaski, and two miles south of Chestnut. Here, in 1882, lived a bachelor, about forty-six years of age, by the name of Charles H. McMahan. He had lived in this county about twenty years, was a quiet, law-abiding citizen, and was estimated to be worth about $12,000. At the time of this crime he lived by himself on the farm, with the exception of the fact that Robert Matheny and John Carlock, two hired hands, were working on the place and were temporarily stopping with him. Matheny and Carlock were aged twenty-one and seventeen, respectively, and were single men of excellent reputation. The farm house was a small, one-story building, situated fully a half-mile from the road, was unpainted,

and had been built over thirty years before. There was no fence about the place, the premises were untidy, grown up with weeds, the outbuildings dilapidated and in various stages of decay, and the entire surroundings being dark, gloomy and foreboding.

On Friday evening, August 18th, 1882, some of the neighbors saw McMahan and his two hired hands, Matheny and Carlock, at work, stacking oats on the place, and that was the last that any one ever saw any one of the three alive. On Saturday one of the neighbors was annoyed by a stray horse belonging to McMahan, and went over to McMahan's on Sunday morning to ask him to come and get it and take it away. He found no one around, but noticed that quilts were hung at the windows, and things were generally out of place. His suspicions being aroused, two other neighbors joined him in a search through the place. The search revealed the body of a man in a clump of tall weeds, near some corn pens, about 300 yards south of the house. It proved to be the body of John Carlock. Further search revealed the body of Matheny, about fifteen feet away, and the remains of McMahan were later discovered in some tall grass, in a slough, 120 yards away from where the body of Carlock was found. All three were found lying upon their backs, their throats cut from ear to ear, and the gash in Carlock's throat having almost severed the head from the body. All were blindfolded, gagged, their hands tied behind their backs and their feet hobbled. Matheny and Carlock had each been struck a severe blow on the head with a hard instrument which had laid bare their skulls, indicating that they had first been knocked down, then bound and gagged, and finally killed, upon the theory that "dead men tell no tales."

An examination of the house showed no evidences of any struggle there. The doors had no bars or locks, so that the murderers had no difficulty in effecting an entrance. It seemed evident that the three inmates of the house had cooked and eaten their supper, and only about half undressed, had thrown themselves upon their beds. The bodies when found were clothed in shirts and overalls, and McMahan had socks on his feet. Their shoes were all found in the house. It was probable that the murderers, after gagging their victims and robbing them of their possessions, had marched them in a hobbled condition across a piece of plowed ground to the corn pens, where the two young men were murdered, and had then taken McMahan 120 yards farther to the slough, where he was also slaughtered. What thoughts passed through the minds of these poor fellows as they were thus driven along by their ferocious captors is too horrible to conjecture.

In the search that followed, a trail was followed for about two miles and then lost. A coroner's jury was empanelled on Sunday and after an examination of the premises and the bodies, adjourned to meet at Mt. Pulaski on August 23d. Monday the remains of the victims were

conveyed to the old Yankeetown Cemetery, near Chestnut, and interred, in the presence of a large concourse of people.

The news of the terrible affair spread rapidly, creating everywhere great excitement. Governor Cullom offered $200 reward for the apprehension of the murderers, the Board of Supervisors offered $1,000 more, and authorized the payment of $1,000 for the employment of detectives. Relatives of McMahan offered $1,000; residents of Chestnut and vicinity, $500; residents of Beason and vicinity, $500; residents of Latham and vicinity, $500; residents of Mt. Pulaski and vicinity, $500, making $6,600 in all. It was thought that the murderers secured about $300, in addition to McMahan's gold watch and chain. Several weeks before the murder McMahan had been given a check for over $1,200, but had not cashed it. On the day of the murder he took the check to the bank and drew $200 of the check and took a certificate of deposit for the money. It is likely that the murderers thought he had cashed the entire check and had the money on his person.

These rewards attracted a number of volunteer detectives and many arrests were made, during the succeeding few months. No evidence sufficient to convict any one, however, was found. On the first of January, in 1884, the matter was placed, by the authorities, directly into the hands of the Pinkerton detective agency, resulting in the subsequent arrest of John H. Hall and David Long, on February 16, 1884, at East St. Louis, whither they had been decoyed from St. Louis, to avoid the delay of securing a requisition from the Governor. They were in prison in St. Louis, until Tuesday evening following when they were brought to Lincoln. John H. Hall was a brother of Noah P. Hall, and the latter was a brother-in-law of the deceased, Charles McMahan. Long was never suspected of complicity in the affair, but was employed by the detectives to associate with Hall and gain his confidence.

At the May term of the Logan County court in 1884, the grand jury indicted John Hall and his wife, Belle Hall, and William Ferris, Mrs. Hall's brother. The trial commenced June 10th, and continued until the 25th, the jury finding Hall guilty and sending him to the penitentiary for life. Ferris and Mrs. Hall were acquitted on the charge of murdering McMahan, but were immediately re-arrested on the charge of killing Carlock and Matheny. At the September term, the indictments against Ferris and Mrs. Hall were dismissed. The "triple murder" case cost the county over $6,000. Hall died at the penitentiary in Joliet, February 19, 1887, making a dying statement, in which he strenuously declared his innocence of the crime for which he had been convicted. The prison officials regarded him as an innocent man.

THE ZURA BURNS CASE.

The mysterious murder of one Zura Burns, on the night succeeding Sunday, October 14, 1883, made Lincoln the center of a sensation, which

continued for several months, and furnished glaring headlines for the metropolitan papers of the entire country. It destroyed the reputation of a prominent business man, consumed his property, stirred up the community, entailed great expense on the county, gave employment to an army of lawyers, detectives and newspaper reporters and gave the readers a surfeit of unwholesome literature. About 7:30 o'clock, Monday morning, October 15, 1883, Mrs. Patrick Jewett found the dead body of a young woman, lying at the far end of a short lane in what is known as Sigg's Survey, in the northwestern portion of the City of Lincoln and west of where Woodlawn addition has since been laid out. The body was lying in a furrow. There were no indications of a struggle, yet the ground had seemingly been tramped considerably about the body. The tracks of a buggy led from the spot southward through the lane, where they were lost in the road. The body presented a horrible sight. The right side of the forehead had been crushed in, as if with a blunt instrument, and the throat had been cut from ear to ear. The face and hair was so clotted with blood, that the features were hardly recognizable. The earth beneath the head was saturated with blood to the depths of several inches.

The coroner having been duly notified, the body was viewed by him and then brought to town. The hotel clerk of the Lincoln House identified her as a young woman, who had come to the hotel on the Saturday morning previous and registered as Zura Burns, of Vandalia, Ill. The 'bus driver also identified her as a woman he had brought from the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville depot to the hotel, on the morning mentioned. It was also ascertained that a little after eight o'clock, Saturday night, she had left the Lincoln House, with a small hand satchel and a gossamer. Her father, William H. Burns, was located at Vandalia, and was telegraphed for, arriving in Lincoln, Wednesday morning. It also developed that the name "Zura" was a nickname for her Christian name of Missouri. The coroner's jury, composed of six highly respected citizens, met on October 17, 1883, and continued in session until November 1st, examining the evidence in the case and on the latter date returned the following verdict: "In the matter of the inquisition on the body of Missouri Burns, held at Lincoln, Ill., from October 17 to November 1, we, the undersigned jurors, sworn to inquire of the death of Missouri Burns, on oath do find that she came to her death, by means of a wound in the throat, produced by some sharp instrument, in the hands of some person or persons unknown."

Some of the testimony, before the coroner's jury, connected the name of a well known and respectable citizen of Lincoln, Orrin A. Carpenter, with the occurrence, and while the coroner's jury did not recommend that he be held for preliminary examination, the county authorities took action in that direction. Mr. Carpenter was forty-six years of age,

had come to Logan County from Rhode Island, in 1854, and lived first at Lawndale. A year later he and his family moved to a farm, four or five miles northwest of Lincoln. About 1878, Mr. Carpenter, in company with A. Esten, of Lawndale, purchased the Barrett elevator at Lincoln, where Carpenter and Esten were engaged in the grain business at the time of this tragedy. As stated before, he was well known and of excellent standing in the community, was a leading member of one of the city churches and his wife and daughters were estimable people and quite popular in the community. He was in good circumstances and his surroundings were ideal.

By agreement of the state and the defendant, the preliminary hearing of Carpenter occurred before Judge Lacey, of the Circuit Court. This occupied about five days and a sixth day was taken up in arguments of the attorneys, principally upon the question of admission to bail. At the conclusion, Carpenter was bound over to the grand jury to the January term of the Circuit Court, and admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000. In admitting Carpenter to bail, Judge Lacey gave the following decision:

"This case is one of the most extraordinary that it has ever been my duty to examine into or try, as a judicial officer, both on account of the enormity of the crime and the great mystery that surrounds it. It has already become notorious from one end of the Union to the other. The fact that a young woman, some 22 years of age, in good health, and in the prime of life and vigor, has been cruelly and inhumanly butchered, first being knocked on the head with a bludgeon, and then having her throat cut from ear to ear, for no apparent justifiable cause or offense, on her part, is quite sufficient to, and has aroused the just indignation of all people who love law and order and abhor crime. The inhuman act took place in the midst of a people, who are among the most orderly or law-abiding in the state. To add to the interest which surrounds it, the evidence fails to show any motive unless it be an attempt to cover up a social crime. To still add to the absorbing interest, the defendant is a man, who had always, prior to the time of this occurrence, borne an exceptionally good character, and is the father of a respected family."

"The hearing of the case has occupied some five days, and in that time, a great number of witnesses have been examined for and against the defendant, and the fullest latitude, consistent with the rules of law, has been given, it being the earnest desire to arrive at the truth. The preparation, management and conduct of the case, show that the people of the county of Logan, earnestly desiring the punishment of the guilty, have made every effort in their power, to discover the evidence necessary to convict. Detectives have been at work, everything has been done that, apparently, could be done to shed light on the case and discover

the truth. The defendant has been ably defended. The evidence is all circumstantial. The deed was committed in the dead hours of the night. No eye witness can testify to having seen the crime committed. After a careful consideration of the evidence, I am of the opinion that the guilt of the defendant is not so evident, according to the letter and spirit of the constitution, that bail should be refused; yet I feel that there is probable cause, according to the meaning of the criminal code, and shall hold the defendant to bail. It is therefore my decision, that he be held to bail, in the penal sum of $10,000, with good security, for his appearance at the next term of the Logan County Circuit Court, to be held on the third Monday in January, A. D., 1884." The bond of Mr. Carpenter was promptly filed.

At the January term, 1884, the grand jury indicted Mr. Carpenter, charging him with the murder of Zura Burns. On this indictment being brought in, Judge Herdman, presiding, refused to admit Carpenter to bail and he was taken to the county jail. Later he was arraigned and plead not guilty. On February 5, 1884, Carpenter applied for and was granted a change of venue to Menard County, upon the allegation that the public were prejudiced against him in Logan County. He was then taken to Petersburg and lodged in jail. His trial began at that place on March 3rd, Judge Lacey presiding, and continued three weeks, resulting in a verdict of acquittal. The attorneys for the state were R. B. Forrest and E. D. Blinn, of Lincoln, and S. S. Knowles and N. W. Branson, of Petersburg; for the defendant, T. T. Beach, Joseph Hodnett and E. Lynch, of Lincoln, and Thomas McNeeley, of Petersburg. Returning to Lincoln, Mr. Carpenter met a strong sentiment against him, resulting in a local meeting, where resolutions were passed, requesting him to leave the county. Subsequently, he moved to Sioux Falls, Dakota, where he is now located in business. He visited Lincoln, for the first time since the tragedy, in September of 1910.

EMDEN BANK ROBBERY.

At the hour of three o'clock, Wednesday morning, November 28, 1900, a number of the citizens of Emden were awakened by unusual noises, in the nature of explosions, emanating from the business section of the town. Albert G. Alberts was the first man to emerge from his residence, to ascertain the cause. As he journeyed in the dark, from his residence to the business portion, two men stepped from behind some trees, as he passed along, and leveling their revolvers at him, compelled him to throw up his hands. They then marched him down to the Farmers' Bank building. Here he saw two other men and also discovered the fact that explosives had been used upon the vault door of the safe, tearing it from its hinges. Mr. Alberts was tied and gagged

and securely fastened by cords to a couch, in the room adjoining the room in which the safe was located. While he was there, another explosion occurred, which shattered the interior of the safe, scattering its contents about. The robbers then secured the booty in sight and made their way to the railroad, where they boarded a hand car going in the direction of Delavan.

After the robbers had gone, Mr. Alberts loosened the cords by which he was bound, and gave the general alarm. Word was sent in all directions by wire and telephone, notifying all the towns around of the robbery. At Hopedale, a posse was organized in pursuit of the marauders, but without avail, as they succeeded in getting away without being apprehended. They carried with them, from the burglarized bank, in the neighborhood of $2,300. In addition they took two certain bonds, one issued by Carroll County, Kentucky, for $400 and another issued by Knox County, Indiana, for $500. The police authorities throughout the country were notified to be on the lookout for these bonds. Finally, in September of 1901, the authorities in St. Louis discovered that these bonds had been offered for sale, to a local broker, by one C. G. Crawford, who claimed they had been brought to him by two men named Edward Steighler and John Wilson. Both men were arrested and brought to Lincoln and subsequently indicted by a Logan County grand jury. The trial was held in June of 1902. Steigler was found guilty and is now serving sentence in the penitentiary. Wilson was acquitted, there being no evidence to connect him directly with the robbery. Steigler has never divulged the names of his partners in crime and none of the stolen money was ever recovered.

THE FRORER ROBBERY.

Probably one of the boldest crimes ever committed in Logan County was the assault and robbery, in broad daylight, on the streets of Lincoln, on March 25, 1908, of one of Lincoln's best known and wealthiest citizens, Frank Frorer. Mr. Frorer was born in Germany in 1832 and came to Lincoln, at its inception as a town, in 1853. He began as a clerk in a hardware store, later establishing a similar store of his own. By economy and perseverance, as well as judicious investments, he gradually accumulated considerable property. At the time of the robbery, he was President of the First National Bank and a part owner of what was known as the South Coal Shaft. For a great number of years, Mr. Frorer had looked after the payment of the miners at the coal shaft and it was his custom to ascertain the amount needed to pay the men on pay day, driving to the First National bank, with an open wagon, loading in the amount of currency needed, in a chest used for that purpose, and carting the money, in this manner, to the office at the coal

shaft, for distribution to the men. He rarely ever was accompanied by anyone and did not even take the precaution of arming himself.

On March 25, 1908, he drove up his open wagon to the bank, as usual, the hour being about two o'clock in the afternoon. He had counted out and placed in the chest, about $5,000, in gold and silver currency. This he loaded into the wagon and drove toward the south shaft. At the corner of Third and Maple streets, a man ran out into the road and jumped into the wagon and before Mr. Frorer could realize what was taking place, drew a loaded "billy" from his pocket and struck Mr. Frorer a blow on the head. Mr. Frorer collapsed in the bed of the wagon, another man came running up and the two men gathered the money chest and started north with it, in the direction of St. Patrick's church, Mr. Frorer being unconscious all the while. Here a third man was located with a livery rig. The chest was loaded into this rig and the three men drove northward through the city, and out upon the Atlanta road. On recovering consciousness, Mr. Frorer came back to town and gave the alarm. The sheriff and police started in immediate pursuit of the robbers. At the Nicholson farm, just north of town, they found where the men had abandoned the rig, taking to the fields, believing the chances of escape much better than in the beaten highway.

The authorities returned to town and secured an automobile, with which they started in a northeasterly direction. When five or six miles out from town, they met two men, whose conduct was suspicious, and these they arrested, brought to town and lodged in the county jail. These suspects were Elmer Highfield and Fred Ramelow. They were subsequently identified by the Springfield police as known in that locality. Two or three days later one John Kennedy was also apprehended, as being connected with the assault. All three were indicted for robbery and on May 26, 1908, pleaded guilty and were sentenced to the penitentiary. Mr. Frorer was never the same man after this assault. His health gave way and on June 8, 1908, a little over two months after the assault, he died. Later, Highfield was paroled from the penitentiary and turned state's evidence, implicating, with Kennedy, Ramelow and himself, one William Webber. Webber was a Lincoln man, who had previously pleaded guilty to burglarizing a business house in the city and who is also serving sentence in the penitentiary. All have been indicted for the murder of Mr. Frorer and their hearing on this charge is awaiting their discharge from the penitentiary, after the expiration of their present terms.

CHAPTER XX.

TRANSPORTATIONAL.

Railroading is comparatively a new industry. Six thousand years have added their contributions to literature, science and art—yet during eighty years only have railroads been known. The accumulated wisdom of centuries has furnished a store house of instruction in the realm of economics, sociology and the study of life—yet railroads are things of today. Our fathers died after welcoming their birth and yet, brief as their span of time has been, what mighty levers they have become in the world's advancement. Archimedes said, "Give me a fulcrum and I will move the world." Railroads have found the fulcrum. They have reached forth their mighty lever arms and moved the earth. The first railroad was built in the United States in 1826, at Quincy, Massachusetts. It ran from quarry to wharf and was three miles long. Its motor power were horses until 1829. The first passenger train traversed the B. & O., in 1830. The first track laid in Illinois was from Meredosia east, a distance of eight miles, and the first locomotive that ever turned a wheel in the Mississippi Valley, traversed these eight miles, November 8, 1838. Now long lines of gleaming rails gridiron the state; the iron horse, feeding on pitchy fragments, bounds, with tireless tread over its far-reaching track, dragging after it the products of distant climes; population has come in fast-increasing throngs; magnificent cities have arisen like magic on every hand; the East is linked with the West; and Illinois leads them all.

CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.

On the 27th of February, 1847, the legislature of Illinois passed an act "to construct a railroad from Alton, in Madison County, to Springfield, in Sangamon County." The first section provided that Robert Ferguson, Simeon Ryder, Benjamin Godfrey, Thomas Clifford, Robert Dunlap and William Martin, their associates, successors and assigns, were to be a body corporate and politic, for the term of thirty years, under the name and style of "The Alton and Sangamon Railroad Company." The said Company was authorized to locate and construct a

railroad from Alton, by way of Carlinville, in Macoupin County, and New Berlin, in Sangamon County, to Springfield, Illinois, seventy-two miles long. The capital stock was $500,000, with right to increase to a million. The commissioners above named organized in Alton in March, 1847. Books were opened in Springfield in 1849. The road was commenced in 1849 and completed in 1852, with the proceeds of local subscriptions to stock, under the management of a local board of directors. At the session of the legislature in 1851, John T. Stuart had introduced a bill extending the road to Bloomington, which bill passed and became a law February 11, 1851. As soon as the road was therefore completed to Springfield, in 1852, work began at once to push the road farther north. In the meantime the name of the road was changed to the Chicago & Mississippi Railroad.

By August, 1853, the road reached Lincoln and construction trains were run from Springfield to Lincoln that month. At Lincoln, the company built a wood-shed and tank. In the end of the shed was a depot. A stage company, Frink & Company, had their stables at Lincoln at that time, and passengers coming on the construction trains to Lincoln would be taken by stage to Bloomington, there to connect with the Illinois Central to La Salle and from there, by the Chicago & Rock Island road, to Chicago. An advertisement in the Sangamo Journal, of July 8, 1853, reads as follows: "Chicago & Mississippi Railroad! Three days from St. Louis to New York! This route passes through the interior of Illinois, via the cities of Alton, Springfield, Bloomington and La Salle, connecting with the Illinois Central at La Salle (except sixty miles of staging from Springfield to Bloomington, in Frink & Co.'s stages, over one of the most beautiful prairies in Illinois)." The sale of lots in the new town of Lincoln occurred August 29, 1853, and a special construction train was put on that day, from Springfield, to bring prospective buyers to the new town. Among the passengers was Abraham Lincoln, later President of the United States.

The contract for extending the road to Bloomington was awarded to a Mr. Godfrey, of Alton, (for whom the town of Godfrey was named), who later retired from his connection with the enterprise and assigned his interest to Henry Dwight, of New York, (for whom the town of Dwight was named). The road was completed to Normal, October 18, 1853, whereupon Mr. Dwight conceived the idea of extending the road to Joliet, and making connection at that point for Chicago and the East. By legislative act of February 14, 1855, the road was reorganized as the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis railroad, the original line was extended to Joliet, the same being completed in 1856, and the line of the Joliet and Chicago railroad, constructed in 1855, was leased, in perpetuity, by the reorganized company, making a through line from Alton to Chicago. By Act of June 21, 1857, the name of the road was

again changed to the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago; again, February 19, 1859, it was changed to the Alton, Chicago & St. Louis. February 18, 1861, a company with the present name, Chicago & Alton Railroad, was organized. For some time, connection was had between Alton and St. Louis, by steam packet boats, running in connection with the railroad, but later over the line of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, and finally, by the Company's own line, which was constructed in 1864, and formally opened January 1, 1865.

Several branch lines have since been acquired, by purchase or lease, the most important, in the state, being the line from Bloomington to St. Louis, by way of Jacksonville. This was chartered in 1851, under the name of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago railroad, was opened for business in 1868, and having been diverted from the route, upon which it was originally projected, was completed to Bloomington, and leased to the Chicago & Alton in 1868; later in 1884, this branch was absorbed by the main line. About one mile of this branch passes through the extreme northwest section of Prairie Creek township, running in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction and passing through the town of San Jose. In 1879, another branch of the Chicago and Alton Railroad was begun through the western part of Logan County, said branch connecting Peoria and Springfield. The first half mile of track was laid in 1879, at San Jose, at the crossing of the Jacksonville branch before mentioned. The Peoria and Springfield branch, or as it is officially known, the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern branch, enters the county at San Jose and runs from thence due south, within a half mile of the western boundary line of the county, through Prairie Creek, Sheridan and Corwin townships. The stations on the line in Logan County are San Jose, Harness, New Holland and Middletown. It has over fifteen miles of main track and over two miles of siding; the assessed value of track, right of way and improvements in the county being $236,597. The main line of the Chicago & Alton railroad enters Logan County in Atlanta, and passes through Eminence, East Lincoln, West Lincoln, Broadwell, Elkhart and Hurlbut townships. The stations in the county, on the main line, are Atlanta, Lawndale, Lincoln, Broadwell and Elkhart. The main line has over twenty-eight miles of main track and over twenty miles of siding. Its assessed value in the county is as follows: Assessed value on main track, including right of way and improvements, but excluding buildings, $342,545; assessed value of buildings, $3,818; equalized value of railroad property in the county, $575,532.

PEORIA, LINCOLN AND DECATUR RAILROAD.

The organization and construction of what was known as the Peoria, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad, later a part of the Peoria, De-

WHERE THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CROSSES SALT CREEK

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catur and Evansville road, and now the Peoria and Evansville branch of the Illinois Central, and the attendant issue caused by the issuance of county bonds, to provide for popular subscriptions, voted in aid of the said road, furnished to the citizens of Logan County, a bone of contention for a period of many years and in a measure and for a time, affected the politics, the social and business relations of the county, as no other event had ever done before.

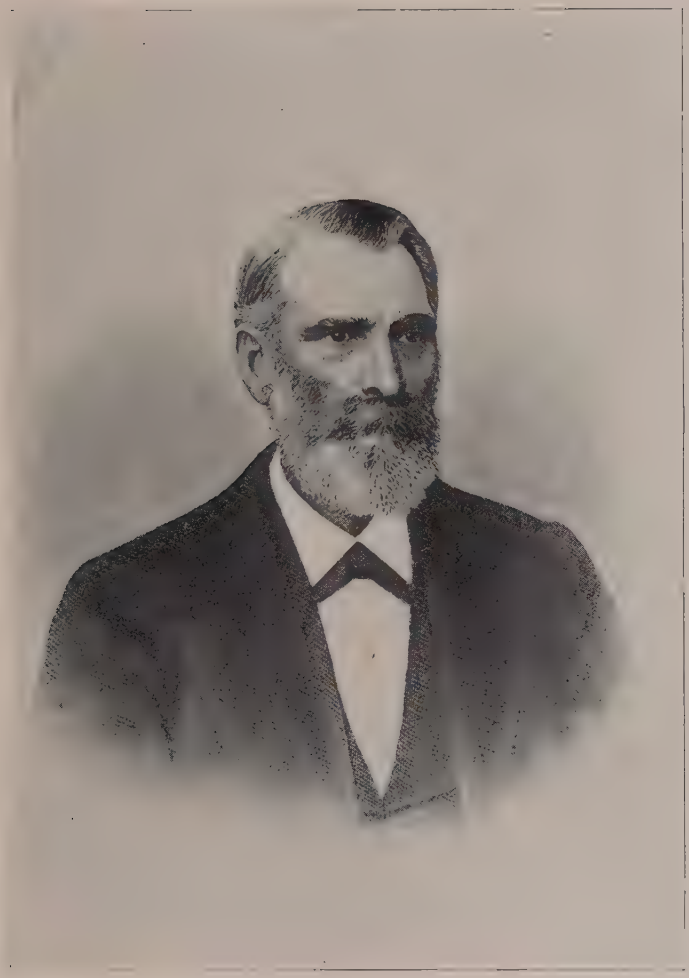
The Peoria, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad was incorporated by Act of General Assembly, approved February 22, 1867. Said act authorized the construction of a railroad from Pekin, through Lincoln, to Decatur; provided for a capital stock of three millions of dollars; empowered the counties of Tazewell, Logan and Macon to subscribe to the capital stock of the company, upon certain limitations, after the legal voters of said counties, at an election regularly held, had, by a majority vote, declared in favor of such subscription, the limitation as to Logan County being that the subscription should not be less than $250,000 nor more than $350,000; that such an election should be called by the Board of Supervisors, upon the application of the Board of Directors of the company; that if at such election, a majority voted against making such subscription, upon a further request signed by two hundred legal voters of the county, the proposition was to be submitted a second time by the Board; that in the event of a favorable action at either election, the Board of Supervisors was to subscribe, on behalf of the county, on the request of the company, for the shares of capital stock, to the amount voted by the county, and issue and deliver to the company, bonds of the county to the amount of the shares so subscribed payable within twenty years, with interest at not less than ten per cent.

Upon the incorporation of the company, the incorporators met at the court house in Lincoln, April 23, 1867. W. A. Barnes, of Decatur, presided, and Colby Knapp was secretary. The following persons were elected directors: B. S. Prettyman of Pekin, President; R. B. Latham, of Lincoln, Vice President; A. M. Miller, of Lincoln, Secretary; J. F. D. Elliott, of Lincoln, Treasurer; A. Mayfield and S. C. Beam of Logan County; Teis Smith, of Tazewell County, and L. Burrows and H. B. Durfee of Macon County. Books were opened for subscriptions and subscriptions were received from Logan County, to the amount of $14,500 ($6,400 of which came from Mt. Pulaski), from Tazewell County to the amount of $10,000, and from Macon County $500. On application of the company, the Board of Supervisors of Logan County ordered a special election for June 25, 1867, to determine whether the county would subscribe $300,000 to the capital stock of the company and issue bonds therefor at ten per cent interest. Considerable opposition was aroused against the proposition. It was opposed on the ground that the bonds were to be issued before the road was built; that there

was no assurance that, even if the bonds were issued, that the road would be built; that the $300,000 would not more than build the road through Logan County alone; that the road had not yet been surveyed, no right of way had been obtained, no estimates of cost made, no provision made for equipment, no assurance that any capitalists or railroad company would carry the project through and that the whole proposition was too uncertain and was without safeguards or assurances to the people. The election resulted in a defeat for the proposition by an adverse majority of seventeen. For the proposition, there was 1,375 votes and against it, 1,393 votes. East and West Lincoln townships, Mt. Pulaski, Lake Fork, Chester, Orvil, Laenna and Prairie Creek townships, through which the road was to run, voted for the proposition, the rest of the townships voted against it. Oran voted unanimously against it, and Atlanta and Hurlbut townships had each but a single favorable vote.

Subsequently at the September session, 1867, of the Board of Supervisors, the company directors presented to the Board a petition of 200 persons, for the re-submission of the proposition, as provided for by law, at the ensuing general election in November, 1867; but the Board, on presentation of the petition, refused to submit the proposition again. The Company thereupon sued out a writ of mandamus, to compel the Board to resubmit the question, and after the matter had been fought through the Supreme Court (45 Ill. 164), that tribunal held that under the franchise of the company, approved February 22, 1867, it was mandatory on the Board to submit the proposition a second time. The proposition was thereupon voted on November 5, 1867. In answer to the previous objections, the directors came out in an open statement, that they would guarantee that the bonds, if voted, would not be called for until the contract for building the road had been let to some responsible company, to be built and completed within two years. To this the opponents of the proposition answered, that such a guarantee, even if good, as to present directors, would not bind future ones. The proposition again lost, by an increased majority of 525, those voting for numbering 1,559, those voting against numbering 2,084. The same townships which voted favorably before, voted favorably again, and those townships against the proposition before, still remained against.

To meet the objections made, the directors applied to the Legislature for an amendment of the company's incorporation act. This amendatory act passed March 10, 1869, and provided that another election should be had upon the question of subscribing to the stock and issuing bonds; that the County Clerk, upon application of the Board of Directors of the company, should call such an election; that if, at such election, a majority of the legal voters of the county voted for the proposition, the Board of Supervisors was to subscribe for the stock and



ROBERT B. LATHAM

One of the proprietors of the original town, now city of Lincoln

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issue and deliver the bonds as follows: One-third of said bonds to be issued and delivered when ten miles of the road had been completed in Logan County, and ready to receive rolling stock; another third to be issued and delivered when fifteen miles of road, additional, had been completed in the county, and the last third issued and delivered when the entire road was completed in the county, interest not to exceed ten per cent. These conditions seemed to have proved more satisfactory, for at a special election, called by the County Clerk, under the amended charter, and held April 27, 1869, the $300,000 aid was voted by a majority of 246, those voting in favor numbering 2,124, those voting against numbering 1,878. The townships voting for the proposition and the majorities given were as follows: Chester, 160, only one vote against; East Lincoln, 619; Laenna, 57; Lake Fork, 14; Mt. Pulaski, 436; Prairie Creek, 57; West Lincoln, 439. The townships voting against the propositions, with majorities added, were as follows: Aetna, 52; Atlanta, unanimously against; Broadwell, 93; Corwin, 174; Elkhart, 120; Eminence, 231, only one vote for; Hurlbut, 90; Oran, 130, only one vote for; Orvil, 6; Sheridan, 121, only one vote for.

Another election of officers for the road on May 24, 1869, resulted as follows: President, R. B. Latham; Vice President, Teis Smith; Secretary, A. M. Miller; Treasurer, William M. Dustin. An executive committee was appointed and authorized to let a contract for building the road, as soon as possible. The contract was let for the building of the road from Pekin to Decatur, to the Pekin Construction Company, which thereupon changed its name to the P. L. and D. Construction Company. The officers of the company were C. R. Cummings, President; G. R. Cobleigh, Secretary and Superintendent, and Peter Weyrich, Treasurer. The actual work of grading was begun in November, 1869. The contract for bridge building was let to Mason & Broughton. Work was suspended for the winter but resumed in the spring of 1870. Four briges were built at the Mackinaw, aggregating over 1,800 feet. The road was completed to Lincoln July 4, 1871, and to Decatur in October. On December 24, 1870, the road was leased to the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company, and Dietrich C. Smith was made director of the Company, in place of Teis Smith, deceased.

On July 15, 1871, more than ten miles of the road having been constructed in Logan County, the company applied to the Board of Supervisors for an issuance and delivery, to said company, of $100,000 of said bonds. The Board thereupon conferred with Leonard Swett, of Bloomington, who gave them a legal opinion that the bonds were due and should be issued. Not being satisfied with this opinion, they conferred with the firm of Hay, Greene & Littler, of Springfield, who advised against the issuance of the bonds, and in case of contest agreed to conduct the case for the county for $3,000, and $6,500 more, if the

county was successful in the litigation. The Board thereupon refused to subscribe for the stock of the company or issue or deliver the company any bonds of the county. The Company then began proceedings to obtain mandamus, to compel the Board to act and entered into contract with Hay, Greene & Littler as above stated. The case went to the Supreme Court, where respondents alleged as reasons why the bonds should not be issued that there were gross frauds and irregularities in the election; that in reality there was a majority of votes cast against the proposition to issue bonds; that the company violated its franchise in leasing the road to the Toledo, Wabash and Western Company, and that $800,000 of stock was issued, as alleged payment for constructing the road, but in reality to place the majority of the stock in other hands, to take the power of control from Logan County, besides numerous other objections.

The Court held that the P. L. & D. Company had no right to issue the $800,000 of stock and that if the election was illegal, the county had a right to show the same, and if proved, the Board would have no authority to issue the bonds. The Board thereupon decided to try the question of legality of the election and appropriated $5,000 to defray the legal expenses. A bill of injunction was then applied for, on the part of tax payers, against the expenditure of such a sum, on the ground that the Board was contracting with individuals to pay them so much for every vote proven to have been illegally cast in the bond election. This injunction was dismissed in the lower court, but on appeal, was reversed above. After constant litigation, which cost the county over $20,000, and the company much more, after recriminations and unpleasant feelings which left their scars for years to come, after repeated attempts to show illegal votes cast both for and against the issue of the bonds, after frequent propositions for compromise offered and refused, a final compromise was made and accepted on both sides, in March of 1873, by which the county paid to the company $160,000 in bonds, all pending litigation to cease, each party paying its own costs. The bonds were to be due in twenty years, but payable at any time after five years. The debt so incurred has long since been paid.

In 1876, on August 1st, the management representing the bond holders took possession of the road, from the Toledo, Wabash and Western Company, to which it had been leased and which had defaulted in payment of the interest. The re-purchase price of the road was $1,650,000. The road was then reorganized again, as the Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad, with the following incorporators: C. R. Cummings, John B. Cohrs, R. B. Latham, George D. Boyden, David T. Littler, Henry S. Greene. C. R. Cummings was elected President; R. B. Latham, Vice President; John B. Cohrs, Secretary; John S. Cook, Superintendent; C. R. Cummings, Edward Richards, H. W. Hippen,

R. B. Latham, George D. Boyden, S. C. Beam, K. Norwood, John T. Martin, George I. Sevey, Directors. In 1878, the road leased ten miles of track between Peoria and Pekin, at $3,000 per month, then known as the Peoria & Springfield road.

In 1879, the Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur road was consolidated with what was known as the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railway and the Grayville and Mattoon Railway, under the name of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company, thus placing the entire line, from Peoria to Grayville, in the hands of one corporation. A line, under the name of the Evansville and Peoria Railroad, was chartered in Indiana in 1880, was also consolidated the same year with the P. D. & E., and a line built from Grayville to Evansville, Indiana, in 1882, making a continuous line from Peoria to Evansville of 331 miles, 273 miles being in Illinois. Later the P. D. & E. Company bought a one-fourth interest in the Peoria and Pekin Union Railway. In 1894, the property and franchise of the entire line passed into the hands of receivers, by whom it was managed for a number of years, passing finally into the control of the Illinois Central corporation, who now operate and manage it as the Peoria and Evansville branch of the Illinois Central Railroad. This branch of the Illinois Central has thirty-three miles of main track in Logan County, and its assessed value of track, right of way and improvements in the county, are $203,924. It has nearly six miles of side tracks in the county, with an assessed value of $22,817 additional. It passes through Prairie Creek, Orvil, West Lincoln, East Lincoln, Chester, Mt. Pulaski and Laenna townships, in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction, and the stations in the county are Emden, Hartsburg, Bell Station, Lincoln, Mt. Pulaski, Narita Station and Latham.

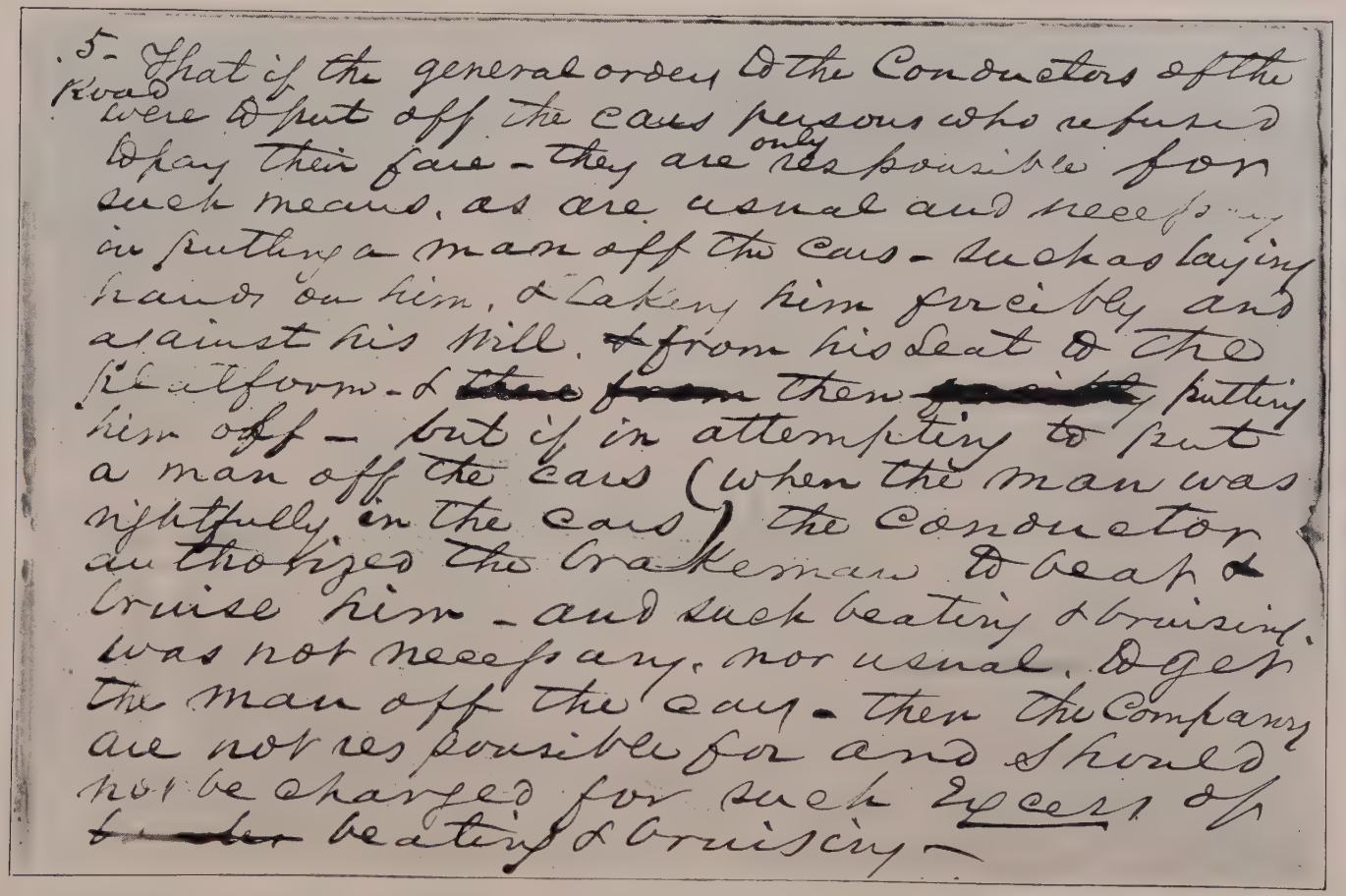
CHAMPAIGN AND HAVANA LINE.

The Champaign and Havana branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, was incorporated in 1869 as the Havana, Mason City and Eastern railroad. The incorporators met at the Court House in Lincoln, on August 4, 1869, and elected Thomas Snell, President; Lyman Lacey, Secretary; Silas Beason, Vice President; H. T. Strawn, Treasurer. Mr. Beason was appointed attorney for the road. On the same day a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Court House, to discuss the advisability of voting aid to the proposed road. At that meeting, a resolution was passed, that it was the sense of the meeting, that each and every township, through which the proposed road was to pass, should subscribe for bonds, at the rate of $10,000 for each mile of road to be built in the said township. On January 4, 1870, a meeting of the directors was again held in Lincoln, at which it was announced that certain concerns stood ready to construct the proposed road, even if but $8,000

per mile be voted. On May 31, 1870, therefore, a vote was taken in Oran, East Lincoln, West Lincoln and Sheridan townships, these being the townships through which the road was to run, upon the proposition of subscribing to the stock of the new road and bonding the townships to pay for the same. At this election, East Lincoln voted to issue bonds for this purpose to the amount of $60,000, West Lincoln to the amount of $50,000, Oran $25,000, and Sheridan $20,000.

Work was commenced on the road in 1871 and finished in January, 1873. The work of construction was done by the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company, who bought out the road and opened it as its western extension in 1873. The first train left Havana, January 9, 1873. When it reached Lincoln, the court adjourned in honor of the event, and court, bar, jury and many citizens boarded the train and went to Urbana, where a banquet was held. When the time came to issue the township bonds, the fervor had somewhat cooled, the road being built. At first, the township supervisors refused to issue the bonds. East Lincoln, West Lincoln and Oran, however, issued and delivered the bonds for the amount, for which they had voted to subscribe. Sheridan, on the other hand, did not issue or deliver their bonds, and although a mandamus suit was begun against the supervisor of that township, it was subsequently dropped. While the bonds were duly issued for East and West Lincoln and Oran townships, still, when the interest became due on the bonds, these townships refused to pay the same. Later, the State Auditor certified a levy, for the payment of the interest for the first year, but a writ of injunction was obtained. For the next six years, there was constant friction and litigation, but still no interest was paid. Finally, in 1879, the County Clerk was served with a mandamus to extend the tax to pay the interest on the bonds A combined effort was made to resist the payment of this tax. Various expedients were used. A general method was to neglect to pay the taxes and to prevent the selling of property levied upon as delinquent, by overawing any who might wish to bid. At these sales, no one ever made an effort to bid and hence there was no sale. In some instances, sureties on the bonds of tax collectors withdrew from the bonds, leaving collectors powerless to collect or receive the tax. When the County Treasurer undertook to enforce payment, an injunction was applied for, enjoining him from collecting the tax. The matter, however, was finally compromised in 1881. By this compromise, East Lincoln township saved over $33,000, West Lincoln township $28,000 and Oran township $54,000.

The Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company operated the road until January, 1879, when, being financially involved, and in litigation, it went into the hands of a receiver and its interest in the road was sold, by decree of court. It was then operated by the purchasers


5. That if the general orders of the Conductors of the road were to put off the cars persons who refused to pay their fare - they are only responsible for such means, as are usual and necessary in putting a man off the cars - such as laying hands on him, & taking him forcibly and against his will, from his seat & the platforms - & then putting him off - but if in attempting to put a man off the cars (when the man was rightfully in the cars) the conductor authorizes the brakesman to beat & bruise him - and such beating & bruising was not necessary, nor usual, to get the man off the cars - then the Company are not responsible for and should not be charged for such excess of beating & bruising -

FAC-SIMILE OF A LEGAL INSTRUCTION IN A RAILROAD CASE, IN THE HANDWRITING OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, AND FILED AMONG THE RECORDS OF LOGAN COUNTY

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for a few months, when in September, 1879, it was reorganized, as the Champaign, Havana & Western Railroad Company. It was so operated until July 31, 1880, when it was purchased by and became part of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific System, under the management of Jay Gould. When this system went to pieces, the Champaign and Havana line was taken possession of by the mortgage trustees, and these in September, 1886, sold the road under foreclosure to its present owner, the Illinois Central Railroad Company, who now operate it as a feeder to their main line. This branch has twenty-four miles of main track in the county, and three miles of siding. Its assessed value, in the county, is $128,535, and the stations are New Holland, Burton View, Lincoln, Skelton and Beason.

GILMAN, CLINTON AND SPRINGFIELD LINE.

The Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, now the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central System, was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly, March 4, 1867. The incorporators were George E. King, A. S. Palmer, J. C. Moore, Alexander Fisher, John D. Gillett, H. C. St. Clair, John Williams and James Matheny. The incorporation act provided that the road should pass within a half mile of the public square at Mt. Pulaski and the capital stock was fixed at two million dollars. The incorporators organized at Bloomington, November 20, 1867. H. St. Clair was made Chairman and William M. Allen Secretary; books were opened for the subscription of stock and $60,000 were pledged at the meeting. Mt. Pulaski was represented at the meeting by Joshua Day, David Vanhise and William M. Allen. Another meeting was held at Clinton, in February, 1868, at which 400 delegates were present. John Williams was there elected President and William M. Allen Secretary. Every township in Logan County, through which the proposed line was to run, subscribed to the capital stock. Grading was commenced near Clinton, July 4, 1870, and from that time on, until the close of the working season, from fifteen to eighteen hundred men were employed along the line. Track laying commenced in time to extemporize an excursion train at Springfield, Saturday evening, October 21, 1871, to visit the ruins of the Chicago fire, but the road was not regularly opened for business until December 3, 1871. It was built by the Pennsylvania Central Company. The road passed into the hands of a receiver in 1873. During the receivership, the road became of little value as a carrier of passengers and freights. Passenger trains were withdrawn; only accommodation trains were run; it took two hours to run to Springfield and thirteen hours to Chicago; trains were nine and ten hours late, and much dissatisfaction resulted. The road was finally sold, under foreclosure, in 1876 and in 1878 passed into the

hands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Since then, the road has been quite successfully managed and through trains are run upon the same, from Springfield to Chicago. The line has seventeen miles of main track in the county, and three miles of siding. Its assessed value in the county is $173,167. It enters the county in Aetna township, passes through Aetna, Laenna, Mt. Pulaski and Elkhart townships and its stations in the county are Chestnut, Mt. Pulaski, Lake Fork and Cornland.

PEORIA, ATLANTA AND DECATUR LINE.

The Peoria, Atlanta and Decatur Railroad Company was incorporated by act of the General Assembly, March 1, 1869. The incorporators were William R. Hamilton, Valentine Dewein, John T. Lindsay, Robert G. Ingersoll, Seth Talbott, A. N. Dills, H. Armington, W. S. Dunham, J. C. Prescott, Thomas Smith, F. N. Ewing, James Millikin and J. J. Peddecord. The capital stock was fixed at $100,000. A meeting was held in Atlanta, April 17, 1869, to consider ways and means to advance the proposed road. Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, of Peoria, who was attorney for the road, addressed the meeting. It was the sense of the meeting that Atlanta township should subscribe to the capital stock, to the amount of $50,000 and bonds be issued therefor. The proposition was submitted to the voters of the township, June 16, 1869, and the $50,000 bonds were voted, by a vote of 265 to 29. Work began on the road in 1870, but was not completed until the summer of 1874. The Atlanta township bonds were issued and delivered to the company, but when the time came for the payment of taxes thereon, the company was met with a refusal to pay. It was claimed that the company had not complied with its part of the contract, that work on the road at that time had ceased, that the company did not intend to complete the road, that the act of incorporation was illegally passed, and that bonds had been taken, by the company, without the consent of the supervisor. All this the company strenuously denied. In 1874, an injunction was applied for, to restrain the collector from collecting taxes to pay interest on the bonds. On trial, this injunction was dissolved. Finally, a compromise proposition, by which the township was to pay the bond holders $62,000, for principal and interest of the bonds, was endorsed by the voters, at an election held in April, 1882, by a vote of 228 for and 72 against, and accepted by the bondholders and the matter was thus settled.

On November 4, 1874, the Peoria, Atlanta & Decatur Company consolidated its line with that of the Paris & Decatur and the Paris & Terre Haute Railroad Companies, forming a continuous line from Peoria to Terre Haute, Ind., and the consolidated lines assumed the name of the Illinois Midland. In 1886, the Illinois Midland was sold under fore-

closure to a syndicate of Indianapolis capitalists, and was reorganized as the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad. In 1892, it was leased for ninety-nine years to the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad and is now operated as a part of the "Vandalia System." It has eleven miles of main trackage in the county and its assessed value in the county is $74,374. It traverses the two townships of Eminence and Atlanta and its stations in the county are Mt. Joy Station and Atlanta.

ILLINOIS TRACTION SYSTEM.

The year 1896 marked the beginning of interurban railroads in Illinois. The first one ever built in the state and the first entry of William B. McKinley, the father of the interurban in Illinois, in the interurban field was built from Joliet north and was eleven miles long. It was then the intention of Mr. McKinley to build into Chicago, but he afterwards disposed of his property. With the purchase of the car lines in Danville, in 1900, the present McKinley System really began. Two spur lines from Danville to Westville and Catlin, neither over seven miles long resulted in the construction of a line from Danville to Champaign. Later, Mr. McKinley made arrangements with a group of Canadian capitalists to push interurban work in Illinois, and in ten years the little six mile track in Danville had grown into the Illinois Traction System, operating 500 miles of track. These lines extend from Danville, through Urbana, Champaign, Decatur, Bloomington, Lincoln, Peoria, Springfield to East St. Louis; the largest electric bridge in the world has been completed over the Mississippi River, and the terminus of the road in St. Louis is marked by twenty-three miles of freight yards and tracks in that city, a twelve story terminal station, train sheds within a block of the Jefferson Hotel, a $65,000 bridge station at the river's front, freight receiving depots occupying an entire block, and a 20,000 horse power electric plant on the Illinois side.

The first talk of an interurban in Logan County occurred in 1903, when well known citizens of Lincoln, Bloomington, Atlanta, Peoria, Springfield and intervening cities and towns, began to consider the question of joining together, by an interurban road, these various points. Among those who were first interested in the movement in Logan County were W. H. Evans and D. H. Harts of Lincoln and J. W. Hoblit of Atlanta. The former, W. H. Evans, has been interested in the road from its first inception down to the present time. He secured a large portion of its right of way, is now Industrial Agent of the road and to him, more than any other individual in Logan County, is due the present existence of the line in the county. The first incorporation was secured March 7, 1904, for what was known as the Springfield, Lincoln, Bloomington, Pekin and Peoria Electric Railway Company, for a line

from Springfield, through Lincoln to Bloomington. The incorporators were LaFayette Funk, of Shirley, D. H. Harts, of Lincoln, A. G. Kingman, of Peoria, J. T. Prather, of Williamsville, F. W. Aldrich, of Bloomington, and Logan Hay, of Springfield. The stockholders met at Bloomington, April 14, 1904, (46 being present), and elected the following directors: Lafayette Funk, Shirley; W. H. Evans and D. H. Harts, Lincoln; Robert Johnson and F. W. Aldrich, Bloomington; S. E. Prather, Springfield; J. E. Mowrey, Delavan; A. G. Kingman, Peoria, and J. W. Hoblit, Atlanta. The directors elected Lafayette Funk, President, and F. W. Aldrich, Secretary and Treasurer. O. A. Farrar, of Flint, Mich., was ordered to make a preliminary survey and efforts were directed toward securing a right of way, beginning south of Lincoln. On June 20, 1904, the capital stock was increased to $300,000, and on December 6, 1904, it was increased to $900,000, and the name changed to the Springfield and Northeastern Railway Company. Work was begun on the road in October of 1904, the starting point being north of Springfield. The road was so far completed that, by December 15, 1906, a first car was run from Starne, north of Springfield, to the southern corporate limits of Lincoln. The trip was made in about two hours, the line being then unballasted, for substantially this whole distance.

During the early part of 1906, the company had been negotiating with W. B. McKinley, of the McKinley Traction System, with a view to his taking over the proposition and incorporating it in his general system. These negotiations being successful, all the acquired rights of the company passed into the McKinley control, and the road was thereupon built and completed from Springfield to Lincoln. Subsequently, the direction of the road, as originally intended, was materially changed and from Lincoln the right of way was secured and the line surveyed and built, due north to Mackinaw Junction, connecting there with the line from Peoria to Bloomington, about half way between the two cities. The first car on this end was operated New Year's Day, 1908. The Illinois Traction System now has a total of twenty-eight and one-half miles in Logan County. It enters the county at the south line of Hurlbut township, with the Chicago & Alton railroad, which it parallels to Lincoln, passing through Hurlbut, Broadwell, West Lincoln and East Lincoln townships. Leaving the city of Lincoln, at its northern limits, it passes due north, through East Lincoln and Eminence townships, into Tazewell County.

North of Lincoln, on the line of the interurban, three towns have been started, namely, Union, Mindale and Richmond, and grain elevators have been constructed at these and other points, where grain is being handled and shipped to St. Louis and Chicago. Sub-stations, of a unique and handsome design, have been erected at Union, Mindale

and Elkhart, and a cement block depot at Lincoln. The interurban cars are geared to a speed of fifty miles an hour and are driven by four one hundred horse power motors. The coal and grain cars are interchangeable. Sleeping cars, designed by Vice President Chubbuck and Mechanical Expert Rosenbury, have been introduced on the line. They are distinctive in having windows in the upper berth, and in having longer berths. This sleeper service is from Peoria to St. Louis, by way of Lincoln.

CHAPTER XXI.

OLD SETTLERS' MEETINGS.

As the years speed by, the ranks of those, who braved the dangers of pioneer life, are becoming rapidly depleted. It is over ninety years since the first white settler pitched his cabin on Logan County soil, and none who settled, prior to the early twenties, are left to tell the story. It is nearly eighty years since "the deep snow," and the few who survive, who resided in the county, at the time of that event, were then in their childhood. Men and women, who came to Logan County, before the Civil War, are now classed as old settlers, and even these are rapidly passing away. Viewing the mutations of time, it is not strange that many years ago, the surviving pioneers, were wont to gather together, in annual reunions, to recount the trials and tribulations of early times, meet old friends and "swap" reminiscences of the days, when "the wilderness was king." This disposition to assemble occasionally, in memory of "auld lang syne," gave rise to the organization of the Old Settlers' Association of Logan County, whose annual meetings, now usually held at Mt. Pulaski, are so well attended, by young and old.

The first reunion of old settlers occurred at Mt. Pulaski, October 1, 1873, and was a most enjoyable occasion. Notice of this meeting had been given in the public press and there was a large attendance. The exercises were held in the court house square at Mt. Pulaski, where a large platform had been erected and where seats had been built to accommodate the people. Upon the platform, were seated the following old settlers: John Buckles, J. T. Hackney, Rev. John England, Reuben B. Ewing, Christopher C. Ewing, C. W. Clark, William Allen, Jesse Lucas, John E. Hoblit, Mrs. Robert Buckles, Mrs. Carter Scroggin, Mrs. James McGraw, Mrs. Julia Keys and others. Short addresses were made at this meeting by Rev. John England, William Allen, James Randolph, Reuben B. Ewing, Fred Joynt, all of Logan County; Strother Jones, of Sangamon County and James McGraw, of DeWitt County. Judge Ewing, in his address, compared existing conditions with the past, the social life of the early days with the superficial social life of the present and claimed that, in early days, there existed more brotherly feeling,

more of charity and less of selfishness than to-day. He said: "We had more enjoyment in the days of puncheon floors and clapboard doors, than we witness to-day among those who tread on velvet, recline upon cushioned couches and are clothed in purple and fine linen. Life then seemed to be more real and purer. Human kind possessed more goodness; virtue had a higher value and manhood was attuned to a higher key." He then warned the young of the dangers of extravagance and reckless living, which he believed was calculated to undermine our institutions and bring ruin upon the country and its people. "I am convinced of one thing," said he, "and that is this, that if disaster ever comes to the state and the country, it will be due to the prodigality of the times." On the stand were two plows, one of the pioneer pattern and one of the modern make, showing the improvement made in agricultural implements. The pioneer plow was the property of Rev. John England, and was made by him, at an early day. Mr. England, in his address, took these two plows for his text.

So successful was the first old settlers' meeting that it was decided to hold a second one, and, although no organization had yet been formed, a second meeting was called for October 1, 1874, to take place at Mt. Pulaski. This meeting was held at Capp's Park and was reasonably well attended. Addresses were made by Rev. John England, James W. Randolph, William Allen, D. W. Clark, L. P. Matthews, Ezra Boren and others. Dr. Alexander Shields, one of the early proprietors of Mt. Pulaski, a resident of Springfield, was present on this occasion and gave some reminiscences of early days, when Mt. Pulaski was a struggling frontier hamlet. He also gave an account of his location in Springfield in 1835, recited political incidents which occurred in the "log-cabin campaign of 1840" and gave interesting reminiscences of Lincoln, Logan, Stuart, Baker and other legal lights, whom he well knew. He said that in 1835, it actually rained forty days and forty nights, until everything was afloat. At this meeting, it was decided to make these old settlers' gatherings an annual fixed event in the county's calendar. David W. Clark was made president and the meeting adjourned to the call of the president.

Pursuant to call, the third annual meeting took place, Thursday, September 23, 1875, at the Salt Creek bridge, on the Lincoln and Mt. Pulaski road. By eleven o'clock in the morning, the grove was crowded with buggies and family wagons and carriages. A basket dinner followed, to which strangers were invited. David W. Clark, the president of the association, called the meeting to order and S. Linn Beidler was chosen secretary. Rev. John England, being called out, told of coming to Sangamon County, with his parents, in 1819. He was then eight years old. His father had come the year before and located a claim on the south side of the Sangamon River and having cleared the land

and planted a crop, returned to Kentucky for the family. He thought it was only right that the rising generations should be taught what privations and poverty the early settlers endured, in order that posterity might enjoy the fruits of their ancestors' labors.

Robert B. Latham said that he was a child of one of the first settlers and came to the county, when he was a little over a year old; that fifty-seven years ago, there was not a white person in the county; that those present were simply the children of the real pioneers; that his father settled at Elkhart Grove in 1819, built a cabin in February and the family came in September; that Robert Musick settled on Sugar Creek, the fall of 1819; that his first recollection of a plow, was one wholly made of wood—a bar share, the next was the Cary plow, the share of which was of iron; that his father used to go to Edwardsville, a distance of one hundred miles to mill, later there was a mill built on the Sangamon and in 1822, his father built a horse mill at Elkhart.

Joshua Day said he came to the county, forty years ago; he landed first at Nauvoo, Ill., having left Massachusetts, when twenty-one years old; near Nauvoo, he saw Black Hawk and over 500 Indians; he had only six "bits" when he came and he shook with ague nine months; that year, he helped bury three of his neighbors and there were no doctors in the country; he would have gone back, but he couldn't, and the impossibility of returning, gave him the pluck to endure; afterwards he went to the Lake Fork country, which was healthier; the Buckles, Lucases and Scroggins had preceded him; when scouring plows came in, one of his neighbors stuck to his wooden plow, for three years, for fear the new plow would "kill the ground." He also described an old-fashioned wedding, with the accompanying fiddling, dancing and racing for the bottle.

Leonard K. Scroggin said that his father and mother came to Illinois in 1811, and he was born in the southern part of the state in 1819; he came to Logan County in 1827 and had remained here ever since. In fifty years, in his judgment, this would be one of the greatest countries in the world. John T. Hackney said he came to the county, forty-one years ago; that in 1840, the county polled less than 500 votes; that his father began teaching in 1836, in a log cabin, within one hundred yards of where the audience was then seated; it was called "Brush College." James Randolph said he came forty-five years ago, before the winter of the deep snow. James F. Hyde read a poem, entitled "The Pioneers." D. W. Clark said that he came to the county in 1841; that in 1843, he was present at an "infare," at which Dick Oglesby, Seth Post, and a lot of other young fellows from Decatur were present; the family lived in a small house and the guests expected to go to Yankeetown for lodgings, but a rain came up and they were forced to remain and sleep on

the floor; he remembered that Oglesby made a pillow of a skillet, which he had turned upside down for that purpose.

At the speaker's stand the following relics were exhibited: An old fashioned strap rail, such as was used on the first railroad; a two-tined fork, once the property of David Clark's great-great-grandfather, a pair of deer antlers and some preserved ground cherries. Mrs. George Turley was declared to be the oldest living person, born in the county. She was then fifty-two years old. Officers were elected as follows: President, David W. Clark; Vice President, Robert B. Latham; Secretary, S. Linn Beidler; Treasurer, L. K. Scroggin; Executive Committee, Frank Fisk, James Coddington, Sylvester Strong, John D. Gillett, John Buckles. It was also voted to hold the next reunion at Latham's Park, at Lincoln.

The fourth reunion occurred at Lincoln, Tuesday, October 10, 1876. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the exercises were held in the Court House, instead of at Latham's Park, as originally intended. The Court House was crowded. President Clark presided. Henry Johnson, being called out, said that he came from Indiana to Logan County in 1826. He exhibited a buckskin vest, which he said was one hundred years old and was worn by his father at his own wedding. He said that at first, they did their milling at Elkhart, then at a mill built on the Kickapoo. Jacob Judy said that the first marriage license bought in Tazewell County was paid for with coon skins. Uncle Joshua Houser wanted to know what they paid the preacher, and Mr. Judy said that they didn't pay him at all. H. I. Warner exhibited a Dutch bible, which was 131 years old; a Dutch hymn book 190 years old; a guitar, owned by his father, 114 years old, and other antiquities. The president requested all of those who were in the state, the winter of the "deep snow" to arise to their feet and thirty-one responded. Mr. Fisk displayed some relics exhibited by R. H. Spader, which included some petrified wood; three hoes dug up, on the banks of the Kickapoo, in 1874, in an old Indian burying ground, at the depth of fourteen feet; two tomahawks, one found on Sugar Creek and one on Salt Creek.

Robert B. Latham said that he had been here longer than any one then living, having come in 1819 and that there was scarcely a forty acre lot, in the Elkhart woods, over which he had not chased a wolf. Rev. John England spoke of the custom of the girls going barefooted until within sight of the church and then sitting down and putting on their shoes and stockings; said that people made their calculations to have the ague, just the same as they did to have winter; that the table used in their family had been made from a split tree and their churn from a hollow buckeye tree; that they went to Edwardsville to mill, paid one dollar a bushel for corn and that the flies were so bad, on the prairie, that it impeded travel in the day time. Judge Matheny, of

Springfield, then delivered the address of the day, discussing, at length, matters in connection with the past, present and future of the country. Officers were elected as follows: President, David W. Clark; Vice President, Robert B. Latham; Secretary, Frank Fisk; Treasurer, L. K. Scroggin; Executive Committee, David W. Clark, Frank Fisk, T. J. Larison, James Tuttle.

The fifth reunion occurred at Lincoln, Wednesday, September 5, 1877. Threatening weather again drove the old settlers from Latham's Park, to Gillett's hall, where the exercises were held. In calling the meeting to order, President Clark noted the death of James Randolph, Thomas Lushbough and Mrs. Jabez Capps. J. M. Edwards, being called out, said that he came to the Lake Fork country in 1829 and bought land of Mr. Buckles and that, at that time, Springfield was a town of about one hundred log cabins. He spoke of the struggles of the pioneers, of grating corn for meal and of traveling long distances to mill. William M. Allen said that the first mill on Salt Creek had no roof over it, that they bolted the flour by hand and that when the miller turned on the water, he ran, for fear the mill would fall. Joshua Houser said he came to the state in 1835, when it was very thinly settled and narrated incidents of pioneer life. William B. Bock said that he came to the county in 1839 and entered land a mile from the timber and that the neighbors laughed at him, saying that the country would never be settled that far from the timber. John Critz said that he came to Rocky Ford in 1827 and at that time he wouldn't have taken prairie land for a gift. Rev. J. R. Lowrence said that he came to the state in 1830 and had lived here continuously since; that he camped at the foot of the hill below where Postville was afterward laid out. David W. Clark was re-elected President; Robert B. Latham, Vice President; Frank Fisk, Secretary and L. K. Scroggin, Treasurer.

The sixth reunion was held at the Court House at Lincoln, on Thursday, September 12, 1878. President Clark called the meeting to order and exhibited an old lance for bleeding horses, picked up by James St. Clair, the grandfather of Mrs. James Musick, on one of the battlefields of the Revolution in 1776. Mr. St. Clair had served six years in the Colonial army, taking part in the battles of Lexington, Bunker Hill, Monmouth and other struggles of the Revolution. Jacob Judy and M. M. Albright responded to calls for addresses. Sylvester Strong said that his grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, under Ethan Allen, and had twice been taken prisoner by the Indians, escaping both times. Mr. Strong said that he came to Illinois in 1834, by way of Cairo; that he came north to Pinckneyville, with a companion, both buying ponies and journeying on to this vicinity, and that near the present site of Lincoln, they scared up two wolves and a herd of fifteen deer. Rev. J. H. Bates said he came to Illinois in the spring of 1830, the year before the

"deep snow;" with others, he made a trip, during the "deep snow," fifteen miles distant, to secure some corn meal for food, and the drifts were so deep and solid that they went right over the fences with their sleds; the same year he passed within a half mile of the present site of Lincoln, on his way to Chicago overland. William Buckles said he was born in 1814 and he recounted a hunting incident, whereby he became known as "Raccoon Billy." An extended communication was read, from the pen of Charles S. Capps, with reminiscences of early days. The following officers were elected: President, Jacob Judy; Vice President, Christopher C. Ewing; Secretary, Frank Fisk; Assistant Secretary, W. P. Randolph; Treasurer, L. K. Scroggin; Executive Committee, John Hepperly, Edward G. Lawrence and James M. Larison.

The seventh reunion was held at Lincoln, in the Court House, September 10, 1879. President Jacob Judy called the meeting to order and R. C. Maxwell was made Secretary pro tem. Mrs. William Rankin exhibited a number of heirlooms. Rev. John England addressed the meeting, detailing incidents of pioneer times. A. H. Goodpasture said he came to Illinois in 1836 and gave reminiscences of traveling the country as an itinerant preacher. He said he saw some hard times, but never missed getting something to eat. David W. Clark talked at length of the old pioneers who had passed away since the organization of the Association. Norman Sumner said he came in 1849 and the first house he lived in had neither glass nor iron in its construction and that it was common to attend log rollings and house raisings for twenty or twenty-five days each session. Col. R. B. Latham also spoke of early vicissitudes and trials. David W. Clark was elected President, Robert B. Latham Vice President, R. C. Maxwell Secretary, and L. K. Scroggin Treasurer.

The eighth reunion was held at Mt. Pulaski, Thursday, August 12, 1880. The citizens of Mt. Pulaski made elaborate preparations to entertain all who should come and were rewarded by a large attendance. The meeting was the most successful yet held. By a rule adopted that year, all settlers who came to Illinois prior to 1840, were deemed "old settlers." Over 200 were enrolled. They were each presentd with a handsome badge. In addition, those who came prior to the "deep snow" were presented with a cane. The meeting was presided over by David W. Clark and Charles S. Capps acted as Secretary. The committee on arrangements were S. Linn Beidler, M. Wemple and W. P. Sawyer. The gathering was held in the park, surrounding the old court house, where a large platform and an ample number of seats had been provided. The citizens of Mt. Pulaski had also added the barbecue feature to the occasion and free dinner was furnished all old settlers.

After the opening exercises, M. Wemple delivered an address of welcome, after which, Rev. D. P. Bunn delivered the oration of the day.

Mr. Bunn said that he was born in Ohio, came west in 1836, locating first at Bloomington, later going to Iowa, but returning soon after to Logan County. He spoke of the old wooden mold-board plow, detailed personal experiences and spoke in affectionate terms of the old settlers who had passed away, naming several who had been especially well known. He referred to the hearty hospitality of the people of the early times; to the prevalent idea, then, that the prairies would never be settled, but would remain permanently as public pasture lands; to the journeys to the mill, sixty miles away, taking a week to make the trip; to "Brush College," a name given to the school house on Salt Creek, in which he used to teach, built, as it was, of round logs, with greased paper windows and slab writing desks. He was followed by Rev. Isaac Kretzinger, one of Logan County's early preachers, after which dinner was served. There was a spread of good eatables including roast pigs and sheep. The ox, which was to have been roasted whole, was cooked by steam and was made so tender that it would not hold together for roasting, hence it went in as boiled.

After dinner, a number of relics were exhibited. Letters were also read from James Dougherty, Mrs. Mary Buckles, John Buckles and Charles S. Capps. Other addresses were made by Rev. John Wilson, John F. Miles, John J. McGraw, E. H. Robb, D. W. Clark and Samuel McGarvey. The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, D. W. Clark; Vice President, R. B. Latham; Secretary, Frank Fisk; Treasurer, L. K. Scroggin.

The ninth reunion occurred at the Atlanta fair grounds, on Tuesday, September 6, 1881. Judge John M. Scott, of Bloomington, presided. He delivered an address that dealt largely with pioneer life, as exemplified in the early settlement of the state. George W. Minier delivered the address of welcome. The main speech of the day was made by Governor Shelby M. Cullom. Gov. Cullom spoke of the traits of character of the early settlers of Illinois and contrasted their sociable ways with the hurrying, unsociable life of today. He referred to the changes that had taken place and said that the log cabin represented the life of the pioneers. His father's first house was a double cabin, built of unhewn logs in 1830, the year before the "deep snow." Tazewell County, in which his father then lived, had only been organized three years. Sangamon County was established in 1821, and included much of the central part of the state, reaching nearly to La Salle. He said that he was raised on a pioneer farm.

The reunion was held at the Atlanta fair grounds, in 1881, on account of the special movement begun there, the year before, looking to the erection on the fair grounds of a "memorial log cabin." Invitations had been issued to the old settlers of Logan, McLean, Tazewell and De Witt counties. Silk badges were provided to distinguish the old set-

tlers, red for those who had been in the state for forty years, and blue for those who had resided in Illinois fifty years or over. Old settlers were admitted to the fair grounds free.

The log cabin is a substantial one, 18 by 20 feet. It was completed August 16, 1881. All old settlers had been requested to contribute a log or piece of timber for the building. The committee on building were Sylvester Strong, David Bowles and E. S. Ewing for Logan County, Jacob Funk and Ed Stubblefield for McLean, L. M. Stroud and E. Hieronymous for Tazewell County, and E. H. Robb and William Teal for De Witt County. The material was on the ground and ready for use by July 1st. Some of the logs were hauled or shipped for twenty miles. Those superintending the construction were John A. Houser and George I. Harry for Logan County, A. T. Orr and Jesse Stubblefield for McLean County, Ellis Roberts and Oliver Mason for Tazewell County, Samuel Hough and Joseph B. Garrett for De Witt County.

The old settlers contributing to this log cabin were as follows: Michael and John F. Albright, James R. and Ephraim G. Adams, Charles D. Allen, J. T. David and George Atchison, H. Armington Jefferson, William S. and R. M. Britt, John Buckles, William and Thomas Burt, Samuel Bevan, David Bowles, P. T., Elza M., and James M. Brooks, Lewis, John, Hamilton and Prettyman Barr, F. M. Brock, Mrs. P. M. Beverly, James and Levi Biggs, R. H. Baker, W. F. Baldwin, Alfred Bryan, J. G. Carlock, S. J. Chapin, Levi Cantrall, David Davis (Ex-Judge of the United States Supreme Court), John M. and B. Darnall, E. Davenport, Thomas H. Dills, C. C. and E. S. Ewing, S. B. Evans, B. F. Jacob, G. W. and J. W. Funk, Mary A. Folts, Samuel P. Glenn, John D. Gillett, Mary and Alexander Groves, Michael Hittle, Enoch and William Hieronymous, J. W. Hammitt, John A., Frank, J. E., J. L., L. M., Abigal, C. D., C. C., and F. M. Hoblit, Caleb, Sylvester, Lorenzo and Green Hainline, Madison Howard, John and Lemuel Houghton, S. P. Hough, George I. Harry, John Harmon, Jacob, D. H. and R. M. Judy, Freeman and William Jones, Mr. Kitchell, Dennis and Ezra Kenyon, R. B. Latham, Thomas J., Abel and James M. Larison, William Lee, John Longworth, John J. McGraw, G. W. Minier, Oliver Mason, W. J. Murphy, J. Merriam, Marvel and Gambrel, F. M. Maddox, S. O. McCollough, W. W. Morgan, George and William Mountjoy, Abram Onstott, C. R. Pierce, Albert Quisenberry, T. Rutledge, George and E. H. Robb, Wilson Richmond, J. C. Riley, Mrs. Smith Stroud, J. P. Strange, Sylvester and John Strong, John, Jesse, Ed, Abner, G. M. and C. W. Stubblefield, John Thomas, William Teel, Thomas Taylor, Alfred Turner, Isaac Vanordstrand, W. A. Verry, J. and R. Warlow, Campbell Wakefield.

The tenth reunion was also in the nature of a "barbecue" and was held at Mt. Pulaski, Wednesday, September 13, 1882. The formal ex-

ercises were held in the public square and the stand was erected at the west front of the old court house. Upon a table were displayed many relics of early times, mainly in the form of home-made linens, one being 120 years old. A primitive stove, said to be the first ever used in the county, was shown. The oldest person present was Mrs. Elizabeth Hilliard, of near Lake Fork station, who was 101 years of age. The morning addresses were made by Robert B. Latham, of Lincoln, and James H. Matheny and R. W. Diller, of Springfield.

The "barbecue" was the greatest ever held in the county. The south side of the square was filled with tables, making a total length of over 3,000 feet. These were set with dishes. There was no lack of meat, as an enormous steam chest had cooked six and a half beeves, twelve hogs and thirteen sheep, and other supplies were furnished in proportion. This steam chest was sixteen feet long, seven feet high, with five sets of shelving, upon which the meats were placed. A forty-pound pressure of steam was turned on the first batch at two o'clock in the afternoon of the day before the meeting, and the chest was opened at seven o'clock, showing the meat thoroughly cooked. A second batch was cooked between nine and twelve o'clock, immediately after. Just before the dinner, steam was turned into an eighty-gallon hogshead of water, which, in ten minutes became that much coffee. Over 400 gallons of coffee were made and given away. In the afternoon addresses were made by Gov. Richard J. Oglesby, Judge Lacey, John T. Stuart, C. J. White and others. There were over 1,300 old settlers who registered during the day and the total attendance was estimated at 15,000.

The eleventh reunion occurred at Mt. Pulaski, September 12, 1883. The exercises were held, as usual, in the public square, a stand and seats having been erected for the occasion. Badges were distributed to the old settlers registering and canes given to the "snow birds." Impromptu addresses were made by David W. Clark, Rev. John England, David Rudolph, Jacob Judy, David Patterson, Albert Barger, Fred Joynt, Robert B. Latham, Frank Fisk, Joshua Day and others. The old list of officers, which had not been changed since 1880, was again made the list for the ensuing year.

The twelfth reunion was a "double bill" and occupied two days, namely, Wednesday and Thursday, September 10 and 11, 1884. The first day was extremely hot, but it was estimated that about 5,000 people were in attendance. The address of the day was made by Carter H. Harrison, former mayor of Chicago, who was that year a candidate for Governor of Illinois. Other addresses were made by John Campbell, of De Witt County, and Joshua Day and Fred Joynt.

The second day addresses were made by J. H. Rowell, of Bloomington, candidate for re-election to Congress, S. L. Wallace, Robert Humphrey, M. Wemple and others. Presents were awarded as follows:

Oldest person present, Mrs. Elizabeth Hilliard, 103 years old; oldest man present, Robert Downing; mother of the largest family of children, Mrs. James Devers; oldest woman present, born in the county, Mrs. George Turley, sixty-three years old; oldest settler who had killed the most deer, Roland Birks; most successful turkey hunter, L. K. Scroggin; man who first drove an ox team over Mt. Pulaski hill, William Buckles; heaviest lady present, Mrs. William Copeland, 365 pounds; oldest gentleman smoker, William Buckles; oldest lady smoker, Mrs Elizabeth Hilliard; oldest stock buyer, Jabez Capps; first man to drive stock to the market from Mt. Pulaski hill, L. K. Scroggin; oldest man present, Jabez Capps. After the awarding of the prizes, fifteen of the oldest ladies took a ride around the square in a wagon drawn by oxen.

The thirteenth reunion occurred at Lincoln, August 26, 1885. The program opened with music by Hoover's band, followed by prayer by Rev. J. A. Chase. "Daddy Rankin's band," well known to the early settlers, being composed of the members of the Rankin family, then furnished a number, after which an address of welcome was delivered by James T. Hoblit, and a response thereto by David W. Clark. The latter noted the recent deaths of Rev. John England and William M. Allen. Short addresses were made by the following old settlers: Joshua Day, J. A. Kestler, Frank Fisk, Jacob Judy, Peter Bruner, John Hepperly, Stephen Clarno, W. D. Wyatt, R. B. Latham, Rev. C. G. Keowan, Reed Marquardt and Edmund ("Daddy") Rankin. The latter said he had come to this state in 1836 and had swam every river from Philadelphia to the Mississippi.

A new constitution having been adopted, provided for the election of vice presidents, one from each township, these vice presidents to meet in July of each year to decide upon the time and place of the next reunion. The following officers were elected in 1885: President, D. W. Clark; Secretary, Frank Fisk; Vice Presidents,—Aetna, William Donnan; Atlanta, Jacob Judy; Broadwell, George W. Read; Chester, John O'Connor; Corwin, Jeremiah McMullen; East Lincoln, R. B. Latham; Elkhart, Joshua Day; Eminence, Peter Bruner; Hurlbut, W. H. Van Meter; Lake Fork, Henry Hall; Laenna, Albert Tomlinson; Mt. Pulaski, John Buckles; Oran, W. S. Curry; Orvil, David Bowles; Prairie Creek, T. J. Chesnut; Sheridan, W. H. McMurphy; West Lincoln, John Reed. There were over 600 old settlers registered at this meeting.

The furteenth reunion met at Lincoln in August of 1886. President D. W. Clark called the meeting to order. Edmund Lynch, of Lincoln, on behalf of Mayor Rock and the city of Lincoln, delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by the President of the Association. Music was furnished by "Daddy Rankin's band." Short talks were made by Edmund Rankin, Sylvester Strong, Joshua Day, Frank Fisk, R. B. Latham, Col. Hough, Peter Bruner, John Kestler, J. T. Rudolph,

Rev. Mr. Ritter and others. A large number of heirlooms were exhibited. The following were chosen as Vice Presidents for the ensuing year: William Donnan, William S. Curry, George W. Read, Peter Bruner, David Bowles, Jacob Judy, T. J. Chesnut, John Reed, William Latham, Joshua Day, W. H. McMurphy, John O'Connor and A. H. H. Van Meter, Henry Hall, Robert Rayburn, John Buckles, R. B. Tomlinson.

The fifteenth reunion occurred at Mt. Pulaski in September of 1887. President D. W. Clark again presided. An address of welcome was delivered by R. V. Mallory. The principal address of the day was given by Judge Thomas F. Tipton, of Bloomington, who gave reminiscences of early days on the bench. Addresses were also made by Strother Jones, Judge James Matheny and Thomas Rees, all of Springfield. The Buffalo Hart and Illiopolis bands furnished music. The following Vice Presidents were elected: Jacob Judy, William Donnan, Ben C. Warrick, John O'Conner, R. A. Rayburn, R. B. Latham, Peter Bruner, Joshua Day, William H. Van Meter, Henry Hall, A. H. Tomlinson, S. B. Lincoln, William H. Curry, David Rall, T. J. Chesnut, W. H. McMurphy and B. P. Andrews.

The sixteenth reunion was held in Latham's Park, in Lincoln, in September of 1888. Music was furnished by the State Asylum Band of Lincoln. Short talks were made by D. W. Clark, President of the Association, Rev. J. A. Chase, Peter Bruner, John Fletcher, David Bowles, A. C. McMahan, Joshua Day, R. B. Latham, William Pettit, Jeremiah Green and Stephen Clarno. The names of 287 old settlers were enrolled at this meeting. The following Vice Presidents were elected: Jacob Judy, William Donnan, B. C. Warrick, R. A. Rayburn, L. D. Downing, C. M. Knapp, Peter Bruner, Joshua Day, W. H. Van Meter, Elisha Crane, D. W. Clark, John O'Conner, Andrew Johnston, David Bowles, T. J. Chesnut, R. A. Talbott and John Wigginton.

The seventeenth reunion took place at Mt. Pulaski in September of 1889. Robert B. Latham, the new President of the Association, called the meeting to order. The principal address was made by Judge Nelson, of Decatur. Short talks were made by D. W. Clark, W. P. Randolph, Rev. L. M. Robinson and J. T. Rudolph. The Vice Presidents of the year before were all re-elected. In connection with this meeting, a reunion of the 106th Illinois Infantry was held. A regular organization was formed with Col. R. B. Latham as President, Captain David Vanhise as Secretary and Captain D. H. Harts as Treasurer. Short addresses were made by Maj. M. Wemple, Capt. Harts and J. B. Curry.

The eighteenth Old Settlers' reunion occurred at Lincoln in September of 1890. Governor Oglesby delivered the principal address. He made one of his characteristic talks. Among other things he said that he thought the tillable land in this county was worth seventy-five dollars

an acre and that many of the old settlers present would yet live to see the time when the price of Logan County land would be worth $100 per acre! (It might be noted, in this connection, that some of the old settlers who heard this remark, have lived to see Logan County land sell for $250 an acre, as it has already done in 1910 at public auction, and other lands are being held for $300 per acre.—Editor.) Other addresses were made at this meeting by R. B. Latham, Jacob Judy and Jeremiah Green. Bicycle races and exhibition runs by the Phoenix Fire Department of Mt. Pulaski, were features of the day's exercises. The following Vice Presidents were selected: Laban Yoder, Jacob Judy, Sinnett Rankin, R. H. Rayburn, M. Wemple, C. M. Knapp, Richard J. Oglesby, Peter Bruner, W. H. Van Meter, Noah Allison, N. P. Gasaway, John O'Conner, J. H. Hammerton, David Bowles, J. C. Leavitt, Jacob Isonhart and 'Squire Foster.

The nineteenth Old Settlers' gathering was held at Mt. Pulaski in September of 1891. Addresses were made on this occasion by Judge Thomas F. Tipton, of Bloomington, and Lawrence B. Stringer of Lincoln. Short talks were made by R. W. Diller, of Springfield, and Rev. Mr. Elder, D. W. Clark and J. Stafford. Vice Presidents were elected as follows: Andrew Turner, William Donnan, D. K. Turley, R. A. Rayburn, L. D. Downing, C. M. Knapp, J. B. Curry, R. J. Oglesby, N. E. Constant, N. P. Gasaway, R. D. Clark, Jabez Capps, Andrew Armstrong, David Bowles, T J. Chesnut, R. A. Talbott and John Wigginton.

The twentieth meeting of the Logan County Old Settlers' Association was held at Lincoln, September 14, 1892. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the exercises were held in the Court House. David Hummell presided. Addresses were made by J. E. Jewett, David Bowles, R. B. Latham, Joseph Hawkins, Peter Bruner, A. M. Caldwell, Arthur Quisenberry, Abel Larison and others. The following Vice Presidents were chosen from the several townships: James Shores, Thomas Laughery, J. A. Critchfield, A. B. Hageman, R. A. Rayburn, R. B. Latham, Richard J. Oglesby, Peter Bruner, N. E. Constant, Christopher Suedmier, N. P. Gasaway, John Buckles, Thomas B. Short, James W. Howser, Jeremiah Leavitt, R. A. Talbott and David Hummell.

The twenty-first reunion took place at Mt. Pulaski in September of 1893. S. Linn Beidler delivered an address of welcome, which was briefly responded to by the President of the Association, David Hummell. The principal address of the day was made by Lawrence B. Stringer, of Lincoln. Short addresses were made by Elder Dabney and Rev. J. A. Burks. The following township Vice Presidents were elected: James Shores, Thomas Laughery, John A. Critchfield, R. H. Templeman, R. A. Rayburn, N. E. Pegram, H. A. Baldwin, F. Applegate, W. H. Van Meter, C. Suedmier, N. P. Gasaway, S. Linn Beidler, T. B.

Short, James W. Howser, Jeremiah Leavitt, A. W. Beaver and David Hummell.

The twenty-second meeting of the Association occurred at Mt. Pulaski in September of 1894. R. H. Templeman presided. Over 1,200 old settlers' badges were given out at this meeting. Addresses were made by William Springer and James A. Connelly, of Springfield, candidates for Congress; also by Gen. John A. McClernard and R. W. Diller, of Springfield. The following Vice Presidents were selected: David Hummell, Joseph Wilbanks, J. T. Foster, John A. Critchfield, N. P. Gasaway, William Armstrong, A. B. Nicholson, Robert Clark, Abel Larison, Henry Shirley, A. M. Caldwell, John Strong, Thomas Laughery, Richard J. Oglesby, R. H. Templeman, Jeremiah Leavitt and S. L. Beidler.

The twenty-third Old Settlers' meeting occurred at Mt. Pulaski in September of 1895. Richard H. Templeman, President of the Association, called the meeting to order. S. Linn Beidler was Secretary and T. A. Scroggin Treasurer. The principal address of the day was made by Judge Gross, of Springfield. The Vice Presidents selected at the last meeting were re-elected.

The twenty-fourth reunion of the old settlers of the county was held at Mt. Pulaski in September of 1896. Addresses were made by Maj. James A. Connelly, of Springfield, Arthur A. Leeper, of Cass County, William Baker, of Taylorville, A. L. Anderson and Wilford D. Wyatt, of Lincoln, and Rev. L. M. Robinson, of Mt. Pulaski. Township Vice Presidents were selected as follows: R. H. Templeman, David Hummell, J. W. Wilbanks, J. T. Foster, John A. Critchfield, J. T. Rudolph, Thomas Price, A. J. Ludlam, J. C. Leavitt, S. Linn Beidler, N. P. Gasaway, William Armstrong, W. H. Kretzinger, James McCormick, Thomas J. Patterson and Thomas Brennan. R. H. Templeman presided at the meeting.

The twenty-fifth reunion took place at Mt. Pulaski in September of 1897. By this time it had become almost a custom to hold these meetings at Mt. Pulaski. The speakers on this occasion were Col. H. B. Reeves, of Bloomington, Rev. J. A. Kumler, of Clinton, W. B. Lloyd and William Baker, of Taylorville. The Vice Presidents for the several townships were selected as follows: David Hummell, Joseph Wilbanks, John A. Critchfield, J. T. Galford, Henry Hall, J. T. Gelsthorpe, J. T. Rudolph, W. H. Kretzinger, Abel Larison, John Malone, Thomas H. Price, A. J. Ludlam, Thomas Patterson, H. A. Baldwin and J. C. Leavitt.

The twenty-sixth reunion also occurred at Mt. Pulaski in the fall of 1898. This meeting was notable in that it marked the last public address of Gov. Ogelsby and his prophetic utterance as to it being the last old settlers' meeting he would ever attend. Gov. Oglesby was somewhat

feeble, but still seemed as if he might be able to meet many more times with the old settlers. His prophecy came true, for six months later he passed away. Speaking of this address, the Lincoln Herald said: "Gov. Oglesby pictured with swift, effective strokes the life of the pioneer who had seen Illinois for three score years and who, near the close of his days, looks back upon it all with pathetic recollections of the stilled voices and vanished forms of the friends of his youth and a poignant conviction of the evanescent character of all earthly things. It was an address to dwell upon, in memory, and not a few of those present wondered, regretfully, if it were indeed true, that their old friend would never again address them and move them to tears and laughter by the powers of his eloquence." Other addresses were made by B. F. Caldwell, of Springfield, and I. R. Mills, of Decatur, candidates for Congress. The Vice Presidents for the various townships were chosen, as follows: David Hummell, Joseph Wilbanks, John A. Critchfield, John Long, N. P. Gasaway, Thomas Sullivan, George I. Harry, W. H. Kretzinger, Abel Larison, J. P. Malone, T. H. Price, A. P. Miller, Thomas Patterson, H. A. Baldwin, J. C. Leavitt, R. H. Templeman, S. Linn Beidler.

The twenty-seventh reunion occurred, as usual, at Mt. Pulaski, in the fall of 1899. Special efforts were made to draw a crowd at this meeting and special features of entertainment offered. These resulted in the assembling of an immense number of people, some 6,000 people being present. A feature of the exercises was a sham battle, representative of the charge up San Juan Hill, in the Spanish-American war, Mt. Pulaski Hill being substituted for the Cuban elevation. Two hundred and fifty members of the Fifth Regiment, of Springfield, under command of Maj. Cabannis, participated in this sham engagement. The principal addresses of the day were delivered by O. F. Berry, of Carthage, J. M. Graham and Congressman B. F. Caldwell, of Springfield. Short addresses were made by David Hummell, J. E. Hill and R. W. Diller. John Buckles was awarded a prize, as the oldest settler present. R. H. Templeman presided at the meeting and S. L. Beidler acted as Secretary. The Vice Presidents selected at the former meeting were re-elected.

The twenty-eighth reunion of the Logan County Old Settlers' Association met at Mt. Pulaski, in September of 1900. R. H. Templeman, President of the Association, called the meeting to order. Addresses were made by Samuel Alschuler, Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois, and Richard Yates, Republican candidate for the same office. L. Y. Sherman, of Macomb, also delivered an address. The Vice Presidents selected were as follows: David Hummell, Joseph Wilbanks, John A. Critchfield, John Long, N. P. Gasaway, Thomas Sullivan, J. E. Hill, W. H. Kretzinger, Abel Larison, Thomas H. Price, John Ma-

lone, A. J. Ludlam, Thomas Patterson, H. A. Baldwin and J. C. Leavitt.

The twenty-ninth reunion of old settlers met at Mt. Pulaski in the fall of 1901, about the usual time and at the usual place. The principal address was delivered by Robert H. Patton, of Springfield, who spoke at length upon the great improvement that had taken place, along all lines, since the pioneers first pitched their cabins in Central Illinois. Richard H. Templeman presided at the meeting and S. L. Beidler acted as Secretary. Substantially the same township Vice Presidents were chosen as had served the previous year.

The thirtieth reunion of the County Old Settlers' Association took place at Mt. Pulaski in September of 1902, and was the occasion of the assembling together of the usual large crowds which had been accustomed to gather on these occasions. David Hummell had been selected the new President of the Association at the meeting of the Vice Presidents in July and presided at this reunion. S. Linn Beidler acted as Secretary. Addresses were made by Lawrence B. Stringer, of Lincoln, John A. Sterling and Z. F. Yost, of Pontiac, the two latter being candidates for Congress. Short addresses were also made by a number of old settlers.

The thirty-first reunion took place at Mt. Pulaski in September of 1903. David Hummell presided. Mayor W. H. Clear, of Mt. Pulaski, delivered the address of welcome. The principal addresses of the day were delivered by Vespation Warner, of Clinton, and B. F. Caldwell, of Springfield. Township Vice Presidents were chosen as follows: Aetna, Thomas F. Whitaker; Laenna, Abraham Lucas; Orvil, David Bowles; Oran, B. Sullivan; Corwin, J. T. Foster; Elkhart, Henry Stahl; Broadwell, Ben C. Warrick; Sheridan, A. W. Beaver; Prairie Creek, T. J. Chesnut; Hurlbut, Joseph Wilbanks; Chester, Clark Gallagher; Mt. Pulaski, R. H. Templeman; Atlanta, Abel Larison; Lake Fork, Thomas Howe; Eminence, H. A. Ludlam; West Lincoln, David Hummell.

The thirty-second reunion was held at Mt. Pulaski in September of 1904. Addresses were made by Robert Humphrey and Lawrence B. Stringer, of Lincoln, followed by shorter talks by various old settlers present. The Vice Presidents selected for the various townships in 1903 were continued in the same position, except in the following townships, where the person named was selected: Aetna, W. B. Hagenbusch; Laenna, George Kiick; Corwin, John Long; Chester, Jesse England; East Lincoln, George I. Harry.

The thirty-third reunion was held at Mt. Pulaski in September of 1905. David Hummell presided at the meeting and T. H. Smedley acted as Secretary. The principal address was delivered by Jesse Black, of Pekin. The Vice Presidents for the several townships, who acted in that capacity the year previous, were re-elected.

The thirty-fourth reunion of the old settlers of the county took place at Mt. Pulaski in September of 1906. The principal addresses were made by James M. Graham, of Springfield, and Dr. J. A. Lucas, of Lincoln. The following Vice Presidents were chosen: Prairie Creek, T. J. Chestnut; Orvil, S. J. Woland; Eminence, A. P. Miller; Atlanta, Abel Larison; Sheridan, A. W. Beaver; West Lincoln, David Hummell; East Lincoln, D. L. Braucher; Oran, Ben Sullivan; Corwin, John Long; Broadwell, B. C. Warrick; Chesnut, Jesse England; Aetna, W. B. Hagebusch; Hurlbut, Joseph Wilbanks; Elkhart, Henry Stahl; Mt. Pulaski, R. H. Templeman; Laenna, N. P. Gasaway; Lake Fork, T. D. Howe.

The thirty-fifth reunion occurred at Mt. Pulaski in September of 1907. David Hummell presided and T. H. Smedley was Secretary. The speakers of the day were Gov. Charles S. Deneen, of Springfield, and Lawrence B. Stringer, of Lincoln. Short talks were made by various old settlers present. The township Vice Presidents selected at the previous reunion were re-elected.

The thirty-sixth reunion also occurred at Mt. Pulaski, September 11, 1908. The attendance was estimated at 5,000 people. Solomon J. Woland, the newly elected President of the Association, presided at this meeting, and Elias Buckles was chosen Secretary. The township Vice Presidents were again re-elected. The addresses on this occasion were made by Adlai E. Stevenson, of Bloomington, and Lawrence B. Stringer, of Lincoln.

The thirty-seventh meeting of the Old Settlers' Association took place at Mt. Pulaski, August 5, 1909, with S. J. Woland as President, R. H. Templeman as Vice President, and Elias Buckles as Secretary. An automobile parade was one of the features of the day's exercises. Addresses were made by Dr. J. H. McMurray, of Lincoln College, Congressman John A. Sterling, of Bloomington, and Adjutant General Frank S. Dixon, of Springfield. Engraved spoons were presented the five old settlers present who had been in the state the longest period of time, previous winners being barred. The following were the recipients of the spoons, with date of coming to the state annexed to the name: Russell Scroggin, Mt. Pulaski, 1822; George W. Read, Lincoln, 1831; Abel Larison, Atlanta, 1830; J. B. Paisley, Lincoln, 1832; Mrs. Jerry Buckles, Mt. Pulaski, 1831. The township Vice Presidents were re-elected with the following changes: Aetna, Thomas Whitaker; Orvil, David Bowles; Mt. Pulaski, J. P. Fowler.

The thirty-eighth reunion took place at Mt. Pulaski, August 24, 1910. The exercises began at 10 o'clock a. m., with a concert by Null's band, after which an automobile parade took place. The car of William Mitchell was made to represent a "prairie schooner," in which was shown a spinning wheel. It was awarded first prize. The regular program began at eleven o'clock a. m. I. H. Snyder delivered an ad-

dress of welcome, which was responded to by S. J. Woland, President of the Association. Rev. George McConkey, of Mt. Pulaski, led in prayer, after which Rev. Gilbert Jones, of Mt. Pulaski, delivered an address. After dinner, addresses were delivered by Francis G. Blair, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and J. McCann Davis, Clerk of the Supreme Court. The two oldest men on the grounds were L. K. Scroggin, born in 1819, and S. B. Lincoln, born in 1820. The two oldest ladies present were Mrs. S. B. Lincoln, born in 1821, and Mrs. Rebecca Meer, born in 1823. The engraved spoons were awarded to Mrs. Lydia Johnson, Mrs. Helena Vetter and Mrs. Mary Broughton.

OLD SETTLERS' DAY (ATLANTA FAIR).

In addition to the annual reunion of old settlers, at the meetings of the Logan County Old Settlers' Association, above described, since 1880, one day has been set apart each year, at the Atlanta Fair, as Old Settlers' day. This distinction, in these two occurrences, should be noted, however, and that is the former is strictly a Logan County institution, while the Atlanta Fair meetings of old settlers include those of McLean, Tazewell and De Witt counties, as well as Logan, the Atlanta fair being a "union fair" of these four counties. This is highly appropriate, in that Atlanta township of Logan County is historically the key to all four counties, as the territory included in that township was part of Tazewell County from 1827 to 1830, part of McLean County from 1830 to 1839, part of De Witt County from 1839 to 1845, and part of Logan County ever since 1845.

The origination of Old Settlers' day at the Atlanta Fair, dates from September 7, 1880, the first meeting. All residents of the four counties named, who had lived in Illinois forty years, were invited, by the Agricultural Board of the fair, to be present on that occasion, and a large number availed themselves of the opportunity. Robert B. Latham presided, Rev. E. J. Thomas delivered an address of welcome and short talks were then made by Rev. Jonathan Merriam, R. B. Latham, John J. McGraw and Jonathan Casey. It was during this meeting that the idea of erecting a "monumental log cabin" was discussed and decided upon. Committees were at once appointed to carry it into effect. The cabin was erected and ready for dedication on September 6, 1881, at which time the annual reunion of the Logan County Old Settlers' Association was held in conjunction with the reunion of the Atlanta Fair Association. A full account of this combined meeting has already been given, with the details and particulars of the erection and dedication of the log cabin. In 1882, a small cabin of unhewn logs was erected on the grounds, in the construction of which, neither nail nor modern device were used. This cabin was dedicated to the member of the "snowbirds," who came to the state prior to 1831.

OLDEST SETTLERS AT LOGAN COUNTY OLD SETTLERS' MEETING HELD AT MT. PULASKI, ILLINOIS, AUGUST 6, 1907

(Picture includes Governor Deneen and Lawrence B. Stringer, Speakers)

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Old Settlers' day at the Atlanta Fair was observed in 1883 by suitable exercises, and the principal addresses were delivered by Governor Richard J. Oglesby and Judge David Davis. Beginning with the meeting in 1884, and continuing until the time of his death, the exercises on Old Settlers' days at the Atlanta Fair were presided over by Judge John M. Scott, of Bloomington. In 1884, addresses were made by Judge Scott, Rev. Samuel G. Martin, Capt. J. H. Rowell, and Rev. William Howard, with an address of welcome by Rev. George W. Minier. In 1885, a custom was inaugurated of presenting an engraved spoon, each year, to each of the twelve old settlers who had lived the greatest number of years in the state. Those from Logan County receiving engraved spoons that year and the date of their coming to Illinois, were as follows: Tiney Shores, 1810; Mary Lee, 1812; Christopher C. Ewing, 1821; Jane Estill, 1821. In 1886, the Logan County recipients of spoons were: J. A. Kestler, 1818; L. K. Scroggin, 1819; Naomi Goudy, 1820. The rule was also adopted that parties receiving engraved spoons one year were barred as contestants for the honor in subsequent years. On Old Settlers' day in 1887, Judge Scott was presented with a handsome cane by Sylvester Scott, and the oldest residents of Logan County present on the grounds this year were Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers, who came to Illinois in 1817, Wilford D. Wyatt in 1821, and James Estell in 1823. In 1888, addresses were made by Judge John M. Scott, Judge Lawrence Weldon, K. H. Fell, Lafayette Funk, Isaac Vanordstrand and others, and engraved spoons were awarded to the following Logan County old settlers: Mrs. L. J. Davis, came to Illinois in 1815; Mrs. Martha L. Jones, 1817; Mrs. Mary Ann Brooks, 1818. Martha L. Jones was the oldest settler present, having been born in 1814. In 1889, addresses were delivered by Judge Scott, Owen Scott, Robert E. Williams and Judge James Matheny. Engraved spoons were awarded to Logan County old settlers as follows: Freeman Jones, came to Illinois in 1820; John Buckles, 1822; James Shores, 1823; Jacob Judy, 1824; 'Squire Foster, 1825; Rachel E. Hanger, 1825; Andrew Wright, 1826. In 1890, addresses were made by Judge Scott, Judge Weldon, Robert McNish and others, and engraved spoons were awarded Logan County settlers as follows: John Scroggin, came to Illinois in 1811; Charles Houston, 1822; Ezra Boren, 1824; William Copes, 1824; Coleman Gaines, 1825; James Melrose, 1825.

Since 1894, engraved spoons or medals were awarded the following Logan County old settlers, as being among the twelve settlers from McLean, Tazewell, De Witt and Logan counties present on the grounds, the respective years, who had lived in Illinois the greatest number of years, the date following the name indicating the year they came to Illinois, all who had received spoons or medals in previous years being barred: 1895—Mrs. E. J. Buckles, 1828; Daniel H. Judy, 1829; Mary

A. Roach, 1829. 1896—Priscilla Stroud, 1828; Catherine Brock, 1829; Lorenzo D. Downing, 1829. 1897—(souvenirs changed from spoons to badges), Eliza Lloyd, 1824; Abel Larison, 1830; Nancy Copes, 1830. 1898—James M. Brooks, 1832; William P. Stroud, 1832; James Hammitt, 1833; Mary Melrose, 1834. 1900—George W. Read, 1831; Sarah Cheek, 1836; D. Bowles, 1830; E. G. Lawrence, 1836. 1901—W. J. Stillwell, 1827; W. S. Whittaker, 1831; Lucinda Biggs, 1831; W. J. Pettit, 1820; G. R. Quay, 1832. 1902—Charles Capps, 1830; Elizabeth Bowles, 1831; W. S. Dunham, 1831; Mrs. Wilmoth Lucas, 1835; Allen Quisenberry, 1835; H. C. Quisenberry, 1835. 1903—Louise Shores, 1832; R. F. Copes, 1835; Robert R. Quisenberry, 1835; John Strong, 1836; Ruth Lemaster, 1836; Mary Moorehead, 1838; Mary Jane Turner, 1836; Sarah A. Miller, 1834. 1904—J. J. Russell, 1835; Arthur Quisenberry, 1835; J. W. Kline, 1835; Elizabeth Martinie, 1836; Nancy Scott, 1836; Mary Ann Judy, 1836; Sophia Haise, 1836; George Coffman, 1837. 1905—Thomas J. Booker, 1836; J. F. Hyde, 1837; George I. Harry, 1837; Reuben Druly, 1839; Abigail Jones, 1838; Thomas McFarland, 1838; John F. Robinson, 1837. 1906—David Hummell, 1839; Samuel Lindsey, 1839; Frank Hoblit, 1839. 1907—W. T. Bowles, 1833; J. H. Russel, 1835; Albert Quisenberry, 1835; Polly Quisenberry, 1836; B. M. Donnan, 1837; J. W. Robinson, 1839; Albert Turner, 1839; A. H. Martin, 1840. 1908—Nancy Downing, 1838; P. W. Houser, 1839; Ellen Bevan, 1839; A. T. Hays, 1842; Cerelda Turner, 1842. 1909—Mary J. Dills, 1836; J. B. Paisley, 1832; Mrs. George Layman, 1837; Wiley Barnes, 1835; F. G. Sullivan, 1840; Priscilla Ludlam, 1840.

CHAPTER XXII.

EDUCATIONAL—IN GENERAL.

The first attempt to establish a free school system in Illinois was made in January, 1825, in the passage of a bill in the General Assembly, introduced by Joseph Duncan, afterwards a Governor of the state. It nominally appropriated two dollars out of each one hundred dollars received into the state treasury, to be distributed to those who had paid taxes or subscriptions for the support of schools. So small was the aggregate revenue of the state, at that time, that the sum realized from this law, would have been but little more than one thousand dollars per year. The law therefore remained practically a dead letter and was repealed in 1829, when the state inaugurated the policy of selling the seminary lands and borrowing the proceeds for the payment of current expenses. Congress, however, in its prior division of the Northwest Territory, had made provision for the granting of every sixteenth section of land, the proceeds from the sale thereof to be applied to a fund for the promotion and maintenance of popular education.

The system of free schools, as it exists to-day, based upon general taxation for the creation of a permanent school fund, had its origin as late as the year 1855, the system of free schools existing prior to that time being limited to the fortunate districts possessing funds derived from the sale of school lands, situated within their respective limits. The office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction was created by act of the Legislature in February, 1854, and the act of 1855 was but a natural corollary of the previous measure, giving to the people a uniform system, as the earlier one had provided an official for its administration. Since then there have been many amendments to the school law, but these have been generally in the direction of securing greater efficiency, but without departure from the principle of securing to all the children of the state the equal privilege of a common school education.

The first schools in Logan County, as in all other sections of Illinois, were private subscription schools and were known as "pay schools," each patron paying a certain amount for each scholar, the tuition being usually graded by the branches taught. The teachers of that day were, as a general thing, an itinerant class. They were, however, as a rule, excellent teachers and are yet kindly remembered by those of their pupils

who still survive. The first school houses were models of simplicity. Like most other buildings of that time, they were usually made of unhewn logs. For windows, a log was cut out of the sides at a suitable place, and the opening covered with greased paper, instead of glass, to admit the light. The floor was sometimes the bare earth, or at other times rough-hewn puncheons. A large fireplace, having a chimney made of small slats of wood and large lumps of mud, furnished the means for supplying heat. The door was hung on wooden hinges. The seats were made of sawed slabs without backs, and supported by wooden legs, inserted in holes, bored with a large auger. Wide slabs fastened to the wall served the purpose of writing desks.

The first school teacher to teach school in Logan County was Erastus Wright, and he taught school at James Latham's house in Elkhart Grove, during the winter of 1821-22. The settlement of James Latham in Elkhart Grove in 1819 has already been detailed at length, in the chapter on early settlement, and in the same chapter will be found a brief sketch of Erastur Wright. Mr. Wright's birth in Massachusetts in 1779, his coming to Illinois in 1821, by way of Chicago, and his intended location in Sangamon County are there narrated. Springfield had just been selected as the new county seat of the newly created county of Sangamon and what is now Logan County was a part of the new county of Sangamon. James Latham had just been selected the first Probate Justice of the new county and Mr. Wright met Judge Latham on his arrival at the new town of Springfield, which consisted then of three or four log cabins. Judge Latham arranged with Mr. Wright to come to Elkhart Hill and teach what was the first school taught in the limits of what is now Logan County. Mr. Wright only taught school at Elkhart Grove during that winter, returning the next year to Springfield, near which place he entered land. He soon after built the first frame house erected in Springfield. As one of his eccentricities, it is stated that, in 1824, he built a park and traded eighty acres of land in Schuyler County, for an elk, to place in the park. Old citizens of Springfield remember that Mr. Wright often rode the elk and drove it in harness, the same as a horse, although he used to state that the elk was rough to ride and was not very kind in the harness.

Referring to Mr. Wright as a teacher, Robert Latham, who was one of his pupils, used to say that Mr. Wright would take him on his knee and point out the letters with the blade of a jack-knife, and when he did not pay close attention, would gently prick him on the forehead with the knife and thus not only secure attention but impress upon the young pupil's mind a remembrance of the names of the letters of the alphabet. Subsequently Mr. Wright was elected School Commissioner of Sangamon County, of which Logan County was then a part and oc-

cupied that position at the time Logan County was created a separate county, in 1839. In later years Mr. Wright laid out several additions to the original town of Lincoln, and conducted a real estate office in Lincoln for several years, spending a portion of his time in Lincoln and a portion in Springfield. His death, which occurred Nov. 21, 1870, was the result of an accident, he being run over by a passenger train at the Chicago & Alton depot at Springfield. He was one of the earliest Abolitionists and was always fearless in advocating his doctrines. He acquired considerable property and was liberal toward all benevolent objects, and every public enterprise was sure to elicit his co-operation.

The first school house built in the county is said to have been built on Lake Fork, near John Turner's. It was, as a matter of course, a log structure and to supply light a log from one side was entirely removed and window glass inserted. Pegs were inserted in the logs on one side of the room, on which a long board was placed and on this the pupils learned to write, standing during the exercise. The seats were of slabs, with legs sufficiently high to keep the feet of the smaller ones from the floor, while the older ones were in an equally awkward position from the seats being too low. In this school house, as in all of the early ones, Webster's Elementary Spelling Book and the Testament were the principal books used. The former was the established authority on orthography and it was considered an honor, that was attained by few, to be able to spell correctly all the words in that book. Many of the old settlers delight to narrate their experiences in those early "spelling bees" and look back at them with pride and pleasure. Some of the few scattered settlements in those days could not afford to employ a teacher and were therefore compelled to do without, or send their children through the timber or across the prairie to some more fortunate settlement where a school was in operation. Some were sent a distance of six to nine miles, walking the entire distance, morning and night of each day, in order that they might avail themselves of the opportunity of acquiring the limited education, which opportunity thus offered.

John Buckles, who came to Logan County with his parents in 1822, in describing the log school house, which he attended in his early days, said, in 1897: "The building was one in which to-day the farmer would not store his implements. Floor or desks they had none and chairs and stools were unknown, but instead they used logs for benches, the ground for a floor and their knees served as desks. Arithmetic was the only study thought beneficial to the boy; but for the girl, this study was considered useless and so she was never allowed to waste her valuable time in that direction." In a letter written to the Logan County Old Settlers' Association in 1878, Charles S. Capps thus described one of the early school houses which was located on Salt Creek, north of the present city

of Mt. Pulaski, and which is known to the early settlers to this day as "Brush College:"

"By the way, I will try to describe our school house; it was called 'Brush College.' It was a most primitive structure; not a particle of iron, glass or sawed lumber used in its construction; it was built of logs, with the cracks daubed with mud; the roof was of clapboards, kept in place by weight poles which were pinned fast to the wall; the door was of clapboard and had wooden hinges and a wooden lock, with a buck-skin latch string hanging out. Logs had been left out of each side for windows. These openings were dressed smooth with the ax, and perpendicular pieces of wood set in at intervals of ten or twelve inches for sash. On these was pasted paper, which was greased to make it more transparent. The desks were of hewed puncheon, set slanting on pins, driven in the wall under the windows. The seats were made of puncheons or slabs, hewed out with the ax, with wooden pins for legs. We sat with our backs to the teacher so as to face the light and the desks. The floor was of puncheons; the chimney was made of sticks and mud, the jambs reaching about half way to the dirt hearth inside, and the hearth was large enough to hold a quarter of a cord of wood. In cold weather a large fire was kept up, built against a huge back-log, and the latter required the united strength of the master and pupils to put it in place. Mr. Hackney, father of Jacob Hackney, was out first teacher. I recollect as schoolmates the Downing, Patterson, Parks, Fletcher, Morrow, Allen, Jackson, Harry and Laughery boys and girls."

The oldest school document extant, having reference to educational matters in what is now Logan County, and in fact the oldest official Logan County document of any kind, for it antedates the formation of the county, is a petition for the sale of certain school lands in township seventeen, range two west. This petition recites that "the subscribers are white male inhabitants, over the age of twenty-one years," it is dated Aug. 18, 1834, and is signed with the quill pen signatures of the following well-known pioneers in what was known as the Lake Fork country: Carter Scroggin, Rial Birks, Champney Pendleton, John Lucas, Abraham L. Mann, John McGee, James Powers, Jesse Lucas, Abraham Lucas, John Turner, Charles Barney, John D. Copeland, Elijah Friend, Lewis Barney, Luther Barney, John Voshad, George Girtman, Solomon Blue and Barnabas M. Blue. The document was acknowledged before Thomas Moffett, Justice of the Peace, and is endorsed by William Copeland, Jeremiah Birks and Carter Scroggin, trustees. A similar petition from the congressional township, in which Middletown was and is now located, bearing date June 27, 1836, is verified by the oaths of John Deskins and Alexander Ewing and was acknowledged before Peter Price, Justice of the Peace. Still another, dated Aug. 19, 1841, contains the signatures of school patrons of what is now Atlanta township, then a part of DeWitt

County, was verified by Samuel Bevan and Noah Snedaker and acknowledged before J. P. Dunham, Justice of the Peace.

EARLY TEACHERS.

Among the earliest teachers in the county were Thomas R. Skinner and William Copeland, both of whom taught in the Buckles' neighborhood. The former was afterwards County Surveyor and later County Judge, being an incumbent of the latter position when he died, in 1857. William Copeland, best known as "Uncle Billy," was one of the early settlers. The school house in which they taught possessed a single door and no window, light and air coming through the cracks between the logs. Some of the pupils were John Buckles, Mart Turley, Isom Birks, Amelia Cass and Leonard Scroggin. Hiram Bowman was an early teacher and came from Ohio in the thirties. He also preached at times, and taught and preached in what is now the Atlanta neighborhood. He built a large two-story frame building on the state road in 1839. William Hackney taught at "Brush College" on Salt Creek in 1836. He was the first School Commissioner of Logan County, serving from 1839 to 1841. John W. Hawes taught in what is now Eminence township in 1834, coming from Kentucky, that year. He afterwards engaged in mercantile pursuits in Atlanta. Samuel Briggs was one of the first teachers in Postville and succeeded Mr. Hackney as School Commissioner of the county in 1841. Eliza W. S. Hood was probably about the first lady teacher in the county. She taught in what is now Aetna township. Contemporaneous with her were Sanford Turley, B. W. Starr and William Stallings. The latter was clerk of the Commissioners' Court of the county for a number of years. He was especially noted as a penman and records still existent, made by him, with a quill pen, in the peculiar handwriting of early days, resemble copper plate. Well-known early teachers were Silas R. Alexander, John M. McIntosh and Michael Finfrock. These, with Sarah Robinson and Mary A. Robinson, taught in what is now Mt. Pulaski, Laenna and Lake Fork townships. Other teachers in the early forties were Andrew P. Waring, John E. Dougherty, Hiram H. Hedrick, John Buckles, William Rankin, Thomas Faris, William H. Young, Ira Wakefield, John Medcalf, Alonzo Davis, Clark Provin, Caroline A. Higgins, David P. Bunn, Samuel C. Parks and E. Dutch.

The earliest school schedule extant in the county is one made out by Silas R. Alexander, teacher Oct. 6, 1841, of a school taught by him, "being situated on the premises of G. W. Turley's." Reference will be made to this schedule in connection with the sketch of the schools of Mt. Pulsaki. Another Mt. Pulaski school schedule, still in existence, was made out by Michael Finfrock, teacher, Dec. 9, 1842, and a third Mt. Pulaski

schedule was made by David P. Bunn, teacher, Dec. 26, 1845, and filed with James Primm, School Commissioner at that time. A schedule, dated Dec. 31, 1845, is certified to as correct by J. M. McIntosh, teacher. It was of a school "kept" by him, in what is now Lake Fork township, in the school room adjacent to John Huston. The names of the scholars were Elizabeth, Levina, M. J. and Louisa Huston, James Huston, Sr., and James Huston, Jr., William Mann, James, Lydia and Hannah Turner, James, Kitty, W. R. and C. T. Robinson. The term reported began Monday, Oct. 20, 1845, and ended Wednesday, Dec. 31, fifty-one days. The greatest number of days attended by any one pupil was forty-two days. The remainder averaged about one-half or one quarter of the time. The report is certified to by John L. Mann, David Sims and John Bigger, directors.

Another schedule, in existence, shows a school taught by Clark Provin in the same township, from Jan. 1 to Feb. 15, 1845. The pupils were James, Betsy, Mary J., Lavina, Louisa and Emily Huston, James and Lydia Turner, Vanderman, Franklin, Jane and George Friend, Newton Dyer, Anna and Cynthia Provin, Richard, William, Eliza, Sarah, Robert and F. M. Martin, John, Hannah and David Sims, and Sarah, Minerva and Allen Lucas. The certificate, signed by Thomas Lucas, Elijah Friend and Drury Martin, trustees, sets forth that "at a meeting of the employers of Clark Provin, the above named teacher, held at the school house, on the fifth day of December last, pursuant to notice, we were duly appointed trustees of said school, that we have performed the duties of such trustees, by visiting said school and superintending the same, that we have examined the foregoing schedule and find the same to be correct, that the scholars named therein were, at the dates of their attendance, residents of the townships as therein set forth, and that there was due said teacher for instructing the scholars named in the schedule, at the times therein mentioned, the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents in township seventeen and in township eighteen, seven dollars and fifty cents." It will thus be noted that this being the emolument for a month and a half of teaching, about thirteen dollars per month was the average teacher's wage.

An early Elkhart school schedule shows date of Oct. 6, 1845, the school beginning April 29, 1845, and ending Aug. 7, 1845, amount due $50.00, Samuel C. Parks being teacher. The pupils named were Mary, Martha, Lucy, Susan and Henry C. Latham, Will Broadwell, Maria, Mary, Margery, William and Garrett Constant, James and Philip Miles, Richard Chapman, James and Sarah Hubbard, Isabel and J. T. Davis, Charlotte, Colin, Charles and Elizabeth Cowardin, James McGee, Samuel Long, James Briggs and Mary Stinnett. This same school was taught by Caroline A. Higgins from Dec. 11, 1845, to March 13, 1846, and the teacher's wage for that period was thirty dollars. Alonzo

Davis taught school on what was called "the Noah Chenoweth land," located between the present sites of Elkhart and Broadwell from Jan. 1, 1845, to March 29, 1845, and again from Nov. 11, 1845, to Feb. 19, 1846. His pupils were Thomas, Alexander, Benjamin, Charles P., Sarah and Nancy Wiley, Isabella, Thomas, Perry and John T. Davis, Thomas Gardner, William England, George Reed, David K. Turley, Margery Constant and William Broadwell.

EARLY SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Logan County was organized into a county Feb. 15, 1839. The school officer of a county, at that time, was known as the School Commissioner, and his duties were substantially of the same character now performed by the County Superintendent of Schools. William Hackney was the first School Commissioner of Logan County. He was appointed to that position by the County Commissioners at their December meeting in 1839. He retained this office until he was succeeded by Samuel Briggs in August of 1841. Samuel Briggs was the first School Commissioner elected to the position. Mr. Briggs resigned as School Commissioner March 6, 1843, and James Primm was appointed to fill out the unexpired term. Ezekiel Bowman was Commissioner from 1844 to 1846, James Primm again served during portions of the years 1846 and 1847 and Samuel Emmett was elected to the office in 1847, serving until 1849. All of these early educators of the county were well-known settlers. James Primm was first clerk of the Circuit Court of the County, the first Master in Chancery and was Postmaster at Postville. Ezekiel Bowman was afterwards Probate Justice of the county, was Sheriff from 1846 to 1848 and again from 1852 to 1854. He was at one time Postmaster at Mt. Pulsaki. He died while in the military service of the United States during the Civil War. Samuel Emmett, was Circuit Clerk of the county from 1848 to 1856.

At the time of the formation of Logan County in 1839, there were just seven primary and common schools in the territory included in the new county of Logan, 150 scholars and out of a population of 2,333, in the county, there were 238 persons, over the age of 21, who could not read or write. The amount of state school fund coming to the county in 1840 was approximately $250. The School Commissioner's report for the year 1843 shows nine townships participating in the distribution of the state school fund of $240.32, coming to the county that year. They were as follows: Town 17, range three, 31 scholars; received from school fund, $6.86; James Robinson, treasurer. Town 22, range two, 83 scholars; school fund, $18.41; D. G. Thompson, treasurer. Town 19, range 4, 171 scholars; school fund, $38.07; Colby Knapp, treasurer. Town 21, range two, 245 scholars; school fund, $54.11; John Hawes,

treasurer. Town 17, range two, 155 scholars; school fund, $34.33; John Lucas, treasurer. Town 18, range two, 161 scholars; school fund, $35.65; M. Finfrock, J. M. McIntosh and Mary A. Robinson, teachers. Town 18, range one, 44 scholars; school fund, $9.75; Sarah Robinson, teacher. Town 17, range one, 68 scholars; school fund, $17.07; Sarah Robinson and J. M. McIntosh, teachers. Town 20 range three, number of scholars not given; school fund, $27.90; B. S. Dunn, trustee. This report would indicate that the number of pupils in the public schools that year approximated about 1,000. This report locates the schools in 1843 as being only in what are now known as Elkhart, Eminence, Corwin, Mt. Pulaski, Laenna, Lake Fork and West Lincoln townships. The latter was the Postville school.

The report of 1844 shows the amount of state fund received as $246.32, divided among the schools in the same townships as in 1843. The number of scholars in the several townships were reported as follows (present name of township being used, in place of number and range): Elkhart (south half), 31 scholars, James Robinson, treasurer; Eminence (north half), 83 scholars, D. G. Thompson, treasurer; Corwin, 171 scholars, Colby Knapp, treasurer; Eminence (south half), 245 scholars, John Hawes, treasurer; Mt. Pulaski, (south portion), 155 scholars, John Lucas, treasurer; Mt. Pulaski (north portion), 161 scholars, John M. McIntosh and Mary A. Robinson, teachers; Laenna, 44 scholars, Clark Provin and Sarah Robinson, teachers; Lake Fork, 68 scholars, Clark Provin, Sarah Robinson and John M. McIntosh, teachers; West Lincoln (Postville school), 126 scholars, William H. Young, teacher. Total number of scholars, 1,084. As in 1843, one-third of the pupils attending school in the county in 1844 were in what is now Eminence township. The report for 1845 shows 1,576 scholars in the schools of the county, divided as follows (present township names being used): Lake Fork, 61; Mt. Pulaski, 212; Elkhart, 98; Laenna, 58; Aetna, 132; Corwin, 230; Oran, 98; West Lincoln (Postville), 131; Atlanta, 242; Eminence, 314. The amount of school funds received from the state in 1845 amounted to $301.

A few records still exist of early school elections in the county, during the forties, thus giving the names of early patrons of the Logan County schools. Among the school trustees then elected are the following, the present name of the township being used: 1843, Atlanta, Elisha Bushnell, Zebulon Cantrall, Samuel Bevan, Samuel Hoblit and James Tuttle; 1841, Mt. Pulaski, Alexander Rigdon, James Wade, Thomas L. Scroggin; 1844, Mt. Pulaski, N. M. Whitaker, George Snyder, William Friedrich; 1845, Lake Fork, Thomas Lucas, Elijah Friend, Drury Martin; 1845, Elkhart, Richard Latham, A. E. Constant, John F. Miles; Broadwell, Henry Wiley, Daniel Wiley, John Klein; 1845, Laenna, William R. Robinson, David Sims, John Bigger; 1845, Mt. Pulaski,

N. M. Whitaker, Jabez Capps, William Friedrich; 1846, Laenna, John L. Mann, Abraham Mann, David Sims; 1846, Elkhart, Robert P. Lorence, John P. Wiley, Baldwin C. Harper; 1846, Corwin, Joseph H. Rayburn, Samuel Hoblit, S. G. Martin; 1846, Mt. Pulaski (south portion), B. F. Bell, Hiram H. Hedrick, Carter Scroggin; 1846, Eminence, Alfred L. Bryan, Stephen Arnspiger, George T. Scott; 1846, Oran, Owen Davis, Arnett Almon, E. G. Bordwell; 1847, Mt. Pulaski; George W. Turley, Bauton Robinson, N. M. Whitaker; 1847, Broadwell, Solomon Wood, Herrod Musick, Lewis M. Carlisle; 1848, Aetna, William Donnan, John Clark, Joseph Bowles; 1848, Chester, Archibald Bryan Alfred L. Bryan, R. K. Webster; 1848, Atlanta, William Dyer, P. T. Crawford, Isaac A. Dungan; 1848, Oran, A. J. Barr, Johnson Hull, Thomas Bordwell; 1848, Mt. Pulaski, B. F. Dickenson, D. W. Clark, Robert Downing; 1848, Elkhart, Theodore and Robert P. Lorence, James Williams; 1848, Corwin, William B. Bock, David Huffman, Jacob Isonhart; 1849, Zake Fork, John Huston, David Birks, Abraham Lucas; 1849, Laenna, William M. Allen, J. D. Dement, D. W. Clark.

PARKS' ADMINISTRATION.

Samuel C. Parks was elected School Commissioner in 1849 and continued in the position for three terms until 1855. He was, at the time of his election, a practicing attorney at the Logan County bar, but the duties of School Commissioner at that period were not so onerous as to interfere with the practice of his profession. Mr. Parks later became one of the leaders of the Logan County bar and was appointed Judge of United States Courts in three western territories. A sketch of his life will be found in the chapter of this work, entitled, "Bench and Bar." By 1852, the number of children in the schools of Logan County had increased to 3,005. Schools had been established in all of the townships except what are now known as Prairie Creek, Orvil, Sheridan, East Lincoln and Hurlbut. The amount of school fund received from the state in 1852 was $346.21. The school-attending population in 1852 was distributed among the townships as follows (the present name of the townships being used): Lake Fork, 86; Laenna, 134; Mt. Pulaski, 574; Elkhart, 263; Aetna, 187; Chester, 200; Broadwell, 155; Corwin, 346; Oran, 162; West Lincoln, 118; Atlanta, 394; Eminence, 384. Mt. Pulaski was the banner school township at that time, the town of Mt. Pulaski being at that time the county seat and the most populous town in the county. In 1853, the number of school children in the county increased to 3,146, there being a slight gain in each township where schools were taught.

In 1855, Mr. Parks was succeeded as School Commissioner by J. C. Webster, who served about a year, when he was elected Circuit Clerk of

the county. Mr. Webster was succeeded by J. E. Cummings. Mr. Cummings, like Mr. Parks, combined the duties of the office with the practice of law, but only for about a year, when he was succeeded by David D. James, who was elected in 1857 and served one term until 1859. In 1859, William G. Starkey was selected by the voters as School Commissioner and served a single term. By 1855 there were 3,486 children attending the Logan County schools. The only two townships in which there were no schools were East Lincoln and Hurlbut. The number of school children were distributed among the townships as follows (the present name of townships being used): Lake Fork, 129; Mt. Pulaski, 621; Elkhart, 335; Laenna, 131; Aetna, 166; Chester, 188; Broadwell, 259; Corwin, 375; Oran, 195; West Lincoln, 118; Sheridan, 69; Atlanta, 431; Eminence, 397; Orvil, 130; Prairie Creek, 72. The amount of school fund received from the state in 1855 was $431. By 1856 the number of school children in the county had increased to 4,000 and there were schools in every township, except Hurlbut, East Lincoln being added with 336 pupils. In 1857 Hurlbut was also added with 105 pupils and this was the first year in which it could be said that each congressional township in Logan County was provided with a public school.

BEIDLER'S ADMINISTRATION.

J. H. Beidler was elected School Commissioner in 1861 and served one term. Mr. Beidler has the distinction of being the father of the Teachers' Institute idea in Logan County. Prior to 1861, at irregular intervals, teachers' meetings were held in the county, but they were not popular, were poorly attended and there was no organization for regular or effective work. Mr. Beidler was a believer in the effectiveness of teachers' organizations and endeavored to create public sentiment along those lines. He succeeded in a measure and the first teachers' institute was held in April of 1862, at the seminary building in Atlanta, under the direction of Commissioner Beidler and J. M. Wilson. It was attended only by teachers in the northern part of the county. As a result of the interest aroused at this institute, however, Mr. Beidler called a meeting of teachers for the Court House at Lincoln, for June 21, 1862. The meeting was quite well attended. It was called to order by Mr. Beidler, who stated the object of the gathering to be, to effect a permanent organization of the teachers and school officers of Logan County for the general advancement of the educational interests of the county. He also suggested that arrangements be made looking to the holding of a county teachers' institute each year. The following temporary officers were then elected: President, W. H. Bennett; Vice Presidents, John A. Smallwood and Calvin M. Grapes; Recording Secretary, John Blain; Corresponding Secretary, George W. Dominique. The following committee was ap-

pointed to report a plan for permanent organization: J. H. Beidler, C. M. Grapes, G. W. Dominique, A. R. Chestnut and W. P. Randolph. The committee reported that the organization be known as "The Logan County Educational Society;" that a meeting for permanent organization be set for July 18th, next ensuing, and that committees on constitution and program be appointed. This report being adopted, the following committees were appointed: On constitution and by laws, J. H. Beidler, A. R. Chestnut, George W. Dominique; on program, C. M. Grapes, W. P. Randolph and C. H. Miller.

Pursuant to the above action, the Educational Society met at the Court House in Lincoln, June 18, 1862. The report of the committee on constitution and by laws was read and adopted and the following permanent officers were elected: President, A. Johnson; Vice Presidents, A. M. Miller and David Vanhise; Secretary, C. H. Miller; Executive Committee, C. M. Grapes, W. G. Starkey, J. C. Hanna. After the business matters were attended to, general discussion took place as to various matters of educational interest, which was participated in by a number of those present. In the evening, Newton Bateman, of Springfield, delivered a lecture at the Court House on "The Importance and Necessity of Education." The movement for a teachers' organization, thus hopefully begun, did not result permanently. The minds of all were too greatly engrossed in the civil conflict, which was calling for every resource of the nation. The issues connected with the war occupied universal attention and educational matters were, for a time, held in abeyance. The institute planned for the summer of 1863 was therefore abandoned. Mr. Beidler's term expired, as Commissioner, in the fall of that year, and he retired from the office, being succeeded by A. S. Guthrie, and no further effort was put forth to establish teachers' institutes, until after the war.

The report of 1860 shows that there were in the public schools of Logan County, that year, 6,260 pupils. There were ninety school houses and about 100 teachers. Three of these school houses were in Lincoln and one in Postville. The school-attending population of 1860 was thus distributed as to townships, (the present name of townships being used); Aetna, 278; Chester, 188; Broadwell, 375; Corwin, 436; Oran, 259; East Lincoln (not including the town of Lincoln), 557; West Lincoln (not including the town of Lincoln), 375; Sheridan, 140; Atlanta, 926; Eminence, 529; Orvil, 354; Prairie Creek, 209; Laenna, 140; Mt. Pulaski, 715; Elkhart, 426; Hurlbut, 89; Lake Fork, 194; Lincoln school, 460. Commissioner Beidler, in a brief report, made in 1862, especially calls attention to the following schools that year: Musick school, Mr. Coffman, teacher, 60 pupils; Zion school, T. A. Denny, teacher, 50 pupils; Sargent school, Kate Meyer, teacher, 25 pupils; Broadwell school, John Zimmer, teacher, 64 pupils. A. S. Guthrie was elected

School Commissioner in 1863 and served until 1865. He was succeeded by James G. Chalfant, who was elected in 1865 and served until 1869. In 1865, the duties of the school officer of the counties were considerably enlarged and the name of the office was changed from that of School Commissioner to County Superintendent of Schools. Mr. Chalfant was therefore the first County Superintendent of Schools of Logan County. He was elected to the office, soon after returning from the Civil War, being a member of the 106th Illinois Infantry.

CHALFANT'S FIRST ADMINISTRATION.

In January of 1867, County Superintendent Chalfant issued a public statement in the local press as to the general condition of the schools in Logan County. Excerpts of the same are here given. The discrepancy between this statement and the reports given prior to this statement, as to the matter of the number of pupils in the county schools, is not due to a decrease in number but to a more careful taking of the school census. Mr. Chalfant said: "There are 100 school districts in the county, 86 of which number had from six to nine month's school, a part of the remainder only three months and a part no schools whatever. There are 10,274 white persons, under the age of twenty-one years, in the county, 6,816 of whom are eligible to the benefits of our public schools. Out of this number, 5,322 attend the various schools in the county. There have been thirteen new school buildings erected this year, the greater portion of which are good buildings. The new house recently completed at Lynn Grove, the one in the Britt neighborhood in the northern part of the county and the one at Eminence are all fine buildings and should serve as models. I feel compelled, however, to say, that there are school houses in certain portions of the county, at present, that positively would not make decent hog pens, into which scores of children are thrust and expected to receive an education adequate to the requirement of the times. The whole number of teachers employed during the year 1866 was 134, of these 73 were males and 31 females and the grand total of salaries was $27,037. The amount received for school purposes during 1866, was $48,328.84, the amount expended being $48,-135.67. There has been 125 certificates issued during the past year, seventy-five per cent of which, have been of the second grade, and yet, our present corps of teachers is far superior, in my opinion, to any that have preceded it. The necessity of holding a county teachers' convention, as often as twice a year, urges itself strongly upon my mind, and I purpose calling a teachers' meeting during the first week of April next, and there being no appropriation made by the county for the purpose, it will therefore be necessary for the teachers themselves to defray the expenses of said convention."

Pursuant to this call of Superintendent Chalfant, what was really the first regular teachers' institute held in Logan County, took place at the High School building, in Lincoln, April 3, 1867, and continued three days. There were seventy-eight teachers in attendance and many spectators. Mr. Chalfant presided and, prior to permanent organization, B. F. January acted as Secretary. A committee, composed of B. F. January, J. F. McGaw and S. G. Benedict, were appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. Subsequently, their report was adopted and a permanent organization was formed by the election of Mr. Chalfant as President and B. F. January as Secretary. The following township Vice Presidents were appointed, as provided for in the constitution, namely: Aetna, G. W. Pleasant; Atlanta, J. B. Tenney; Broadwell, T. G. Keller; East Lincoln, Andrew McGalliard; Elkhart, Charles Orendorff; Eminence, John Beezley; Hurlbut, W. N. Bock; Laenna, R. D. Clark; Lake Fork, Henry A. Williams; Middletown, William McMasters; Madison, Jeremiah Mathews; Oran, J. B. Curry; Orvil, M. A. Miles; Mt. Pulaski, W. P. Leathers; Prairie Creek, Nelson Chestnut; Sheridan, Joseph Coffman; West Lincoln, W. A. Cowdrey. The following committees were also appointed: Reception, B. F. January, J. G. Chalfant, W. G. Starkey, Jennie Wheelock, Ada Lecompt; Finance, J. G. Chalfant, G. F. Carl, George Colvin; General Arrangements, A. S. Guthrie, G. F. Carl, B. F. January; Executive, Mollie Morris, Nellie Wakefield, A. S. Guthrie, S. G. Benedict and J. F. McGaw. The literary exercises of the day consisted of an address by J. G. Rolfe, of Chicago; essays by Anna Congdon, of Atlanta, and Margery Constant, of Elkhart; exercises in orthography by A. S. Guthrie; exercises in arithmetic by Dr. A. J. McGlumphy, of Lincoln University and George F. Colvin, of Atlanta; exercises in grammar by B. F. January, of Lincoln; exercises in geography by Miss M. A. Eastman, of Atlanta, and Miss D. Wheelock, of Lincoln; exercises in history by J. F. McGaw. The evenings were occupied by addresses on educational subjects by State Superintendent Newton Bateman, of Springfield and Dr. A. J. McGlumphy, of Lincoln University. The Board of Supervisors, at its session in September of the same year, voted to appropriate annually fifty dollars toward meeting the expenses of the institutes.

By the provisions of the by-laws for the government of the teachers' institutes, adopted at the April meeting, meetings were to be held semi-annually. The second institute was held at Lincoln, beginning Sept. 3, 1867. Lectures were delivered at this meeting by Prof. Richards, of Lincoln University, Dr. A. M. Miller, of Lincoln, Dr. Edwards, of Normal University, Prof. J. F. McGaw, of Mansfield, Ohio, and Dr. A. J. McGlumphy, of Lincoln University. Special exercises were conducted by E. Lynch and B. F. January. The next meeting was held at Elkhart, beginning April 6, 1868, and continuing five days. Lectures were

delivered by Prof. Mitchell, of Springfield, Prof. S. S. Hamill, the well known elocutionist, and Prof Thomas Metcalf, of the Normal University. Special exercises were conducted by J. G. Chalfant, F. M. Jordan, J. B. Curry, J. C. Scullin, W. R. Goodwin, R. H. McCord, Miss Kanaga, J. F. McGaw and B. F. January. The next session was held in the Christian church, at Atlanta, beginning Aug. 24, 1868. Special exercises were conducted by J. F. McGaw, B. F. Conner, J. W. Monser, W. C. Howard, W. C. McMasters, R. H. McCord, J. C. Scullin, W. R. Goodwin, J. B. Curry, Miss Amanda S. Thomas, Miss Mary Pegram, M. D. Bevan and J. G. Chalfant. The next institute was held at the C. P. church, at Lincoln, beginning March 29, 1869. J. G. Chalfant was elected President, J. S. Wren, Secretary and Miss Nellie Wakefield, Treasurer. The institute continued for five days. Lectures were delivered by Dr. J. M. Gregory, Regent of the Illinois Industrial University, Dr. A. J. McGlumphy, of Lincoln University and Rev. George W. Minier, of Tazewell County. Special exercises were conducted by J. B. Curry, J. C. Scullin, Prof. Hewitt, Alexander Peabody, J. S. Wren, J. F. McGaw, W. R. Goodwin, S. G. Benedict and W. C. McMasters. Essays were read by Misses Anne Tibbetts, Carrie Prince, A. A. Ingols, Nellie Wakefield and M. B. McCrea. On the morning of the fifth day, the institute visited Lincoln University in a body.

The next institute was held in the public school building, in Mt. Pulaski, beginning Aug. 31, 1869 and was the last institute held during Mr. Chalfant's first incumbency of the office of County Superintendent of Schools. The work of instruction at this institute was divided as follows: B. F. Conner, orthography; L. T. Regan, history and geography; Dr. C. A. Holbrook, physiology; Dr. M. Wemple, reading and hygiene; J. C. Scullin, grammar; S. G. Benedict, written arithmetic, and W. C. McMasters, mental arithmetic. Lectures were delivered by Dr. A. J. McGlumphy and J. G. Chalfant. J. S. Wren resigned as Secretary and was succeeded by F. L. Matchett. In his report to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Prof. Chalfant, in 1868, referring to the work of the teachers' institute in Logan County, said: "The teachers' institute is doing a noble work in Logan County. It has been the means of making almost an entire revolution in educational affairs. Three years ago, the teachers' institute had but few advocates; now it is universally regarded as the most effective agency to build up and advance the interests of our common schools." In September of 1868, a teachers' organization was formed in Lincoln, of the local teachers. The organization meeting was held at the city council rooms, Sept. 26, 1868, and J. F. Hyde was chosen President and D. W. Carl, Secretary. James G. Chalfant was succeeded as County Superintendent by Levi T. Regan in 1869. The report for the year 1868 show 6,310 scholars in the county, 105 school houses, 100 school districts, 174 teachers, 168

teachers attending the institutes, two graded schools, and seven school houses built during the year. The report for 1869 is substantially the same, with six school houses erected during the year.

County Superintendent Chalfant in January of 1869 made the following public statement, as to the schools of Logan County: "The whole number of white persons, under twenty-one years of age, in the county is 10,828. The number eligible to the privileges of our common school is 7,045. The aggregate of all the schedules filed shows an actual attendance of 6,310. The number of teachers employed in 1868 was 174, 92 males and 82 females, who have drawn from the common school fund the aggregate salary of $39,481. There are 105 organized school districts in the county and 105 houses, in which schools are taught. Seven new houses have been built during the last school year, all of which are a credit to the communities, in which they have been erected, yet it must be recorded with regret that a few of the dillapidated shells, spoken of in a former report, are still standing for public condemnation. The amount of state and county funds received through the hands of your superintendent is $9,180.18 and the special district tax funds received by the various township treasurers is $53,444.99. The principal of the township fund, as per last report, amounts to $48,869.16 and the interest collected thereon, during the year, ending Sept. 30, 1868, amounts to $3,954.87. The total amount received for all school purposes during the year is $65,028. 36."

REGAN'S ADMINISTRATION.

Levi T. Regan became County Superintendent of Schools in December of 1869, and served one term of four years until 1873. The report of Mr. Regan for the year 1870 shows 6,667 scholars in the county schools, 107 school houses, five school houses built during the year, 107 school districts, 169 teachers and seven graded schools. Of the 107 school houses, 101 were frame and six were brick. There was a school reported held in every school district. Mr. Regan, in his report, says: "Nearly all of our school houses are large enough and comfortable. Many are neat and tasteful in appearance. Comparatively few have shade trees around them. Three-forths of them have good desks, blackboards, globes and charts. A few have outline maps. A new school house has just been completed at Lincoln, at a cost of $42,000. It is a beautiful building, large, convenient and well ventilated. In Atlanta, a building is in progress of erection, to cost $25,000. Of the buildings erected in the county districts, one is a model of beauty, convenience and comfort, and the remainder are in every way creditable to the districts to which they belong." The report in 1871 shows 6,579 scholars in the county schools, 178 teachers, 106 school houses and six graded schools. To this report, Mr. Regan adds: "With a population

of less than 25,000, Logan County has paid, since July 31, 1870, including over $35,000 for new school houses, nearly $200,000 for school purposes. I have endeavored, by public evening lectures, and the holding of township institutes, to educate public opinion and secure an active, intelligent co-operation, between teachers and parents. Several of the teachers' meetings were held in school houses in the country, beginning on Thursday evening and continuing through Friday and Saturday, and were well attended, day and night, by the patrons of the school." The report of 1872 shows 6,458 pupils, 177 teachers, 118 school houses, eight graded schools and nine school houses built during the year. The report of 1873 shows 6,658 scholars, 174 teachers, 107 frame school houses, seven brick school houses, six graded schools, two high schools, $55,839 paid teachers, $3,708 paid for new school houses and $83,631 as the total amount expended for all school purposes, during the year. The highest monthly wages of teachers for the year were $150 and the lowest $30.

In 1870, the Board of Supervisors increased its annual appropriation, for institute purposes, from $50 to $100. Township institutes were also established. The first semi-annual institute held under Mr. Regan's administration was held at Atlanta, beginning March 28, 1870. At this institute, a re-organization took place and a new constitution and new by-laws were adopted. The County Superintendent was *ex officio* President. The remaining officers were elected as follows: Vice President, B. F. Conner; Recording Secretary, T. L. Matchett; Corresponding Secretary, James Lynch; Treasurer, Lizzie Splain. Lectures were given during the institute, by Dr. Newton Bateman, State Superintendent, Dr. Richard Edwards, of Normal University, Prof. D. M. Harris, of Lincoln University,, Superintendent Regan and J. Woodmiller. Special exercises were conducted by B. F. Conner, W. C. McMasters, D. W. Carl, G. F. McAllister, E. A. Leeper, O. Scott, W. Montgomery, J. B. Curry, A. H. Hinman and J. T. Galford. Among the resolutions adopted was the following: "We hereby pledge ourselves, as teachers, to use our influence, toward the universal adoption of the Spencerian System of penmanship throughout Logan County, and that if not qualified to teach this system, that we will so qualify ourselves that we can do so, at as early a date as possible; and that our object, in so doing, is to prevent the changes of styles of writing, with every change of teachers in our schools."

The next institute was held at the Baptist church in Lincoln, beginning Oct. 24, 1870, and continuing five days. The following officers were elected: President, Levi T. Regan, County Superintendent; Vice President, Alexander Peabody, of Sheridan; Recording Secretary, J. F. Hyde, of Lincoln; Corresponding Secretary, J. I. Houts, of Lincoln; Treasurer, J. S. Wren, of Lincoln; Executive Committee, J. T. Galford, D.

J. Carnes, G. F. McAllister, Miss B. Wakefield, Mrs. F. St. Clair. Lectures were delivered by Prof. S. M. Etter, of Bloomington, Prof. E. C. Hewitt, of Normal University, Dr. A. J. McGlumphy, of Lincoln University, Rev. J. K. McLean, of Springfield and Prof. I. Wilkinson, of Lincoln. Essays and papers were read by L. T. Regan, Miss B. Wakefield, Miss S. C. Vaughn, R. W. Lawrence, W. C. Howard, W. C. McMasters and G. F. McAllister. Special exercises were conducted by J. C. Scullin, George J. Turner, A. Peabody, W. D. Rutledge, O. Blackman and others. There were 107 teachers in attendance. It was decided to make the institute an annual rather than a semi-annual affair.

The institute held in the year 1871 was quite a successful one, beginning Oct. 16th and continuing one week. It was held at the Baptist church in Lincoln and was attended by eighty per cent of those actively engaged in teaching in the county. Officers were elected as follows: President, L. T. Regan; Vice President, George F. McAllister; Recording Secretary, E. G. Hudson; Corresponding Secretary, S. P. Beers; Treasurer, D. C. Hicks. The instructors for the week were as follows: Arithmetic and geography, Dr. A. J. McGlumphy, of Lincoln University; Spelling and Pedagogy, Prof. E. C. Hewitt, of Normal University; Elocution, Prof. S. S. Hamill, of the Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington; Grammar, Prof. H. L. Boltwood, of Princeton. Lectures were delivered by Dr. Newton Bateman, State Superintendent, President, J. C. Bowdoin, of Lincoln University, Prof S. S. Hamill, Dr. R. Edwards and Prof. I. Wilkinson. The following executive committee was appointed: R. H. Frost, C. A. Holbrook, J. H. Millholland, L. C. Bell and Mary T. Robinson.

The following is a list of the regular membership of the Logan County Teachers' Institute Association for 1871: J. M. Stewart, J. L. Ring, Wm. C. Denny, S. P. Beers, A. Staggers, J. T. James, Henry Brown, W. H. Derby, S. R. McElhiney, L. Dixon, E. O'Connell, B. F. Traner, T. P. Longan, C. H. Dixon, James Lynch, A. W. Edson, J. S. Wren, S. M. Guttery, J. R. Starkey, F. G. Wheatley, J. Potter, J. F. Zimmer, J. W. Wible, C. A. Shirely, D. C. Hicks, G. F. McAllister, C. S. Leeper, R. B. Forrest, E. G. Hudson, W. C. McMasters, D. J. Carnes, J. H. Wright, R. W. Lawrence, W. H. Costello, I. M. Ong, M. W. Tabor, W. H. Ambrose, R. H. Frost, L. B. Irvin, L. Zoder, John Rent, C. A. Holbrook, S. S. Bell, L. T. Regan, G. D. Carnes, J. H. Millholland, M. L. Ryan, T. McFarlane, H. F. Wagner, C. K. Roberts, M. N. Wren, J C. Curry, Wm. Mallon, J. C. Scullin, L. Humphrey, J. W. Coffman, S. L. Wallace, G. W. Ludlow, J. S. Twadell, S. J. Woland, J. F. Hyde, I. Wilkinson, D. M. Harris, John Blain, W. F. Albright. The lady members of the institute were Mattie J. Altic, Emma J. Fleming, Winnie Jackson, Sallie E. Turner, Imogene Minier, H. O'Connell, Ella Joyce, Mary T. Robinson, Lucretia Craven, Mattie A. Richards, Lou

C. Bell, Mrs. R. H. Frost, Clara L. Lieb, Mary Ambrose, Anna Williams, Alice Crout, C. E. Wright, N. E. Zimmer, Belle S. Houston, Sophie A. Phelps, Eva Moyer, Emily F. Hughes, Ellen Kirk, Mrs. E. Wren, Luella Rankin, Anna J. Tibbetts, Emma Mayfield, Lida E. Akers, Mrs. S. E. Akers, Ella Brigham, Cetie Whitaker, Minnie Houston, Sarah E. Briggs, Emma Doyle, Mary Pegram, Jennie F. Goodsell, Mrs. V. E. Maurer, E. J. Barnum, Ella K. Briggs, Armanda S. Thomas, Hettie G. Shrock, Harriet Reed, Mrs. F. M. Warren, E. S. Shackelford, Mary F. Blair, Mrs. M. Baumgarden, S. C. Vaughn.

A four weeks' institute was held in 1872, beginning July 15 and continuing until Aug. 9. The following officers were elected: President, L. T. Regan; Vive President, Miss M. A. Richards; Recording Secretary, R. Brooks Forrest; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Emma Mayfield; Treasurer, E. G. Hudson; Executive Committee, A. M. Scott, T. P. Longan, W. H. Derby, Emily F. Hughes, Hettie G. Shrock. Sixty-five members were enrolled. The list of instructors were as follows: Botany, L. T. Regan; Pedagogy, I. Wilkinson; Arithmetic and Grammar, Dr. A. J. McGlumphy; Natural Philosophy, D. M. Harris. The Board of Supervisors having failed to make any appropriation for this institute, the instructors above gave their vacation time and their services, without pay or reward. Another four weeks' session was held in 1873, beginning July 14, a twenty days' institute was held in the summer of 1874 and one of similar duration in 1875. At these institutes the instructors were principally Dr. A. J. McGlumphy and Dr. D. M. Harris, of Lincoln University and Prof I. Wilkinson, of the Lincoln city schools.

CHALFANT'S SECOND ADMINISTRATION.

In the fall of 1873, James G. Chalfant, who had been County Superintendent from 1865 to 1869, was again elected Superintendent and served one term until 1877. Mr. Chalfant's report for 1874 shows 6,898 children in the county schools, 118 school districts, 217 teachers, 3 graded schools and 123 school houses, of which 7 were brick and 116 frame. There was paid to teachers, during the year, for their services, $61,742; there was expended for all school purposes during the year, $83,761. The highest monthly wages paid any teacher in the county was $122 and the lowest $25. In his report, Mr. Chalfant said: "There are now thirty-nine schools in Logan County, in which the sciences are taught, and in a majority of these, instruction is given in all four of the additional branches. At first, there existed grave doubt, in the minds of our people, as to the propriety of attempting to teach the sciences in our public schools. This was succeeded by a fair analysis of the results obtained by the few schools that entered upon the trial and I am now happy to say that the current of public opinion is rapidly

tending toward their general adoption." Referring to the color question, he said: "The recent act of the legislature allowing colored people equal facilities to those guaranteed white children, is generally acquiesced in, with but little outward show of resistance. In the city of Lincoln, a separate school house, comfortable and commodious, together with a suitably qualified teacher, is provided for them. At two other points in the county, they attend with the white children and no serious objection has thus far been raised, on account of such attendance. I believe it to be the best policy, however, for the time being, to provide separate accommodations for the colored children, in all cases where there are a sufficient number to justify it."

The report for 1875 shows 7,002 pupils, 121 school districts, 217 teachers, 126 school houses, of which 7 were brick and the remainder frame. There was $59,797 paid to the teachers of the county, in salaries, and $83,486 for all school purposes, during the year. The report for 1876 shows $89,075 expended for school purposes, which was increased in 1877 to $96,158. The report of the latter year shows 6,334 pupils, 202 teachers, 7 graded schools, $8,294 expended for new school houses, $62,021 expended in teachers' salaries and places the value of all the school houses and grounds in the county at $196,800. In 1876, about eighty teachers attended an institute at Lincoln, beginning July 17 and closing Aug. 11. Officers were elected as follows: President, J. C. Chalfant; Secretary, George H. Cox; Executive Committee, John R. Barnett, Lizzie Splain, Mattie Bobbitt. Lectures were delivered by Dr. Sewell, of Normal, President Adams, of the Illinois Wesleyan University and S. M. Etter. Special exercises were conducted by George Turner, C. L. Hatfield, J. G. Chalfant and John R. Barnett. In 1877, the Logan County Teachers' Institute met in joint session with the Normal Institute of Lincoln University. The officers elected were: President, J. G. Chalfant; Vice President, A. R. Taylor; Secretary, John R. Barnett; Assistant Secretary, H. F. Reed; Treasurer, H. G. Bergen. The instructors were Dr. A. R. Taylor, Prof. B. F. McCord and Prof. A. E. Turner, all of Lincoln University and Prof. S. S. Hamill, of Normal, Dr. J. M. Gregory, of the Illinois Industrial University, gave the closing lecture.

DERBY'S ADMINISTRATION.

In the fall of 1877, William H. Derby was elected County Superintendent to succeed Mr. Chalfant. Mr. Derby served one term of four years. His report for 1878 shows 5,970 pupils actually enrolled in the schools of the county. The number of children, in the county, between the ages of six and twenty-one was 8,756. There were 226 teachers in the county, 111 female teachers and 115 male teachers. There were 127 public schools, and 121 school houses, 7 of the latter being brick and

114 frame. There were four school houses built during the year. The amount paid in teachers' salary was $61,948, amount paid for new school buildings, $12,949, and the amount expended during the year for all school purposes, $124,725. In addition there were 7 private schools, with 8 teachers and 234 pupils. The report of 1879 shows 5,983 pupils enrolled in the county. The report of 1880 shows 6,609 pupils, 203 teachers, $51,420 expended in teachers' salaries, $1,490 for new school houses and $76,327 for all school purposes, during the year. The monthly wages paid male teachers averaged $45.10 and female teachers $38.16. The report for 1881 shows 6,382 pupils, 192 teachers, 125 school districts, 126 school houses, 10 graded schools, $51,571 paid teachers, and $75,381 expended, during the year for all school purposes. The report for 1882 shows 6,457 pupils, 115 school districts, 192 teachers, 9 graded schools, 122 school houses, $52,866 paid out in teachers' salaries, $1,745 expended for new school houses, and $74,124 expended for all school purposes, during the year.

A two weeks' institute was held at Lincoln in 1878, beginning July 22 and ending Aug. 2. The sessions were held at Lincoln University and the attendance was not as large as usual. Institute work was conducted by Dr. A. R. Taylor and Dr. D. M. Harris, of Lincoln University, also by W. H. Derby, S. M. Guttery, M. B. Ransdell and others. A two weeks' institute was also held in 1879, from Aug. 4 to Aug. 15. The following officers were elected for the year: President, W. H. Derby, Vice President, I. N. Ewing; Secretary, Alma Braucher; Treasurer, S. M. Guttery. The principal instructor was A. R. Taylor and about forty teachers attended the institute. In 1879 and 1880, township institutes were held in most of the townships and several held monthly or bi-monthly meetings. At the county institute in 1880, about 35 teachers attended and Dr. A. R. Taylor acted as instructor. A lecture was delivered by Prof. John W. Cook, of Normal. Officers were elected as follows: President, W. H. Derby; Secretary, P. H. Quaid; Treasurer, Lois Dyer; Executive Committee, J. S. Wren, J. S. Cole, Lois Dyer, Lydia H. Porter, R. B. Lorimer. In 1881, the institute was conducted but one week, commencing Aug. 8. It was in charge of Dr. A. R. Taylor and Superintendent Derby. Commencing Aug. 20, 1882, a five days' institute was held. Special exercises were conducted by W. H. Derby, J. S. Wren, J. L. Ring, G. W. Reeder, J. J. Armstrong, C. H. Dixon, George W. Walker, J. B. Curry, A. R. Museller, T. W. Butcher, W. C. McMasters, B. F. Simpson, W. B. Miller, T. G. Seeley, W. B. Lloyd and John Blain.

GUTTERY'S ADMINISTRATION.

Samuel M. Guttery was elected County Superintendent of Schools in 1882 and successively held this position for three terms, a period of

twelve years, until 1894. The various reports of Mr. Guttery during these sixteen years vary comparatively but little in detail, as will also be noted with reference to the reports heretofore given, for a period of fifteen years or more. This is not surprising, when it is considered that the population of the county has varied but little in a similar period. The population of the county in 1870 was 23,053. It increased only to 25,041 in 1880; it was substantially the same in 1890, that is, 25,489, and in 1900 had increased only to 28,680. It is not surprising, therefore, that from 1870 to 1900, there is but little variation in the number of the pupils, in the county schools each year, the number of school houses and teachers. This is no evidence of lack of progression in educational work, the progress being made evident in better methods, better scholarship and greater efficiency and results, than in numerical increase.

Mr. Guttery's report in 1884 shows the following school statistics for the year: Number of males under twenty-one years of age, 6,274; females, 6,022; total, 12,296; males between the ages of six and twenty-one years, 4,263; females, 4,034; total, 8,297; male pupils enrolled in graded schools, 937; females, 1,103; male pupils enrolled in ungraded schools, 2,268; females, 1,917; total, 6,225; total number of teachers employed, 171; total number of school districts, 118, all but one having school more than 110 days; number of brick school houses, 6; frame, 119; total, 125; built during the year, 7; public high school, 1; graded schools, 11; highest monthly wage paid male teacher, $120; female, $65; lowest paid male teacher $30; female, $25; average paid male teachers, $50.51; female, $37.85; amount paid teachers, $58,011; paid for new school houses, $3,946; total expenditures, $81,030.34; estimated value of school property, $203,395.

For 1890, his report shows 6,074 pupils, 116 school districts, 173 teachers, 13 graded schools, 121 school houses, 8 of the latter being brick, 3 school houses built during the year, $65,278 paid teachers; $1,869 expended for new school houses, and $65,278 expended for all school purposes during the year. His last report for 1894, shows 6,470 pupils, 116 school districts, 183 teachers, 16 graded schools, 122 school houses, 4 school houses built during the year, $68,784 paid teachers, $5,468 expended for new school houses and $95,667 expended for all school purposes during the year.

Beginning with Mr. Guttery's term, there was a reorganization along teachers' institute lines and on Nov. 25, 1882, at a meeting of teachers held at the Christian church in Lincoln, there was organized what was called "The Logan County Teachers' Association." This was to take the place of the old organization which had been conducting annual institutes. A constitution was adopted, setting forth the object of the association "to attain the highest good in the work of the public schools and advance the common interests of the teachers." The constitution provided

for four regular sessions each year, the first, second and third sessions to be held on the last Saturday of November, February and May and the time of holding the fourth session to be determined by the Executive Committee and the County Superintendent of Schools. The following were elected as first officers of the Association: President, S. M. Guttery; Vice Presidents, W. B. Lloyd and T. G. Seeley; Secretary, Lizzie Anderson; Treasurer, G. F. Ambrose; Executive Committee, J. S. Wren, G. F. Ambrose, G. W. Reeder, J. J. Armstrong, Carrie Wren. The original organization included fifty-nine teachers, the membership increasing from year to year. The original membership was as follows:

T. G. Seeley, Charles H. Scholz, W. B. Lloyd, J. S. Wren, W. C. McMasters, Thomas Smith, D. E. Ambrose, June Alexander, Thomas O. Helin, H. S. Manuel, S. M. Guttery, Lizzie Anderson, Minnie Jackson, Cora Turnbull, J. G. Jeffers, W. H. Pope, T. R. Wilcoxon, George W. Walker, J. J. Armstrong, J. B. Hanger, J. B. Curry, W. C. Holman, George McElhiney, R. Inskeep, M. N. Wren, T. B. Piatt, Joseph Barry, E. C. Perkins, Carrie Wren, W. S. Welch, W. H. Emmons, W. L. Tollis, Kate Stowe, Lillie Hudson, Kate Mowen, Sue Buchanan, Francis Dyer, Lillie Clay, Mattie Price, Nellie Dankin, Nellie Bernard, Ellen Hanger, Corilla Boruff, Lois Dyer, E. L. Carnahan, A. L. Museller, A. L. White, H. G. Starkey, Josie Caldwell, Alice Randolph, Lizzie Caldwell, Luticia Welch, Cleo Martin, Salina Poe, M. K. Miller, A. B. Miller, J. S. Cole, William King.

One day sessions of the Association were held in February and May of 1883 and, commencing Aug. 20, 1883, a weeks' session was held at the Christian church in Lincoln. Many matters of educational interest were discussed. The township institute idea had not proven the success anticipated and it was modified by dividing the county into seven districts for the holding of local institutes. Oran and Aetna townships were included in one district; Atlanta, Eminence and East Lincoln in another; Mt. Pulaski and Chester in a third; Orvil and Prairie Creek in a forth; Sheridan and West Lincoln in a fifth; Corwin and Broadwell in a sixth; Hurlbut and Cornland in a seventh. A five days' session was held in 1884, beginning Aug. 18th. Special lectures were given during this session by William Hawley Smith, of Peoria, Prof. W. B. Powell, of Aurora and Prof. O. F. McKim, of LaHarpe. In 1885, a four weeks' normal institute was held at the University building, beginning July 27th. At this institute, the county was redivided into districts, as follows: District No. 1, Atlanta, Eminence and East Lincoln township, J. B. Curry, chairman; District No. 2, Orvil and West Lincoln, Charles H. Scholz, chairman; District No. 3, Sheridan and Prairie Creek, Agnes Rourke, chairman; District No. 4, Corwin and Broadwell, E. L. Carnahan, chairman; District No. 5, Oran and Aetna, W. C. Holman, chairman; District No. 6, Elkhart and Hurlbut, J. C. Mountjoy, chairman; District No. 7,

Laenna, Lake Fork, Chester and Mt. Pulaski, E. B. Hart, chairman. A two weeks' institute also followed in 1886, beginning Aug. 9th, the same being held at the University building. The instructors were Prof. A. E. Turner, of Lincoln University, Prof. Jesse Hubbard, of Pontiac, and Prof. W. R. Whetsler, of Lincoln. Lectures were delivered by Prof. Hubbard and President A. A. Kendrick, of Shurtleff College. The institute of 1877 was a four week's session, beginning Aug. 1st, and the same instructors participated as in 1886, with the addition of Miss Lottie E. Jones, of Danville. A lecture was delivered by State Superintendent Richard Edwards. A similar institute was held in 1888, as in 1889. At the latter, a lecture was delivered by Seth S. Avery, of Indiana. The county was this year again redistricted, six districts being created in place of seven. The meeting places of these districts were Lawndale, Beason, Mt. Pulaski, Emden, New Holland and Broadwell.

In 1889, the new revision of the school law was passed. Prior to this law, teachers' institutes had been held in the county, as voluntary organizations, under the control and direction of teachers' associations heretofore referred to, expenses of the same being met by dues paid by the members of the association, supplemented at times by small appropriations by the Board of Supervisors. The law of 1889, however, made definite provision for teachers' institutes and provided that County Superintendents should hold annual institutes, sessions to be not less than five days, the County Superintendent and the State Superintendent jointly to procure instructors. The examination fees paid by teachers were to be utilized to pay the expenses of these institutes. As a result of this act, teachers' associations were not as important factors in the educational life of the county as formerly, although the same were kept in existence, to more or less extent. The annual institutes, under this law, have become normal schools of instruction, have attained a great degree of efficiency and have contributed largely to the continuing improvement of the county schools.

COLE'S ADMINISTRATION.

After twelve years' service as County Superintendent, Mr. Guttery was succeeded in 1894 by J. S. Cole, who served one term until 1898. Mr. Cole's first report in 1895 showed about 14,000 children under 21 years of age in the county, nearly 10,000 of whom were of school age. During the year 3,400 pupils were enrolled in the 18 graded schools, under the direction of 70 teachers, while over 3,000 were enrolled in the 105 ungraded schools, under the direction of 109 teachers. The total days of attendance of pupils in the graded schools were nearly 412,000 and in the ungraded schools about 319,000. The average monthly wages paid male teachers amounted to $55.85, female teachers, $42.21. His last report in 1898 showed 13,280 children in the county under 21 years of

age, 9,464 between the age of 6 and 21, 118 school districts, 6,260 scholars in the public schools, 185 teachers, 125 school houses, 4 school houses built during the year, $73,819 paid in teachers' salaries, $2,110 paid for new school houses and $109,086 paid out, during the year, for all educational purposes. There were 20 graded schools, with 72 rooms, 3,212 pupils and 80 teachers. There were 8 private schools with 713 pupils. There were also three high schools, Lincoln, Atlanta and Mt. Pulaski. During Mr. Cole's incumbency of the Superintendency, teachers' institutes were held annually during the month of August and were well attended.

GRAM'S ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Cole's term as County Superintendent expired in December of 1898, when he was succeeded by Evan P. Gram. Mr. Gram served one full term, when he was re-elected in 1902. He did not fill out his second term, dying during his incumbency of his office in 1905. Mr. Gram's report of the county schools in 1900, show 6,267 pupils, 120 school districts, 189 teachers, 21 graded schools, 127 school houses, 14 of which were brick and the remainder frame houses, $74,988 paid in teachers' salaries $2,021 expended for new school houses and $103,821 paid, during the year, for all education purposes. His last report in 1904 shows 13,601 children in the county under 21 years of age, 10,657 between the age of 6 and 21, 6,400 pupils enrolled in the schools, 119 school districts, 128 school houses, 196 teachers, 21 graded schools, $170 as the highest monthly wages paid male teachers, $73 the highest paid female teachers, $40 the lowest paid male teachers, $32 the lowest paid female teachers, $65 the average paid males and $49 the average paid females, 233 pupils in private schools, $84,908 paid in salaries to teachers, $1,666 paid for new school houses built and a total of $125,850 paid, during the year, for all educational purposes. During Prof. Gram's incumbency an effort was made to reorganize the Logan County Teachers' Association, with a view to bringing to the county educational talent as lecturers. A meeting was held for that purpose in November of 1902, at which E. P. Gram was elected President, Agnes Rourke appointed Secretary and Treasurer and A. Middleton, G. B. Coffman and B. E. Nelson were appointed a committee on constitution and by-laws. Quarterly teachers' meetings were held in Lincoln, however, independent of this organization, throughout Prof. Gram's terms.

NICKOL'S ADMINISTRATION.

Upon the death of Mr. Gram in 1905, before the expiration of his term of office, the Board of Supervisors, at its June meeting of that year, appointed Prof. D. F. Nickols to succeed Mr. Gram as County

Superintendent. In the fall of 1906, Mr. Nickols was elected to that office and so satisfactory were his services in that capacity, that in 1910 he was re-elected without any political opposition, no party nomination being made against him, this being the first time that this had occurred in the history of the county. Shortly after Prof. Nickols became Superintendent, a further re-organization was made Dec. 1, 1905, of the Logan County Teachers' Association. The following officers were elected: President, Anthony Middleton; Vice President, Anna Wodetzki; Secretary-Treasurer, Mary A. Murphy. D. F. Nichols, G. D. Schmidtgen, C. H. Scholz, Agnes Rourke and Nellie Toomey were appointed a committee on program, and L. D. Ellis, P. M. Hoke and W. W. Womack, a committee on constitution and by-laws. Prof. A. W. Furr, of Jacksonville, delivered a lecture at this session. At the February meeting in 1906, the constitution and by-laws reported by the above named committee were adopted. This constitution provided for semi-annual meetings of the association. An address was made at this session by Prof. J. K. Stableton, of Bloomington. At the November meeting in 1906, Miss Anna Wodetzki was elected President, Miss Houlihan, Vice President, and Mary A. Murphy, Secretary. An address was delivered by Prof. M. E. Bogart, of Valparaiso, Ind.

At the November meeting, 1907, of the Logan County Teachers' Association, S. A. Edwards was elected President, W. W. Womack, Vice President, and Nellie Toomey, Secretary. Addresses were delivered by Prof. D. O. Barto, of the University of Illinois, and Prof. F. G. Barnes, of the Illinois Wesleyan University. The session of February, 1908, was addressed by Prof. D. C. Ridgley, of the Illinois State Normal University and Prof. H. W. Shryock, of the Southern Illinois State Normal. At the November meeting of the same year, Anthony Middleton was elected President, W. W. Womack, Vice President and Clyde Purcell, Secretary. The enrollment showed 166 teachers registered during the day. At the February meeting, 1909, there was an attendance of 175 teachers. At the November meeting of the same year, Mertis Whitaker was selected as President, H. D. Lukenbill as Vice President and Maude W. Mount as Secretary. Lectures were delivered at this meeting by Prof. Bagley, of the University of Illinois, and Prof. E. A. Turner, of Normal. At the February session of 1910, addresses were delivered by Prof. David Felmly, of Normal, and Prof. Thomas H. Briggs, and at the November meeting of 1910, addresses were delivered by Prof. C. A. McMurry, of De Kalb, and Prof. O. L. Manchester, of the State Normal School, at Normal. The present officers of the association are Alfred H. Greening, President; Mabel Wymer, Vice President; Secretary-Treasurer, Maurine Guttery.

Under Prof. Nickol's administration, greater progress has been made in educational work than in any previous similar period in the his-

tory of the county. There has been substantially a complete re-organization along all lines of county educational effort. A county uniformity of text book has been established and maintained, the books being the same in every district. A county course of study has been devised which is a supplement to the state course of study, made especially to fit the county uniform texts. A more efficient means of classification has been introduced. Monthly report cards are mailed to each teacher, so that the county office is kept in close touch with each school. A course of study has been arranged for the ninth and tenth grades that enable pupils, who complete the work as outlined, to enter the third year of any high school, consequently graduates from the tenth grade have done what is recognized as two years of standard high school work. Regular attendance, on the part of pupils, has been encouraged by issuing certificates and diplomas for perfect and punctual attendance. Teachers' reading circles have been established as well as the inauguration of pupils' reading circles, library advantages have been increased and every school in the county now has a good library. There has been a revival of interest in spelling by the re-instatement of the spelling book in the grades. An elementary course in agriculture has been introduced. County commencements have been established for pupils who complete the course in the village and country schools. Annual commencements were held in Lincoln in 1909 and 1910 and at these two commencements, there were 120 scholars who graduated.

In addition to the above, close connection has been kept with the State Superintendent's office, resulting in the standardization of sixteen rural schools last year and this work is being followed up this year. County school exhibits are now annually prepared for the Illinois State Corn Exposition, and last year the Logan County schools won first prize for the Cornbelt District and sweepstakes for the entire state, a total of $530 in prizes. Libraries and supplies were purchased with this money and apportioned to the schools, which participated. Educational day has been established in connection with the Farmers' Institute and prizes are awarded for the best school exhibit. The summer teachers' institutes are largely attended and have reached a high degree of excellence. The instructors at the session held from Aug. 22 to Aug. 26, 1910, were Prof. W. E. Lugenbeel, of Winona Lake, Prof. E. A. Turner, of Normal, Prof. Joseph Carter, of Champaign and Miss Esther White, of Highland Park. A county oratorical and athletic association for the public schools has also been organized. All of these improvements, in connection with the selection of competent and efficient teachers, the awakening of a wholesome school spirit, annual school exhibits and the greater interest that has been aroused, among teachers and pupils, to perfect the school system and attain to a more efficient scholarship, has had the result of greatly raising the general standard of the Logan County

schools and given them a standing excelled by the schools of few, if any, counties in the state.

The following is a summary of various matters of interest connected with the schools of Logan County, as shown by Prof. Nickol's report, for the year ending June 30, 1910: Children in the county under 21 years of age, 13,812; between the ages of 6 and 21, 9,867; number of school districts, 122; number of graded schools, 23; number of schools, 130; number of pupils enrolled, 5,896, of which 1,453 are in the City of Lincoln; number of school houses, 130, of which 18 are brick structures; number of private schools, 8; pupils in private schools, 391; number of teachers in private schools, 18; number of volumes in district libraries, 13,564; highest monthly wages paid male teacher, $170; highest paid female teacher, $103; lowest paid male teacher, $50; lowest paid female teacher, $40; average monthly wages paid male teachers, $86; average paid female teachers, $56; value of school property, $398,300, of which $140,000 is an estimate of the value of school property in Lincoln; paid in salary to teachers, during the year, $103,271; paid for new school houses, $28,796; total school expenditures for the year, $177,500; number of pupils who passed ninth year examinations, 96; pupils passing tenth year examinations, 63.

ROSTER OF TEACHERS.

The present roster of teachers for the Lincoln, Atlanta and Mt. Pulaski schools will be found in the next chapter, in connection with the sketch of the city schools of the county. The roster of teachers of all other schools in the county is as follows, the number indicating the district:

TOWNSHIP 17, RANGE 1: No. 1, Two Mile Grove, W. D. Wacaser; No. 2, Colvin, Alzoie Tune; No. 137, Farmland, J. E. Graham; No. 138, Glendale, Jessie Leonard.

TOWNSHIP 18, RANGE 1: No. 3, Latham, A. H. Greening, Nellie Lindsey, Lena Grau, Pearl Leonard; Parish, Mabel Johnston; No. 4, Deavers, Hazel Day; No. 5, Walnut Grove, Della Harrison; No. 6, A. Von Lobberecht; No. 7, Fair Haven, Grace Foster; Rose Dell, Carrie Zah.

TOWNSHIP 19, RANGE 1: No. 9, Popcorn, May Kirby; No. 10, Chestnut, A. C. Wacaser, Ora Andrews; No. 11, Regan, Nola Armstrong; No. 12, Union, Agnes Oliphant; No. 13, Mt. Airy, Mertis Whitaker; No. 14, Bowles, Myrtle Fisher; No. 15, Independence, Imogene Talbott; No. 16, Harmony, Edith Duff.

TOWNSHIP 20, RANGE 1: No. 17, Beason, Geneva Tackwell, Elizabeth Anderson; North Bethel, Edith Robinson; South Bethel, Belle Robinson; No. 18, Central Point, Cora Musick; No. 19, Zollars, Mary

Geis; No. 20, Mt. Zion, Pearl Holcomb; No. 21, Deer Creek, Marie Becker; No. 22, Blue Grass, Verne Hieronymous.

Township 21, Range 1: No. 23, Clear Creek, Rowena McMillin; No. 24, New Castle, Elfrieda Steinaker; No. 25, Hoblit, Mrs. Edith Bowers; No. 105, Walnut Hill, Nellie Powers; No. 300, Tuttle, Mrs. Mary Carl.

Township 17, Range 2: No. 26, Hunter, Lola Simon; No. 29, Oakland, Mrs. Roy McFarland; No. 203, Copeland, Clara Irwin; No. 204, Birks, Annie Marshall.

Township 18, Range 2: No. 30, Hamilton, Zenobia Zimmerman; No. 31, Scroggin, Mrs. Clarence Bowers; No. 32, Lake Fork, H. D. Lukenbill, Ollie Crain; No. 34, Buckles, H. W. Teney; No. 35, Laughery, Frances Wacaser; No. 36, Buchanan, Ida Leapley; No. 37, French's Chapel, G. D. Schmidtgen.

Township 19, Range 2: No. 38, Pleasant Grove, Orion Hess; No. 39, Sugar Grove, Laura England; No. 40 Industry, Lucille Stoll; No. 41, Doolittle, Lucy Hahn; No. 42, Layman, Ida Blough; No. 43, Pegram, Mattie Anderson; No. 44, Fair, Emma Duesing.

Township 19 Range 2: No. 46, Hatton, Norma Peifer; No. 47, Duff, H. F. Musick; No. 48, Straight Row, Etta Shields; No. 49, Huntting, Jennie Horney; No. 50, Musick, Georgia Sylvester; No. 51, Lawndale, Herman Hahn, Dottie Shyer; No. 52, Buckeye, Lorene Bollin.

Township 21, Range 2: No. 53, Rose Hill, Leta Dawes; No. 54, Bloomingdale, C. E. Seidel; No. 55, Walnut Row, Glessie Smith; No. 56, Eminence, Ethel Montgomery; No. 57, Pleasant Hill, E. B. Brockett; No. 58, Hazel Dell, Nellie Henry.

Township 22, Range 2: No. 126, Whitehall, Bernice Carr; No. 127, Hickory Grove, Leila Nall.

Township 17, Range 3: No. 201, Northside, Jane Peters; No. 202, Cornland, G. E. Nickols, Grace Mount.

Township 18, Range 3: No. 60, Intelligence, W. C. Handlin; No. 61, Prairie College, Mabel Roberts; No. 62, Lakeside, Emma Horney; No. 63, Plainview, Helen M. Walker; No. 64, Elkhart, Maud Mount, Bessie Deuterman, Ellyn Hickey; No. 65, Sunnyside, Lena Glick.

Township 19, Range 3: No. 66, Read, Amy Miller; No. 67, Honey Hook, Maurine Humphreys, No. 68 C. P. Duemler, Mabel Huston; No. 69, Rankin, June Lawrence; No. 70, Corwin, C. S. Horney; No. 71, Briggs, Izetta Hammel.

Township 20, Range 3: No. 72, Sigg, Marie Weitkamper; No. 73, Glenwood, Mrs. E. J. Miller; No. 74, Rothchild, Tunce Williamson; No. 75, Mt. Pleasant, Gertrude Peifer; No. 76, Altic, R. B. Steninger; No. 77, West Point, Ethel Wurtzbaugh; No. 78, Glenwild, Frances Heyenga.

Township 21, Range 3: No. 79, Lone Tree, Laura Rademaker; No. 80, Musick, Catherine McGough; No. 81, Fairfield, Elsie Barnum; No. 82, Hartsburg, J. A. Shumate, Emma Webster; No. 83; Richland, Nellie Laugharn; No. 84, Pleasant Valley, Catherine Behrends; No. 85, King, Grace Kromminga; No. 87, Fairview, Lulu Froebe; No. 88, Bethel, Addie Bell.

Township 22, Range 3: No. 124, Young America, Florence Nelling.

Township 18, Range 4: No. 89, Hopedale, Effie Barber; No. 180, Constant, Mary Murphy; No. 181, Maple Grove, Anna McCormick; No. 200, German Hill, C. H. Barlow.

Township 19, Range 4: No. 90, Spring Bank, Ruth E. Evans; No. 91, Lynn Grove, Elmer Shaver; No. 92, Mill Grove, Theada Hamer; No. 182, Elm Grove; No. 183, Middletown, Maurene Guttery, W. B. Lemme, Althea Pegram, Bertha Nicholson, Mrs. Anna Maloy.

Township 20, Range 4: No. 93, Fairland, Anna Hayes; No. 94, Burtonview, Flossie Foster; No. 95, Gayle, W. H. Wyatt; No. 96, Richman, Daisy Gallagher; No. 97, Rosedale, A. R. Smith; No. 118, New Holland, Clyde Purcell, Agnes Hickey, Nellie Alberts; No. 119, Pleasant Valley, Nellie Corsaut.

Township 21, Range 4: No. 98, Hopewill, Margaret Hamer; No. 99, Prairie Creek, Gladys Smith; No. 100, Elder Grove, J. W. Barnes; No. 101, Victory, Augusta Schneider; No. 102, Nieber, Harriet Yarcho.

Township 22, Range 4: No. 122, Zoar, Ella Ryan.

CHAPTER XXIII.

EDUCATIONAL—CITY SCHOOLS.

The three municipalities of Logan County, Lincoln, Atlanta and Mt. Pulaski, early in their history, took advanced steps in the matter of education and from the date of their establishment to the present time, the school interests of these cities have kept pace with civic progress along all other lines. Each of these cities support an excellent high school. It is the object of this chapter to briefly sketch the educational history of the municipalities mentioned.

LINCOLN SCHOOLS.

Postville was laid out in 1835. Lincoln was established in 1853 and in 1865, Postville was absorbed in the municipality of Lincoln and the territory, formerly occupied by Postville, became a portion of the Fourth Ward of Lincoln. It therefore goes without saying that the first schools in what now constitutes the City of Lincoln were located in old time Postville. While Postville was laid out in 1835, there were very few inhabitants in the town until 1839, when the county of Logan was created and Postville, on account of its central location was made the county seat. The first school house in Postville was built about 1842 and among the first school teachers in the town was Samuel Briggs. William H. Young soon after took charge of the Postville school and the school house, now used for a residence, was located on Jackson street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and fronted the block upon which the Jefferson school now stands. By 1844, the school had in the neighborhood of 100 pupils, being patronized by pupils from the west side of the county.

The first school house built in the City of Lincoln was built in 1854, the next year after the town was laid out. It was built on Clinton street, facing what is known as the South park, and on the site of the present Washington school. The first trustees of the district were Osborn Ewing, Joseph Benner and Robert Leslie and the district was known as District No. 3, township twenty, range two. By Act of the Legislature, dated Feb. 24, 1859, school district No. 3 in township twenty, range two, and district No. 4, in township twenty, range three, the latter being the Postville district, were combined into one school district to be known

as the "Lincoln School District." This new school district in 1860 boasted of four school houses, with 337 pupils in attendance. There was expended, during the year 1860, for all school purposes, in the district, the sum of $1,781. The highest wages paid any teacher was $40 per month and the lowest $20. The attendance of 337 was exceptionally large, in view of the fact that there were only 355 children in the district between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The report of 1862 shows 652 children of school age in the district, 491 pupils in attendance at the schools, and $2,825 expended for school purposes, during the year. The teachers in 1862 were as follows: No. 3, G. W. Dominique; No. 2, Misses Judy and Kenyon; No. 1, Misses Minor and Pegram; Postville school, fourth ward, E. A. Brewster. The teachers in 1860 were J. Blain, E. A. Brewster, J. O. Sampson and Miss C. K. Landis. By 1864, the number of children in the four Lincoln schools had increased to 608, the number of children of school age in the district was 825, and $3,650 was expended, during the year, for school purposes.

By Act of the Legislature, passed Feb. 16, 1865, the town of Lincoln and the town of Postville were united under the name of the "City of Lincoln." At the same time, a further act was passed, repealing the Lincoln School District Act of 1859, and creating a new school district, which was to include the territory included within the limits of the City of Lincoln, also to be known as the "Lincoln School District." The public schools of the district were to be under the management and control of a Board of Education, to consist of the Mayor and one director from each of the four wards in the city. Prior to this, the Lincoln schools had been under the direct supervision of the County Superintendent of Schools, in the same manner as all other district schools of the county. The act of 1865 effected a complete re-organization of the schools of Lincoln, changing their method of government and giving them a local significance as city schools. At that time, there were five school buildings in the city, containing seven rooms in all, namely: the grammar school with one room, called the high school; the first ward school, two rooms, the second ward school, two rooms; the third ward school, one room; and the fourth ward, one room.

At the time of the school re-organization in 1865, the school buildings were poorly equipped. County Superintendent Chalfant, referring to the Lincoln schools, in his report of 1866 said: "The schools of the City of Lincoln are far better than could be expected, in view of the bad and uncomfortable condition and inadequate capacity of the buildings occupied. The High School, under the control of Mr. January is progressing with signal success; Mr. Derby of the First Ward, Mr. Lynch of the Second, Miss Wheelock of the Third and Mr. Cowdry of the Fourth, together with their worthy assistants, have done honor to their profession." The report of 1866 shows the number of children, between

the ages of six and twenty-one as 893. The aggregate attendance during the year was 619; the average attendance, during the same time, was 353; and eight teachers were employed in the schools. There was expended for all school purposes during the year, $3,667.

Further reorganization of the city schools occurred July 1, 1867, when the City Council passed an ordinance "in relation to Public Schools" which created a Board of School Inspectors, who were to be appointed by the City Council, and were given exclusive control of the city schools, as successors to the Board of Directors. This system of school government continued until the Lincoln schools were organized under the General Law. The first Board of Inspectors consisted of A. M. Miller from the First Ward, J. F. Hyde from the Second Ward, W. J. Ross from the Third Ward, D. H. Warren from the Fourth Ward, and G. S. Dana and F. C. W. Koehnle from the city at large. The first meeting of the Board was held on July 17, 1867, at which time A. M. Miller was elected chairman. The Board adopted a set of rules for the government of teachers and pupils, a uniform set of text books to be used in the schools and a course of instruction for a graded school, consisting of nine grades. The schools were opened, under the new organization, on the first Monday in September, 1867, with eleven teachers, under the superintendence of J. F. Hyde. Mr. Hyde, who was born in 1813, is now living in Lincoln, in his ninety-eighth year, being hale and hearty, and is the efficient City Treasurer of Lincoln, as well as accountant for the Lincoln Street Railway Company, having suffered little diminution of his physical and mental powers. This record is perhaps without parallel in any other community.

The City Council had, in the months July and August of 1867, built a new school house in the Third Ward and had added a story to the Fourth Ward school house, refurnishing both buildings throughout. During September, the schools however became so crowded that it was found necessary to rent three rooms and employ two more teachers. By the census of July, 1867, there were found to be 1,296 children of school age in the city, and during the year closing July, 1868, there was an aggregate attendance of 914, and the average was 487, showing a gain over the previous year of 48 per cent in the aggregate and 38 per cent in average attendance, yet it appears that many who were entitled to school privileges were unable to secure them. To remedy this condition, in part, in the summer of 1868, the City Council erected a new building in the First Ward and another one in the north part of the Fourth Ward.

In the summer of 1869, preparations were made to erect a large central school house, which would be abreast of the times. A lot of ground, known as the Wright block, situated between Union and Maple and Seventh and Eighth streets, was purchased at a cost of $5,000. The plans for the new building were submitted by T. F. Ladue and were

adopted by the Council. The building was commenced at once and was enclosed before the end of the year. This building is still utilized as a school building. It is 78 feet wide by 98 feet long, through the center, three stories high above the basement and 75 feet to the top of the dome. It contains eleven good sized school rooms, with two recitation rooms. During the spring and summer of 1870, the building was completed and furnished throughout with improved school furniture. The entire cost of the building, including the cost of the heating apparatus and furniture was about $45,000. At the time of its erection, it was considered one of the very best school edifices in the state.

The school roster for 1870-71, for the Lincoln schools, was as follows: Central school, Israel Wilkinson, Superintendent; Harriet Reed, Preceptress; Amanda S. Thomas, second grade; Ella K. Briggs, third Grade; Lida E. Akers, fourth grade; Viola E. Emery, fifth grade; Ella Brigham and Rachel Cantrall, sixth grade; Emma Mayfield, seventh grade; Sarah E. Akers, eight grade; Eva J. Barnum, ninth grade; Bettie Montague, tenth grade; Lena C. Vaughn, eleventh grade; First Ward school, M. F. Blair and E. B. Shackleford; Fourth Ward school, F. M. Warren, Lizzie A. Patterson and Anna J. Tibbitts; Colored school, M. Haines. The number of pupils registered in the schools was as follows: Central school, 808; First Ward school, 147; Fourth Ward school, 171; Colored school, 31, total, 1,157. The average daily attendance was 597; number of children of school age, in the city, 1,396; amount expended for all school purposes during the year, $25,660. There were reported 413 cases of corporal punishment during the year and as there was only an average daily attendance of 597, a very large percentage of the pupils must have needed, and consequently received, this sort of attention. Among the books used were Sander's Readers, Robinson's Arithmetic, Green's Grammar, Sheldon's Chart and Scribner's Writing Book.

Israel Wilkinson was Superintendent of the City Schools from July 1870 to June 1873, when he was succeeded in that capacity by Levi T. Regan. Mr. Regan served from July 1873 to June 1875, when he was succeeded by L. Kingsbury. Mr. Kingsbury was succeeded in turn by W. F. Bromfield in July 1877, Mr. Bromfield being in charge of the schools for a period of eleven consecutive years. Among those who served as teachers in the Lincoln schools during the seventies were the following: Central building, Harriet Reed, Mary S. Pegram, Clara McCord, Effie Peters, Amanda S. Thomas, Orilla Humason, Nellie M. Beane, Ella K. Briggs, Clara L. Leib, Jessie Lynch, Lida E. Akers, Emma Mayfield, Mary I. Gardiner, Viola E. Emery, Mary E. Short, A. E. Stevens, Lizzie Wilson, Anna J. Tibbets, Ella Brigham, Rachel Cantrall, Emma Borden, Julia Cochran, Lois Dyer, Eva J. Barnum, E. J. Henderson, C. Walton, E. J. Henderson, Jennie Roberts, Winnie Jackson, Mrs. S. E. Akers, Myra F. Rathbun, L. Humason, Kate Miller,

Mary F. Blair, L. Minier, A. E. Clark, L. Parks, Ella Scott, Mary E. Walker, Alice McMurray, Bettie Montague, Julia F. Mason, Jennie F. Goodsell, Hattie Shinn, Mrs. S. L. D. Cortright, Lena C. Vaughn, Amanda S. White. First Ward school, Mary F. Blair, E. B. Schackelford, Mrs. V. E. Maurer, Lizzie Wilson, Lizzie Lee. Third Ward school, W. E. Wyatt, Carrie Prince, George H. Cox, Lizzie Splain, Mary D. Hudson. Fourth Ward school, F. M. Warren, Mrs. F. M. Warren, Lizzie A. Patterson, Anna J. Tibbets, E. B. Schrock, M. N. Wren, W. C. McMasters, J. W. Gregory, Ida Hummell. North Fourth Ward, James F. Hyde. Colored school, M. Haines, Mrs. M. Baumgardner, Jennie Hughes, T. S. Garrett, Ella Lindsey.

The report for 1875 shows 1,349 children of school age in the city; the report of 1876 shows 1,459; 1877, 1,775; 1878, 2,138; 1879, 1,917. Number of pupils enrolled during the same years was as follows: 1875, 1,125; 1876, 1,052; 1877, 1,066; 1878, 1,176; 1879, 1,049. The number of pupils enrolled in the Lincoln city schools during the eighties was as follows: 1880, 1,007; 1881, 1,040; 1882, 1,045; 1883, 1,047; 1884, 1,058; 1885, 1,038; 1886, 1061; 1887, 1,186; 1888, 1,167; 1889, 1,172.

Two of the present large ward school houses were built during the eighties. A new First Ward school was built in 1885, and it was designated the Washington school. It is on Clinton street, facing the south park, on the site of the first school house built in Lincoln, after it had been laid out in 1853. Additional lots were bought, however, to make room for the new building. Bernard Liesner was the architect and the contract for erection was awarded to W. F. Hoyle for $7,475. The building was completed about Oct. 1st, 1885. It is two stories high, and contains four main rooms, 23 by 30, and two small recitation rooms. The building, additional lot and furnishings cost $10,734. The building was opened for school in November. In 1888, a new school building was erected in the Fourth Ward, since known as the Jefferson school. A half block was purchased on Fifth street, between Adams and Jackson streets, for the new building. It contains four school rooms, each 23 by 30 in size, is built of brick and is surmounted by a bell tower. It was ready for occupancy in February of 1889. The building, lot, furniture and heating apparatus cost $9,750.

As before stated, W. F. Bromfield was Superintendent of the city schools for eleven years. He was succeeded in July, 1888, by J. C. Feitshans, who was succeeded in December of the same year by A. M. Miller. Dr. Miller continued as Superintendent until April of 1893. Among the teachers in the city schools during the eighties were Ella Wright, Amanda White, Mrs. E. C. Gear, Edith Newhall, Jennie Kidd, Mrs. S. L. D. Cortright, A. D. Andrews, Emma L. Hand, Lois Dyer, Belle Taylor, F. E. Meadows, Lillie J. Dexter, Mary I. Gardiner, Jessie J. Lynch, Kate L. Hopkins, Ida Burroughs, Salina Poe, Eunice Cor-

wine, Minnie Humason, Mary F. Blair, Kate R. Blair, Ella Prentice, Agnes Gamble, Nellie Danken, Sue Buchanan, Pauline Holton, Mrs. H. L. Priest, Laura M. Page, Emma Webster, Carrie Prince, Lizzie Splain, Ella Edmonds, Maggie Fiztgerald, Lizzie Anderson, Maria Okey, James F. Hyde, Ada Hungerford, Francis Dyer, Ella B. Miller, Mary Coogan, May Young, Cleo Martin, Mattie Enlows, Nannie Edwards, Adele Elliott, Mollie Coogan, R. R. Lorrimer, Ella Lindsey and George H. Cox.

The total enrollment of pupils for 1890 was 1,225; for 1891, 1,375; for 1892, 1,469; for 1895, 1,404; for 1897, 1,394 and for 1899 was 1,507. The report for 1890 showed 2,915 persons residing in the city between the ages of six and twenty-one years. The average number of children attending the schools each month was 1,090. The average in the high school was 85, in the grammar schools 56, in the intermediate schools 493 and in the primary schools 358. The total amount expended for school purposes during the year was $13,853.

Upon a vote submitted to the voters of the city, the public schools of Lincoln, which prior to 1894, had been operated under the provisions of the special charter from the Legislature, were reorganized under the general school law. Under the general law, the schools are controlled by a Board of Education, consisting of a president and six members. The president and two members are elected annually, the president to serve for one year and the members of the board for three years. The law provided that at the first election held under this form of organization, the president and six members were to be elected, the members to draw lots as to which of them should hold one, two and three years' terms respectively. The first election occurred in April 1894 and resulted in the election of H. Sherman as president and L. L. Leeds, Sylvester Hoblit, T. A. Reynolds, Clara McCord, E. C. Moos and Katharine Miller as members. One year terms were drawn by Sylvester Hoblit and Katharine Miller, two years' terms by T. A. Reynolds and Clara McCord and three years' terms by E. C. Moos and L. L. Leeds. A list of the succeeding members of the board will be found below.

In 1895, a proposition was submitted to the voters to issue bonds to the amount of $16,000 for school building purposes, and the same carried by a vote of 313 to 84. In August of 1895, a contract was let to the Walker Brothers to erect a school building in the Third Ward. The site selected was on Fourth street, between Pine and Walnut streets. The contract price was $11,424. The building is a four room structure, two stories in height and measures 62 by 64 feet. It is known as the Madison school. The cost of the building, lot and furnishings complete amounted to about $14,000. In 1897 two additional rooms were added to the Washington building in the First Ward.

In 1898, a proposition was submitted to the voters for the issuing of bonds to the amount of $30,000 for the purpose of erecting a High school building and two other school buildings in the Second and Fifth Wards, all of which were badly needed. This proposition carried by a vote of 148 to 37. Preparatory to the erection of the High school building, the lots on Broadway, between Kankakee and Ottawa streets, known as the Knapp property, were purchased for the sum of $4,000. The brick house upon the lots, for many years the residence of Colby Knapp, was taken down and removed. The lots measured 120 by 150 feet. The contract for building the new High school building was let to Martin Lori, of Huntingburg, Ind., for $18,150, the plumbing and heating contract being let for $2,670 additional. The corner stone of the building was laid May 5, 1899, under the auspices of the Masonic orders of Lincoln. Dr. L. L. Leeds, president of the school board, presided at the exercises and addresses were made by Father Donavan, of St. Patrick's church and Prof. A. E. Turner, of Lincoln University. The building was dedicated Jan. 5, 1900, on which occasion, addresses were delivered by Mayor E. G. King, Dr. Katharine Miller, D. H. Harts and Mrs. L. L. Morrison. The new building is an attractive piece of architecture, J. M. Deal, of Lincoln, being the architect. The building is 73 by 100 feet in size and is three stories and an attic in height. The architecture is a modified form of the Italian renaissance. The walls are of yellow pressed brick, the roof of slate and the high basement story is constructed of Bedford stone. The basement story has a ten foot ceiling, contains the entrance to the building, two recitation rooms, furnace room, storage room, fuel cellar and closets. The first story proper has a thirteen foot ceiling, three grammar grade rooms, two recitation rooms, a room for teachers, a girls' room and a hall 18 by 60 feet. The second story has a sixteen foot ceiling, a large high school room seating 268 pupils, two recitation rooms, cloak rooms and a superintendent's room. The attic contains laboratory room and apparatus rooms. The entire cost of the buildings and grounds was about $20,000.

This same year, 1898, two new ward school buildings were erected in the Second and Fifth Wards. For the Second Ward building a lot was secured, 160 by 150 feet, east of the College building on the corner of Kankakee and Burlington streets; price, $1,200. The Fifth Ward house was erected on the old lots on East Delavan street, cornering on Sherman street. Both these buildings are two room brick structures, 44 by 55 feet, with small towers in front. The contract for the buildings was let to W. F. Hoyle for $5,396, and the heating and plumbing increased the cost to about $6,000. The Second Ward school is known as the Adams school and the Fifth Ward school as the Monroe school.

It has before been noted that Dr. A. M. Miller was Superintendent of the Lincoln city schools from July, 1888, to April, 1893. He resigned the latter date to accept the Superintendency of the State Asylum for Feeble Minded Children. He was succeeded by A. L. Anderson who served as Superintendent until June, 1894, when he was succeeded by C. W. Harriman. Prof. Harriman was Superintendent until June, 1897, when he was succeeded by F. M. Richardson, who served in that capacity until June of 1900. Among those who served as teachers in the Logan County schools during the nineties were Jennie Kidd, Edith Newhall, Emma L. Hand, Lois Dyer, Ella Prentice, Selina Poe, Sue Buchanan, Eunice Corwine, Adele Elliott, Cleo Martin, Kate Blair, Mary F. Blair, Mary Coogan, A. L. Anderson, Gertrude Doten, Mary K. Miller, Ella B. Miller, Ella Edmonds, Emma Webster, Anna Wodetski, Mary Atkins, Francis Dyer, Minnie Coogan, H. J. Moomaw, Laura Wodetski, Mollie Coogan, Maud McElvain, Clara Hoover, Ida Comstock, Emma Hoyle, Iva Evans, Gertrude Rourke, Mabel Maxwell, Mary Anderson, Sarah Hackney, Mary Meyers, Clara McCord, Mamie Gillespie, Alice Randolph, H. H. Braucher, L. P. Hanger, Mary Holton, Mary Meyer, Mae Tinnon, C. A. Armstrong, Beulah Dickey, Agnes Rourke, Lida Hoyle, Lena Moos, Florence Nowland, Minnie White, Lizzie Stone, Margaret Houlihan, Maude Keene, Magdalene Meyer, Hattie Waller, Emma Miller, Marian Jones, Marian Lyons, Emily P. Wright, Luemma Williams, Catharine Waltmann, Florence Baker, Elsie Wallace, Emma Feuerbacher, Clyde Capron, Margaret C. Traner, Katherine Layton, Celia Campbell, Floy Walker, Rose Lanigan, Mabel Martin, Mabel Weymer. Frances Guttery, Myrtle Yelton, James Arnett, Mollie Mohn, J. P. Howser, Mary Michael, Georgia Scott, Helen Pierce and Lora Steidley.

The report of Lincoln schools for the school year of 1900-01 shows the highest monthly enrollment to have been 1,416 and the lowest monthly enrollment 1,239. The High school had special instructors in Mathematics and History, in Latin, in Science, in English and German, in Music and Drawing and two teachers in the eighth grade; the Central school had three teachers in the seventh grade, four teachers in the fifth and sixth grades, one in the fourth and two in the first, second and third grades; the Washington school had six teachers teaching from the first to the sixth grades; the Jefferson school had four teachers teaching from the first to the sixth grades; the Madison school, four teachers teaching from the first to the fifth grades, and the Monroe and Adams schools with two teachers each, teaching in the first, second and third grades. The highest monthly enrollment in the High school was 125 and the lowest 103.

Since 1900, two additional school houses have been built, one in the north portion of the Fifth Ward, at the corner of Kickapoo and Omaha

streets, in what is known as North Lincoln, the other in Woodlawn addition to the City of Lincoln, on Oglesby avenue, in the Third Ward. The former is known as the Van Buren school and the latter as the Tyler school.

The report of the Lincoln schools for the school year ending June 30, 1910, shows the following statistics: Number of children in the city between the ages of six and twenty-one years, 4,410; number of pupils enrolled, 1,453, of which 720 were boys and 733 girls; number of school houses, 9; number of volumes in the school library, 2,500; highest monthly wages paid male teachers, $170; lowest monthly wages paid male teachers, $80; highest paid female teachers, $82.50; lowest paid female teachers, $40; tax levy for support of schools, $35,500; value of school property, $140,000; value of school libraries, $3,200; value of school apparatus, $850; total amount paid teachers, $25,793; total paid out for all school purposes, $37,236. The High school statistics for the said school year are as follows: Enrollment in ninth grade, 70; in tenth grade, 43; in eleventh grade, 27; in twelfth grade, 23; total enrollment, 163, of which 66 are boys and 97 are girls; average daily attendance, 146; total graduates, 21; number of years course of study, 4; number of teachers employed, 6; highest monthly wages paid, $122; lowest wages paid, $80; volumes in library, 600.

B. E. Nelson became Superintendent of the city schools in 1900, being succeeded in 1905 by L. D. Ellis, who was likewise succeeded in 1908 by the present efficient incumbent, Prof. Anthony Middleton. The following is a complete roster of the Lincoln city schools at the present time: Anthony Middleton, Superintendent; Amy Hovey, Supervisor of Music; Winnie Sparks, Supervisor of Drawing. High School—H. L. Thornton, Acting Principal for A. F. Trams; Mary Wasson, Instructor in Latin; G. D. Elwell, Instructor in English; Cora Petty, Instructor in Mathematics; Anna Blake, Instructor in Biology; C. C. Kiplinger, Instructor in Science; Frances Dyer, 8th grade; Edith Cox, 8th grade. Central School—Agnes Rourke, Principal and Instructor in Manual Training; Linda Johnson, 7th grade; Anna Richert, 7th grade; Bertha Sidwell, 7th grade; Hannah David, 6th grade; Anna Kief, 6th grade; Ethel Welch, 6th grade; Anna Coleman, 5th and 6th grades; Mabel Weymer, 5th grade; Gertrude Primm, 4th grade; Maude Pegram, 3rd grade: Mary Blair, 1st and 2nd grades. Washington School—Ruth Evans, Principal, 5th grade; Emma Feuerbacher, 4th grade; Grace Webb, 4th grade; Eve Anderson, 3rd grade; Mabel G. Martin, 2nd grade; Myrtle Yelton, 1st grade. Jefferson School—Nellie Toomey, Pirnicpal and 4th grade; Julia Mohn, 3rd and 4th grades; Nettie Stoll, 2nd grade; Ella Wodetzky, 1st grade. Madison School—Ella Edmonds, Principal, 4th grade; Della Kief, 3rd grade; Mabel Fisher, 2nd grade; Elizabeth Healy, 1st grade. Adams School—Lida Hoyle, Principal,

1st and 2nd grades; Mary Fitzmaurice, 2nd and 3rd grades. Monroe School—Ella Miller, 1st and 2nd grades; Nell Hodnett, 3rd and 4th grades. Tyler School—Alice Randolph.

The schools of Lincoln are thoroughly up-to-date and abreast of the times. The teaching force is unexcelled, the best methods are in vogue, the curriculum is up to the standard and thoroughness in scholarship characterizes the administration of school affairs. The citizens of Lincoln are justly proud of their schools. They will compare favorably with those of any similar city of its size in the state. Since the organization of the schools under the general state school law, the following persons have held positions as president and members of the Board of Education, by election of the people:

Presidents: H. Sherman, 1894-96; H. B. Brown, 1896-98; L. L. Leeds, 1898-1904; E. G. King, 1904-05; P. E. Kuhl, 1905-06; R. N. Lawrance, 1906—.

Members: Katharine Miller, 1894-1901; S. S. Hoblit, 1894-98; Clara McCord, 1894-95; T. A. Reynolds, 1894-96; L. L. Leeds, 1894-97; E. C. Moos, 1894-97; E. G. King, 1895-1902; Caroline Lutz, 1896-99; C. A. Nicholson, 1897-1900; D. H. Harts, 1897-1900; Adam Feuerbacher, 1898-1901; David Gillespie, 1899-1902; W. D. Gayle, 1900-06; L. W. Walker, 1900—; Frank Webster, 1901-04; E. D. Shackleford, 1901-04; Lynn R. Parker, 1902-05; Joseph Tabke, 1902; R. C. Maxwell, 1902-03; Michael Coogan, 1903—; C. E. Gullett, 1904-07; Adam Feuerbacher, 1904—; Robert Humphrey, 1905—; L. B. Davis, 1906-09; H. F. Trapp, 1907—; A. V. Purinton, 1909—.

LINCOLN PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

In addition to the city public schools, the County Superintendent's report for 1910 shows six parochial or private schools in the city, with sixteen teachers and a total enrollment of 354 pupils. Few cities of its size can boast the excellent church schools as can the city of Lincoln. Chief among these as distinctive church schools, in which the secular branches are taught in addition to religious instruction, are St. Patrick's school and St. Mary's school, both of which possess excellent equipment and do effective and successful scholastic work. Both are graded schools and rank with the other schools of the city, graduates therefrom passing into the higher grades of the city schools. The present building occupied by St. Patrick's school is located at the corner of Third and Monroe streets, and is a large and commodious four room brick structure. It was built in 1887 and cost originally about $5,000, but the improvements since added and the cost of the lot has increased the original cost to over $10,000. The Sisters in charge of the school occupy a residence adjoining the school house. Graduates of St. Patrick's school participate in

the general county commencement, held each year under the auspices of the county schools. St. Mary's school is located on the corner of Fourth and Maple streets, directly opposite St. Mary's Catholic church. It is a handsome building, with all the latest improvements, being a two-story brick structure. St. Mary's school is under the management of the Sisters of St. Francis, and instruction is given in six grades. Both St. Mary's and St. Patrick's schools are valuable adjuncts to the educational life of the City of Lincoln.

The German-American Lutheran Zion parochial school is located on Pulaski street, immediately adjacent to the building of the Lutheran Zion church. The school building is a modern frame, of an attractive style of architecture. A well conducted school is taught by William Prigge, under the direction of the pastor. The St. John's Evangelical school is under the direction of Rev. G. Niebuhr and is held in the basement of the church of that denomination. Rev. H. Meyer also conducts a school in connection with Emanuel Lutheran church, of which he is pastor. The Lutheran schools are principally confined to the imparting of religious instruction.

ATLANTA SCHOOLS.

The citizens of Atlanta have always prided themselves upon the progressiveness of their public schools. No pains have ever been spared to keep them up to a standard of the highest excellence and from the inception of the city in 1853, the Atlanta schools, in point of efficiency, have not been excelled in the county. Township twenty-one, range two, now Atlanta township, was the first township to incorporate under the old school incorporation act of 1841. An election was called and held in that township Aug. 7, 1893, for the purpose of voting for or against the incorporation of the township for school purposes. Thirty-eight persons voted at this election and there was not a single vote against incorporation. Samuel Hoblit and Z. P. Cantrall were judges of election and J. P. Dunham clerk. At the same time, five school trustees were elected as follows: Elisha Bushnell, Zebulon Cantrall, Samuel Bevar, Samuel Hoblit and James Tuttle. This election was held at what was known as New Castle, a small settlement in what is now Atlanta township, a few miles northeast of the present site of the City of Atlanta. When the town of Atlanta was laid out in 1853, along the right of way of the Alton & Sangamon, now Chicago & Alton Railroad, the residents of this settlement substantially moved in a body to the new town.

Among others who early occupied the position of school trustees in what is now Atlanta township were Zebulon Cantrall, Samuel Bevan and Shepherd Kinion in 1846; Isaac A. Dungan, O. T. Crawford and William Dyer in 1848; Samuel Bevan, David Montgomery and G. B. Campbell in 1852; Samuel Bevan, G. B. Campbell and John E. Hoblit in 1855;

ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOL

LIBRARY BUILDING AT ATLANTA

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
URBANA

A. D. Downey, Harrison Maltby and C. F. Chambers in 1856; A. N. Dills, A. D. Downey and James Tuttle in 1860.

Atlanta was laid out in 1853 and two years later was the largest town in the county, having a population approximating 2,000. Few towns in early days had the rapid growth the first few years of its existence as did Atlanta, and her schools kept pace with her general progress. A correspondent in the Alton Courier speaking of the Atlanta schools in 1856 says: "The educational facilities are good for a new place. There is in operation a first class seminary and a free district school, each having 70 or 80 scholars in attendance." The following item appeared in 1856, in the columns of the Logan County Forum, a paper published in Atlanta and the first published in the county: "We have three schools, with an average attendance of over 200 pupils. They are well conducted and have the best of instructors employed."

By an act of the Legislature, Feb. 14, 1855, what was known as the Atlanta Seminary was incorporated. This act provided that Samuel Bevan, Lemuel Foster, James Tuttle, A. C. Rankin and R. T. Gill and their successors in office should constitute a body politic and corporate, under the name and style of the "President and Trustees of the Atlanta Seminary." The seminary was to remain within one mile of Atlanta. The number of trustees were not to exceed seven, one of whom was to be president of the board and the entire management of the institution was to be vested in this board. The institution was to be open to all denominations and the profession of no particular faith was to be required of teachers or students. The corporation was a stock concern, shares to be twenty dollars each. The incorporators constituted the first board and annual elections for trustees were to be held by the stockholders in September of each year. If desired at any time by a majority of the stockholders, the trustees were given power to convert the institution into a high school, but by so doing were not to lose the privileges of the charter, in the event they desired afterward to reconvert it into a seminary. The grounds and buildings of the institution were to be exempt from taxation to the extent of ten acres.

The Seminary building was erected in 1855. It was a two-story frame structure. School was opened in the fall of 1855 with about 75 students. The first instructor was Rev. L. Foster. He was succeeded by Professors Atkinson and West. In May, 1856, Rev. W. M. Guilford took charge and an era of prosperity for the school seemingly began. There were four departments and all were occupied, only the higher branches being taught. In 1858, however, a material change took place in its management and, in conformity to the provisions of the charter, the trustees turned the school over into the control and management of the town of Atlanta, as a high school, and under this management it was conducted until 1869. The new system went into operation Sept.

15, 1858. Prof. S. A. Briggs was chosen principal at that time and the school had an attendance of 340. Prof. Briggs' assistants were Mrs. Emily S. Briggs, Miss Maria H. Sayward, Miss O. Farr and Miss Estelia M. Hughes. The school was the first graded school in Logan County.

In 1860, Prof. Briggs was succeeded in the principalship of the Atlanta schools by M. B. Beals, who was assisted by Misses Farr, Hughes, Sayward and Rogers. In addition to the school being conducted in the old Seminary building, there was another smaller school building in the town and a school was also taught in the basement of the Congregational church. County Superintendent Beidler, in his school report, in 1862, said of the Atlanta schools: "The graded schools of Atlanta are an example of what can be done when energy and will go hand in hand. This school was begun as an experiment, four years ago, under the management of S. A. Briggs. During two years he gave the school a wide and enviable reputation and stamped the experiment with the word success. The school is now a fixed fact. During the present year it is under the control of T. J. Morgan. The school is divided into five grades and during the last seven months has registered 411 scholars. The studies pursued range from the alphabet to Latin, including a full course of mathematics. The examination of classes was held during the past week, in the different departments connected with the school, in all of which were evidences of strict efficient discipline and faithful instruction." County Superintendent Chalfant speaking of the Atlanta schools in 1866, said: "The schools at Atlanta, under the control of Mr. Colvin, assisted by Miss Eastman, Miss Congdon, Mrs. Colvin, Miss Downey and Miss Judd, are in a prosperous condition and in point of reputation stand as the first schools of the county."

In 1869, Atlanta was incorporated as a city and the schools were reorganized under the state school law as graded schools of the city. The district was enlarged to include one mile each way from town and a board of directors were elected to assume entire control of the schools. In 1870, the old Seminary building was found inadequate for the accommodation of the school population and measures were taken to erect a larger building. The old building was removed to the corner of the lot and used until the new one was completed, when it was moved to the farm of Augustus Reise. The building erected in 1870 was three stories in height above the basement, and contained ten school rooms, a spacious hall and an office. It was surmounted by a cupola, in which a large four-dialed clock was placed. The clock cost $800 and the sum was raised by contributions. The contract price of the building was $24,485, to which $500 was afterwards added. The entire cost of building, clock and furnishing was $28,500.

The building erected in 1870 was destroyed by fire in the summer of 1908. Nothing daunted by this disaster, a structure has been erected in its stead, which not only far surpasses its predecessor but is one of the largest and best equipped school buildings in the state. It is two stories high and is constructed of vitrified brick, with stone trimmings and a slate roof, the brick being of a dark chocolate color. There are eight standard class rooms, with physical and chemical laboratories, recitation rooms and offices. The class rooms are of uniform size 24 by 32 feet, each being equipped with dressing room and library case and all neatly furnished. The high school room is 36 by 48 feet and is exceedingly attractive in its modern appointments. There are two recitation rooms, 18 by 20, off the main corridor and the hall is 18 by 120 feet in dimensions. In the basement is a large gymnasium, 36 by 76 feet, boys' and girls' playrooms 24 by 32 feet each, lavatories, shower baths and heating and ventilating plants. The latter system is of the most approved type and insures a constant supply of fresh air. By this system, the air can be changed in four minutes. Two large boilers furnish steam for heat and for the engine which manipulates the ventilating fans. A handsome bell tower surmounts the structure which contains a clock with five dials. The contract price for the edifice was about $40,000 and the building, plumbing and furnishing for the same increased the cost to within the neighborhood of $60,000. It is safe to say that few cities of the size of Atlanta in the state can boast of so magnificent a school building. School was first opened in the new building Sept. 6, 1909.

The roster of the Atlanta schools for the present year is as follows: J. W. Browning, Superintendent; Margaret Sullivan, Principal of the High School; Bertha Ellis, Instructor in Science; Laura Pierce, Instructor in Latin and History; Constance Mitchell, 8th grade; Mae Jones, 7th grade; Bessie Taylor, 6th grade; Ella Boosinger, 4th and 5th grades; Cora Carlock, 3rd grade; Olive Chenoweth, 2nd grade; Minnie Nollen, 1st grade. The following statistics of the Atlanta High School are taken from the County Superintendent's report of 1910: Pupils in 9th grade, 35; pupils in 10th grade, 10; pupils in 11th grade, 13; pupils in 12th grade, 14; total enrollment, 85; average daily attendance, 80; total graduates, 5; number of years of course of study, 5; highest monthly wages paid, $125; lowest, $55. It might also be said in this connection that the Atlanta school has won more oratorical prizes at the various meets of the Illinois Corn Belt Scholastic Association, since its organization in 1901, than any other school in the association.

MT. PULASKI SCHOOLS.

The first schools of Mt. Pulaski were subscription or "pay schools" as they were then called. Until about the year 1845, there were few

residents in the town and these either taught their children in their own homes or paid some one who desired to engage in the work of teaching so much per scholar for teaching during the winter. One of the first subscription schools in the neighborhood was conducted in 1841, by Silas R. Alexander on the premises of George W. Turley. The scholars enrolled at one term were as follows: John and James Sims; John Mason; Mary, Martha, Elizabeth and Henry C. Turley; Jackson Cartmell; Washington, Maria, Alexander and Frank Cass; Charles and Patsy Keys; Robert and Luann Mathews; Alfred Scroggin; Melvin, Lucy and Margaret Foster; William and Willoughby Wade and Marian Rigdon.

The schedule containing the above list of scholars has appended to it the following certificate: "We certify that at a meeting of the employers of Silas R. Alexander pursuant to notice, on the 6th day of October, in the year 1841, we were duly appointed trustees, that we have performed the duties of such trustees by visiting said school and superintending the same, that we have examined the foregoing schedule and find the same to be correct, that the scholars named there in said schedule were at the dates of their attendance residents of Township 18, North, Range 2, and that there is due to said teacher for instructing the scholars named in said schedule at the times therein mentioned the sum of forty dollars and sixty-eight cents. Signed: Alexander Rigdon, James Wade, Thomas J. Scroggin, trustees." The school term was from Sept. 27th to Dec. 24th.

Another schedule still existent gives the record of a school kept by Michael Finfrock in 1844, from Dec. 9, 1844, to March 15, 1845. The following was the roster of scholars: Richard, Mary L. and Elizabeth Turley; James and John Sims; Sarah A., Amelia, Margaret E., David L. and Abraham B. Bunn; Samuel Morgan, Oster, Brunson, Emily and Harriet Dement; Ebeneezer and Oliver Capps; Charles, George, Benjamin and Alexander Snyder; Mary, Harriet and Caroline Whitaker; Samuel H. and Nancy A. Morgan; John, Christopher and Robert Laughlin; John M. Tomlinson, Charles Friedrich, Mary Wright, Henrietta Greek, Martha Allen, Sarah Scroggins and William Baker.

During the year 1845, David P. Bunn taught a school in Mt. Pulaski from April 7th to Aug. 8th. The following was the roster of pupils that term: Elizabeth and Mary Turley; Mary, Caroline, Harriet Findley and Dewitt Whitaker; Samuel, Morgan, Austin and Alexander Dement; John M. and Robert Tomlinson; Herbert, James and Catherine Robinson; Hardin and Nancy A. Morgan; Amelia, Sally, Margaret E., David L. and Mary E. Bunn; Mary Wright; Charles, Mahala and Mary Friedrich; William and Henrietta Krieg; Lewis, Emily and Nona Mitchell; Mary and Benjamin Snyder; Ebeneezer, Oliver, John and Charles Capps; Sally Carlock, James Sims, Margaret Clark and Mary J. Crockett.

About 1844, a frame school house was built in the eastern portion of the town and this building was not only used for school purposes, but for church meetings, town meetings and public gatherings of various kinds. The court house was built in 1848 and, with the exception of the frame school house, this was the first building where public gatherings could be had, no church building being erected until 1850. After the removal of the county seat from Mt. Pulaski to Lincoln, the Legislature by Act of Feb. 19, 1857, in view of the fact that the Mt. Pulaski court house had been erected by the private means of the people of Mt. Pulaski, "donated" the court house building to the town to be used for school purposes forever. This act appointed Henry Vonderleith, George W. Turley and Jabez Capps as trustees of the building for two years, at the expiration of which time, it was provided that the building was to be under the control and supervision of the board of school directors of the school district in which the town of Mt. Pulaski was located. Soon thereafter the old frame school house was abandoned and was sold for a private residence and the Mt. Pulaski school moved to the court house building. The building having two stories, each story was utilized for a school room. It is said that the first teacher in the building was John Kent.

Among some of the earlier trustees of schools elected in the district were Alexander Rigdon, James Wade and Thomas J. Scroggin in 1841; N. M. Whitaker, George Snyder and William Friedrich in 1844; N. M. Whitaker, William Friedrich and Jabez Capps in 1845; D. F. Dickinson, D. W. Clark and Robert Downing in 1848; Alexander Rigdon, Thomas P. Lushbaugh and D. P. Bunn in 1852; Alexander Rigdon, Jacob L. Ream and Dr. John Clark in 1854; N. M. Whitaker, Uriah Snyder and L. P. Lacey in 1855. County Superintendent Chalfant, referring to the Mt. Pulaski schools in 1869, said: "The Mt. Pulaski schools are well filled with pupils and are conducted with efficiency and success. Mrs. Nellie Shoup has charge of the higher department and Mrs. Hattie Mills is in charge of the primary department."

In the spring of 1877, a change was made from the township district organization, under which the schools had been previously conducted, to a graded system, under the control of a local Board of Education. A great improvement in the efficiency of the schools was at once apparent. That same year, a proposition was submitted to the voters to issue bonds to the amount of $20,000 for school building purposes, which proposition was successful. A full block was purchased for a site, in Turley's first addition to the town, the same being about two blocks east of the public square and enclosed by Morgan, Garden, Cooke and Scott streets. The contract for building the structure was let to Terrell & Knight, of Kankakee, for $14,667, plans and specifications having been prepared by W. S. Edbrooke, of Chicago. Work was begun on the building May 24,

1877. The corner stone was laid Sept. 4, 1877, with appropriate exercises, addresses having been delivered by Major M. Wemple and Rev. L. M. Robinson. The school directors at the time of the erection of the building were George Huck, Dr. F. D. Cass and John M. Tomlinson The building is a two-story brick, contains eight rooms and is still used for school purposes. The total cost, including furnishing and equipment, was $15,200. School was opened in the new building for the first time in January of 1878.

Among the teachers employed in the Mt. Pulaski schools in the eighties were George W. Dominique, T. McGrath, William H. Derby, G. W. Monroe, P. T. Nichols, Mrs. M. E. George, Mrs. Kate P. Seyfer, F. E. Dyer, Eva Lord, America Robinson, C. Starck, Mrs. R. F. Beidler, Lou Barkley, Mrs. T. H. Mattfeldt, Grace Snyder, Cora Turnbull, Anna Tutwiler Julia Robinson, Will Schone, Lizzie Graham, Louise Hayes, Anna Martin, Inez Mathews, Louisa Meyer, Fred Clark, Hanna Seick and Alice Osburn. Among the teachers in the nineties were William Miner, S. A. Edwards, T. L. Cook, Mrs. Kate Seyfer, Mrs. Anna Beidler, Mrs. Elinor Miner, Julia Robinson, Anna Tutwiler, Inez Mathews, Lucy Tutwiler, Flora Davis, Kate Rentschler, Estelle Snyder, Cora Gasaway, Magda Meyers, Nellie Waddell, Margaret J. Toomey, Kate L. Brown, Elizabeth Perkins, Cleo Hickman, Francis Wacaser, Alice Williams, Mattie Wilson, Nettie Rigdon, Nellie Van Orman and Frances Guttery.

The present roster of the Mt. Pulaski schools is as follows: W. T. Skinner, Superintendent and Principal of the High School; Grace Headley, Instructor of English and History; H. E. Ross, Instructor in Science; R. V. Lindsey, 8th grade and Superintendent of Music; Anna Leisch, 7th grade; Florence Wynd, 6th grade; Jennie Hassett, 5th grade; Ada Shanklin, 4th grade; Lucy Tutwiler, 3rd grade; Elnora McDonald, 2nd grade; Annetta Rigdon, 1st grade. The following facts are taken from the 1910 report of the High School at Mt. Pulaski: Pupils in the 9th grade, 21; pupils in the 10th grade, 8; pupils in 11th grade, 10; pupils in 12th grade, 9; total enrollment, 48; average daily attendance, 38; total graduates, 8; number of years in course of study, 4; highest monthly wages paid, $120; lowest monthly wages paid, $60; volumes in library, 300. The schools of Mt. Pulaski are efficient and progressive and fully abreast of the times.

CHAPTER XXIV.

LINCOLN COLLEGE.

Lincoln University, as it was formerly known, now the Lincoln College of The James Millikin University, has always been the pride of the people of Logan County. From its classic halls, hundreds of students, men and women, have gone forth into the active arena of life to occupy positions of influence and trust. It has developed the very best types of manhood and womanhood, its standard has ever been high and its beneficent influence has been felt, not only in the community in which it is located, but throughout the length and breadth of the nation, wherever its graduates have made their homes.

Lincoln University was organized by the synods of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. As early as the winter of 1862, the idea of the location of a college in this section of Illinois was advanced and advocated by prominent ministers of the church. The Indiana Synod, led by Rev. James Ritchey and Rev. Elam McCord, took the initiative and the Synods of Illinois and Iowa fell promptly into line. In the fall of 1863, a commission of five members, one from each Synod, was appointed, with instructions to organize a joint commission, with a view to founding and locating a church college. The commission was as follows: Indiana Synod, Rev. John G. White; Sangamon Synod, Rev. David Jolly; Central Illinois Synod, Rev. J. B. Logan; Illinois Synod, Rev. J. H. Nickell; Iowa Synod, Rev. W. F. Baird. This commission met at Virginia, Ill., in January, 1864. Propositions were received at this meeting from Cherry Grove, Virginia and Mt. Zion, in Illinois, and Newburg, in Indiana, with a view of having the proposed college located at these various points, but the commission adjourned without taking any action upon a location, and no further meetings were held.

In 1864, the respective Synods appointed a new college commission, as follows: Central Illinois Synod, Rev. J. C. Smith; Sangamon Synod, Rev. S. Richards; Illinois Synod, Rev. J. H. Hughey; Indiana Synod, Rev. James Ritchey; Iowa Synod, Rev. J. R. Lowrance. This commission met at Alton, October 29, 1864, but adjourned, without transacting any business, to meet at Mt. Zion, Ill., Nov. 29. About this time, A. C. Boyd, whose father was a prominent minister of the

Central Illinois Synod, had moved from Donnelson, Ill., to Lincoln, and had opened up a dry goods store, near where the Commercial Hotel now stands. He was quite familiar with the church movement to locate a college in Illinois and suggested to J. S. Metcalf, then postmaster, Rev. James White, the local C. P. pastor, and other prominent citizens, the advisability of starting a movement to secure the proposed college for Lincoln. As a result, an informal meeting of citizens was held at Mr. Boyd's store. Among those present were George H. Campbell, R. B. Latham, Rev. James White, A. Mayfield, George W. Edgar, J. S. Metcalf, John Houser, J. F. D. Elliott, John Wyatt, Colby Knapp, W. P. Randolph, William McGalliard, James Coddington, B. H. Brainerd and others. Rev. James White and A. C. Boyd addressed the meeting, giving an outline of the progress of the synodical movement to locate a church college in Illinois. Resolutions were adopted and committees were appointed to begin soliciting at once for a cash bonus. The sum of $27,000 was soon pledged and, by the time the synodical commission met at Mt. Zion, Lincoln's proposition was in tangible shape. Rev. James White was sent across the country to Decatur and thence to Mt. Zion, to present the matter to the commission. Lincoln's proposition was in writing, dated Oct. 18, 1864, and was signed by George H. Campbell, Robert B. Latham and James White as committee.

"The young and flourishing town of Lincoln," said the communication, "as well as the young and prosperous county of Logan, having as yet no institution of a high grade, would hail with joy and pride the location of your college at this place, and would take a lively interest, as well as a commendable pride, in fostering and endowing the institution and the college would, perhaps, meet with less opposition and competition here than at any other point." The communication was accompanied by a subscription list pledging the sum of $25,000, in the event the college was located at or near Lincoln, said money to be applied to the erection of college buildings. This amount was afterwards increased to over $30,000. The proposition also offered the beautiful site, where the college now stands, free of cost, the same containing about ten acres, and being donated by Messrs. Latham, Wyatt and Gillett. Considering the fact that Lincoln was then a town of only about 3,000 inhabitants, that money was then not so easily secured as now, that $25,000 was, at that time, considered a handsome fortune, that the Civil war was just drawing to a close and progress and industry at a standstill, and that the people had been contributing of their substance in aid of the war, the raising of such a sum by private subscription, at that time, for educational purposes, was quite remarkable. The names of those who assisted in this movement are legion. All classes of citizens responded most generously, and the list of those who contributed included the business and professional roll of the town.

LINCOLN COLLEGE

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The Synodical Commission met pursuant to adjournment at Mt. Zion, November 29, 1864. Rev. J. C. Smith was elected chairman and Rev. S. Richards clerk. In addition to Lincoln's proposition, Newburg, Indiana, offered $15,000, a promise of $10,000 more, including De Lany Academy and its appurtenances; Mt. Zion, Ill., offered a seminary building and grounds, valued at $11,000, and a prosperous school in operation; Cherry Grove offered buildings and grounds, valued at $14,600, and also a school in operation. A vote for preference resulted in Mt. Zion receiving two votes, Lincoln one, Cherry Grove one and Newburg one; a second ballot gave Mt. Zion two, Lincoln two and Cherry Grove one. The commission then adjourned to meet at Lincoln, December 2, at which meeting the vote stood Lincoln three and Mt. Zion two, after which, a final unanimous vote settled the choice for Lincoln.

The commission then issued an address to the church, in the Synods of Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, asking for an endowment fund of $50,000. In this address it said: "For beauty of location and facility of access, as well as for enterprise and prosperity, the town of Lincoln, all things considered, cannot be excelled." The name of the institution was decided upon as "Lincoln University," not in honor of the town, but in honor of Abraham Lincoln, the name being suggested by Rev. J. H. Hughey and heartily seconded in an enthusiastic address by Judge Campbell.

The next move was to secure a charter. The charter secured is one of the most valuable assets of Lincoln College. It has been stated by educational experts that no other college in the United States possesses so valuable a franchise. Its value lies in its comprehensiveness, its absence of limitations and its general liberality of provisions. The charter is included in "An Act to Incorporate Lincoln University," passed by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly of Illinois, and approved February 6, 1865. The preamble sets forth that, "Whereas, it is represented to the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, that the Indiana Synod, of the State of Indiana, the Iowa Synod, of the State of Iowa, the Central Illinois Synod, the Illinois Synod and the Sangamon Synod of the State of Illinois, of the church known and styled as 'The Cumberland Presbyterian Church of the United States,' desire to locate, found and endow, at Lincoln, in the County of Logan, and State of Illinois, an institution of learning, to be known and called Lincoln University, for the promotion of general and professional education and theological instruction, therefore, Be it enacted, etc."

The first board of trustees are named in the charter as follows: "Rev. Elim McCord, of the State of Indiana, and Robert B. Latham, and John Howser, of the State of Illinois, persons chosen by the Indiana Synod of the State of Indiana; Rev. David Lowry, of the State of

Iowa, George W. Edgar and James F. D. Elliott, of the State of Illinois, persons chosen by the Iowa Synod, of the State of Iowa; Rev. James B. Logan, Abner C. Boyd and James Coddington, of the State of Illinois, persons chosen by the Central Illinois Synod; Rev. J. M. Miller, Rev. Joseph E. Roach and John Wyatt, of the State of Illinois, persons chosen by the Illinois Synod; George H. Campbell, John S. Metcalf and Abram Mayfield, of the State of Illinois, persons chosen by the Sangamon Synod, of the State of Illinois," and these persons and their successors in office are declared to be "a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of 'The Trustees of Lincoln University' and by that name and style to remain and have perpetual succession." George H. Campbell was declared in the charter to be temporary president of the board.

The first meeting of the board was held February 27, 1865, in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Lincoln. George H. Campbell was elected President; Robert B. Latham, Vice President; William McGalliard, Secretary; and Colby Knapp, Treasurer. The board was in session for an entire week, rules for the government of the school were adopted, provisions made for the sale of scholarships and arrangements made for canvassing for funds, for building and endowment. Two-fifths of the amount raised by sale of certain scholarships was applied to the building fund, netting about $13,000. This added to the $30,000 subscribed made $43,000, which was substantially the amount put into the building and its equipment. Ground was first broken for the new building, February 12, 1865, on the anniversary of President Lincoln's birth. The architect was George W. Gale. The Chicago & Alton Railway hauled the stone used in the building from Joliet without any transportation charge. The building was erected under the supervision of Abram Mayfield, Chairman of the Building Committee, who devoted six months of his time for that purpose, refusing any remuneration of any kind for his services. The corner stone was laid September 14, 1865, with appropriate ceremonies. The following was the program of the day: Invocation by Rev. M. Wood, of the M. E. Church of Lincoln; address by Samuel C. Parks, introducing the speaker of the day; address by Richard J. Oglesby, Governor of Illinois; address by George H. Campbell, President of the Board of Trustees, concluding with a deposit of the articles selected, to be placed in the corner stone; laying of the corner stone; address by Rev. James Ritchey, in behalf of the University; Benediction by Rev. Elim McCord, of Indiana. The exercises began at 11 o'clock a. m.

The first faculty selected was as follows: President and Professor of Mental Philosophy and Belles-Lettres, Rev. A. Freeman, D. D., Principal of De Lany Seminary, Newburg, Ind.; Vice President and Professor of Mathematics, Rev. A. J. McGlumphy, A. M., Principal of Mt.

Zion Academy; Professor of Natural Sciences, Joseph F. Latimer, A. B., of Cherry Grove Seminary; Professor of Ancient Languages, Samuel Richards; Teacher of Piano, Miss Nannie Walters; Teacher of Guitar, Miss Helen Brewster; Matron of Female Department, Mrs. Mary Evans Miller. The University formally opened its doors to students on the first Monday in November, 1866, with nearly a hundred students. The building was but partially finished and the accommodations meagre, but the prospects were encouraging and enthusiasm was high. Thomas A. Bone, now a resident of Decatur, was the first student enrolled.

The curricula embraced a two years' preparatory course and a four years' college course for males. Females were offered a four years' course, including the preparatory course of one year. In 1868, the Board adopted a series of laws for the government of the student body, comprising forty-four articles, which in this day would seem quite drastic. Among the acts positively prohibited, were the keeping company of male students with female students, except by faculty permission; letter writing between sexes; male and female students boarding at the same place; advocacy of skeptical principles; keeping deadly weapons; speaking at public exhibitions any passage not previously approved by the faculty; attending evening meetings of any kind, except church services, without permission; encroachment of male or female students upon the separate play grounds of the respective sexes; making the laws or government of the University a subject of ridicule or amusement, etc. The first annual commencement was held June 7 to 12, 1867. The first class graduated was the class of 1868 and was composed of James A. Hudson, Cornelius Hatfield, A. J. Wallace and Miss Serena Clay. The foundation for a library was begun in 1867. The Athenian and Amasagacian Literary Societies for male students only were organized in 1866 and the first inter-society contest occurred December 19, 1867. The Amicitian Society for female students was organized September 26, 1867, and the Neatrophean Society in 1870. The Alumni Society was organized June 18, 1868.

In 1901, a very substantial change occurred in the organization of Lincoln University, by which it became co-related with the Decatur College and Industrial School, of Decatur, Ill., as part of The James Millikin University, and the name of Lincoln University was changed to Lincoln College of The James Millikin University. James Millikin, a wealthy and benevolent citizen of Decatur, Ill., desired to found a college and industrial school at that city, and donated for that purpose a large sum of money and a valuable tract of land. He also desired that the said institution should be conducted under the auspices of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Under an act passed by the Legislature, April 23, 1901, allowing corporations, not for pecuniary profit,

organized under special charters, to change their corporate names, enlarge or change the object of their formation and increase the number of their trustees, the Board of Trustees of Lincoln University, April 30th, 1901, changed the corporate name of "The Board of Trustees of Lincoln University" to that of "The James Millikin University," with two branches, the one at Lincoln, to be known as "Lincoln College," and the one at Decatur, as "Decatur College and Industrial School," the two to be known as "The James Millikin University." The new arrangement provided for one general board for the University, limited to fifteen, five of whom are to be residents of Logan County, five of Macon County and five residents of neither county. This general board selects two local boards of managers, one for the Lincoln College and one for the Decatur College. These local boards are to consist of nine members each, seven members of the Lincoln Board to be residents of Logan County and seven members of the Decatur Board to be residents of Macon County. By this arrangement and other provisions, since that time agreed upon and adopted, each local board has absolute control and management of the respective school for which it was selected. The Board of Trustees of Lincoln College thus has complete management, supervision and control of Lincoln College, its endowment, affairs, funds, properties, curriculum, government and faculty. The endowment funds of the two colleges are kept separate and distinct. There is a president, selected for the general University, but his position is simply honorary and advisory and absolute "home rule" is guaranteed to each distinct college.

Under this arrangement, the Decatur branch of the University secures the benefits of the liberal provisions of the original charter of Lincoln University. As an advantage accruing to Lincoln College, was a gift of James Millikin to Lincoln College, at the time of the creation of the co-relation, of $50,000. This gift was conditioned upon the raising of $25,000, by the citizens of Lincoln and vicinity, for the erection of a new building upon the grounds of Lincoln College. The friends of the college immediately set to work to raise this sum. A ready response was the result. Rev. R. M. Tinnon, Geo. I. Harry, Capt. D. H. Harts, and many others gave much time to the solicitation of funds, and in due time, the $25,000 was raised and the $50,000 Millikin bequest conditioned thereupon, was duly turned over to the endowment fund of Lincoln College.

The corner stone of the new building was informally laid by the Board of Trustees, January 11, 1902. The contract was let to Walker & Hall, contractors, of Danville, Ill., for $20,194. J. M. Deal, of Lincoln, Ill., was the supervising architect. The building was completed about March, 1903. The dedication of the new building occurred June 9, 1903, during commencement week. The dedicatory address was de-

livered by Rev. W. J. Darby, D. D., of Evansville, Ind., President of the Board of Trustees of the James Millikin University. Short addresses were also made by John T. Foster, on behalf of the Lincoln College Board of Managers, Judge L. C. Schwerdtfeger for the citizens of Lincoln, Dr. J. L. Goodknight for the faculty, I. R. Mills for the Decatur College Board of Managers, President A. E. Turner, of Waynesburg College, on behalf of sister colleges, Rev. A. H. Stevens, of Chicago, for the undergraduates, and Miss Maud Maddox for the student body. President A. R. Taylor, of James Millikin University, read a historical sketch of Lincoln University, to which sketch the author of this history, is largely indebted for many facts incorporated in this account of Lincoln College. A dedicatory poem was read by A. J. Wallace, of Decatur, Ill., and invocation was offered by Rev. T. B. McAmis, of Lincoln, Illinois.

Nearly 400 young men and women have graduated from Lincoln College during its history. The largest graduating class was that of 1894, nineteen members. Among the graduates there are over 40 ministers of the gospel, over 40 lawyers, two college presidents, 18 college or high school professors, 23 teachers and superintendents of public schools, seven authors and editors, twelve physicians, five foreign missionaries, five have been members of legislatures, several are judges of circuit and other courts, and scores of others fill positions of trust and honor. In the neighborhood of 5,000 students have at one time or other walked the halls of Lincoln College.

The school buildings are commodious and well equipped, are located in a beautiful campus of eleven acres and afford laboratories, gymnasium, with all modern conveniences, a library of 4,000 volumes, a reading room with the latest periodicals and magazines, offices, assembly hall and reception rooms. Its curriculum includes classical, scientific, philosophical, domestic science, normal and preparatory courses, drawing and painting and a department of domestic science, with instructions in cooking, sewing, home economics and sanitation. It has an endowment of about $100,000, with several pending bequests, in the neighborhood of $50,000. Although under the supervision of the Presbyterian Church, it is not sectarian and welcomes to its halls students of all denominations. It has an orchestra of thirty pieces, now under the direction of Prof. Merry. Athletics receives constant encouragement and its basket ball team of this year conducted a season of successive triumphs. Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. organizations are maintained by the students and a college monthly publication, The Lincolnian, is conducted by the matriculates of the college.

The following is a list of the officers of the Board of Trustees (now the Board of Managers) since the foundation of the school:

PRESIDENT: G. H. Campbell, 1865-67; R. B. Latham, 1867-85; J. A. Hudson, 1885-87; A. H. McKenzie, 1887-89; J. A. Chase, 1889-90; George B. Hudson, 1890-92; J. A. Chase, 1892-93; J. T. Foster, 1893-1904; J. E. Miller, 1904- .

VICE PRESIDENT: R. B. Latham, 1865-67; W. B. Jones, 1868-80; J. A. Hudson, 1882-85; J. A. Chase, 1885-87; J. B. Paisley, 1887-89; J. T. Foster, 1889-90; J. E. Miller, 1893-1904; Morris Emmerson, 1904-05; E. Burton, 1905-09; C. E. Gullett, 1909- .

SECRETARY: Wm. M. McGalliard, 1866-68; J. C. Van Patten, 1868-72; S. P. Davidson, 1872-73; J. C. Van Patten, 1873-74; S. N. Bridgeman, 1874; A. R. Taylor, 1874-76; J. W. Poindexter, 1876; J. A. Hudson, 1876-77; E. Burton, 1877-85; W. C. Bell, 1885-88; H. E. Starkey, 1888-89; E. Burton, 1890-93; H. E. Starkey, 1893-95; G. B. Hudson, 1895-96; E. Burton, 1897-1900; C. E. Gullett, 1900-02; W. O. Paisley, 1902-1904; H. E. Starkey, 1904- .

TREASURER: Colby Knapp, 1865-67; A. C. Boyd, 1867-71; W. C. Bell, 1871-72; A. C. Boyd, 1872-73; R. M. Beard, 1873-74; J. A. Hudson, 1874-80; W. B. Jones, 1880-87; Frank Hoblit, 1887-1909; E. Burton, 1909- .

Below will be found a complete list of the members of the faculty of the College from the opening of the school to the present:

Presidents of the Faculty: A. Freeman, D. D., 1866-70; James C. Bowdon, D. D., 1870-73; A. J. McGlumphy, D. D., 1873-77; A. E. Turner, Ph. D., 1880-90; J. L. Goodknight, D. D., LL. D., 1900-1904; Geo. W. Neal, 1904-05; James H. McMurray, Ph. D., 1905- .

Professors of Mathematics: A. J. McGlumphy, D. D., 1866-73; B. F. McCord, 1873-87; I. W. P. Buchanan, 1887-89; W. P. Russell, 1889-1904; H. E. Buchanan, 1904-1907; Wm. Most (acting), 1907-1908; J. P. Cocayne, 1908-1909; W. A. Spencer, 1909- .

Professors of Languages: S. Richards, 1867-71; D. M. Harris, 1871-83 (Greek only); Wm. Mariner, 1876-79 (Latin); Theodore Brantly, 1883-87; George H. Bain, 1881-83 (German); Clara Cook, 1884-85 (German); A. P. Davis, 1887-89; R. W. Crowell, 1889-92; Fredericka W. Welty, 1888-90 (French); J. H. Piper, 1892-93; R. T. Caldwell, 1893-94; Alex Von W. Leslie, 1894-95; C. E. Conant, 1895-96; R. W. Crowell, 1898-1902; J. W. Kirkpatrick, 1902-1904; N. W. DeWitt, 1904-1905; John B. Stearns, 1905-09; S. E. Bennett, 1909- .

Professors of Natural Science: J. F. Latimer, 1866-67; D. M. Harris, 1868-70; A. R. Taylor, 1873-82; C. R. Krone, 1883-85; A. E. Turner, 1887-88; C. S. Oglevee, 1894- .

Professors of English: Mrs. M. E. Miller, 1867-68; Minerva Lindsey, 1869-70; Mrs. C. E. W. Miller, 1870-72; Mrs. G. W. Gray, 1872-73; Sarah J. McCord, 1875-76; Estelle B. Clark, 1888-1906; Jessie M. Kelly, 1906- .

Professors of Music: Theodore Oesten, 1866-67; Mannie Walters, 1867-69; Mary E. Gibbs, 1869-71; Dora Miller, 1871-72; Laura Howell, 1872-73; Ada Woods, 1873-74; August Rhu, 1874-76; F. H. Zimmerman, 1876-85; Henry Paling, 1880; Annie Hefter (Vocal only) 1884-85; Charles Eckhardt, 1885-87; Mrs. J. E. Fusselman, 1887-88; Theresa Prince, 1887-88; F. H. iZmmerman, 1888-97; Lillian French (Vocal) 1895-96; Myrtle Stone (Vocal) 1896-97; A. S. Thompson, 1897-1903; Clara D. Thompson (Vocal) 1897-1903; Catherine Ida Johnson, 1903-1906; Mary N. Matson (Vocal) 1903-1904; Grace E. Brown, (Vocal) 1904- .

Assistants in Musical Department, Clara M. Burrus, 1892-93; Anna Galford, 1903- , Florence M. Johnston, Hannah K. Smith, Florence K. Miller, Cleo C. Cannon, Helen M. White, 1907- .

Professor of Orchestral Music: H. O. Merry, 1895- .

Professors of Drawing and Painting: Mary Harris, 1873-75; Mrs. I. Wilkinson, 1875-76; Miss M. L. Beatty, 1876-77; Mary E. Lawrence, 1879-82; E. H. Dwight, 1882-83; Mary E. Houser, 1886-87; Eloise Jenkins, 1887-90; W. W. Dove, 1890-91; Marion C. Darst, 1891-93; L. M. Daugherty, 1894-96; Emma Cadawallader, 1898-1906; Lucille F. Cooke, 1906-1908.

Professors of Elocution: S. S. Hamil, 1869-72; L. P. Marshall, 1876-78; Mrs. E. W. Felt, 1878-81; Anna M. Miller, 1890-92; P. C. Pickerell, 1891-92; Anna R. Gilchrist, 1893-94; Kate L. Brown, 1900-1904; Grace E. Brown, 1904- .

Miscellaneous: N. M. Baker, Astronomy and Civics, 1896-98; J. A. Ford, Civic, 1898-1900; Katherine Miller, Physiology and Hygiene, 1893-1900; Ruth M. Fisk, Instructor in Latin and Greek, 1905-1909.

Domestic Science Department: Margaret M. Mather, 1906-1907; Helen B. Thompson, 1907-09; May E. Umberger, 1909- .

The following constitute the present Synodical Board of Trustees of The James Millikin University and the Board of Managers of Lincoln College: Board of Trustees of The James Millikin University; Lawrence B. Stringer, A. C. Boyd, E. G. King, W. H. Evans and H. E. Starkey, of Lincoln, Illinois; J. C. Fisher, W. H. Penhallegon, W. C. Outen, A. H. Mills, of Decatur, Ill.; George B. Spitler, of Mt. Zion, Ill., C. L. Conkling, of Springfield, Ill.; W. J. Darby and J. E. Williamson of Evansville, Ind.; R. L. Van Nice of Waukon, Ia., and F. E. Bell, of Mattoon, Ill. Board of Managers of Lincoln College: Edward Burton, Lawrence B. Stringer, C. E. Gullett, Morris Emmerson, H. E. Starkey, J. E. Miller, Otis A. Smith, J. H. Boyd, L. T. Rhoads.

The following is a list of the graduates of Lincoln University, from its foundation to the present:

1868. James A. Hudson, Cornelius Hatfield, Andrew J. Wallace, Serena Clay.

1869. Washington H. Campbell, Samuel P. Davidson, Wm. R. Edgar, Harvey A. Harris, George Huffman, Anna R. Knowles, James C. McBride.

1870. Timothy T. Beach, Joseph H. Burnett, Perry J. England.

1871. John M. Forbis, Charles I. Forsythe, George P. Harrington, Edward G. Hudson, George B. Hudson, William O. Jones, John H. Miller, Mary B. Nall (Nicholson), Joseph Smith, Elizabeth Wilson (Perry), William Wilson.

1872. Finis E. Bell, Emma Bowden (Naylor), Cyrus P. Cooley, John T. Foster, Flora I. Haines (Loughead), Mary D. Hudson (Krone), Wiley Knowles, John T. McClure, John L. McKamy, John W. Miller, Wm. F. Shoemaker, Albert R. Taylor, Lavosier L. Thompson, Wm. G. Webster.

1873. Wm. I. Davis, Peter L. Deardorff, Oswald T. Denny, James T. Galford, Janet G. Green (Hayden), John Q. Harris, Waldo B. Harris, Albin H. McDavid, Owen M. Scott, Eliza J. Secor (Davis).

1874. Benjamin F. Deardorff, George G. Hudson, Finis M. Johnson, James T. Foster, Mary E. Lowrance, William J. McDavid, Mary K. Miller, Jesse R. Starkey.

1875. Elizabeth E. Bell (Mills), Mary A. Hungerford (Bell), Leland R. Head, Frances A. Linder (Neal), Andrew H. Mills, Wm. J. Peddicord.

1876. Mildred A. Beatty (Pierce), Harriet E. Harts (Hatfield), Rudolph Hatfield, Isaac R. Mills, James L. Secor, John W. Starkey, Anna E. Stephenson (Buckles).

1877. Marie E. Cadwallader, Josephine Campbell (Denny), Robert H. Chase, Thomas E. Fruitt, James F. Houghton, John B. Johnston, Minnie Maltby (Houser), Katherine Miller, Mack A. Montgomery, Duffield Nall, Claude L. Poindexter, Louise F. Roach (Elder), Mary A. Roach (Tripp).

1878. Jennie P. Buswell (Gilchrist), Kate Hall (James), Wm. C. Logan, James A. Martin, Joel B. McDavid, Myra B. Poindexter (Smith), Clarence L. Waddell.

1879. Omar Beason, Mary G. Bell (Hill), George D. Coon, Ammie Johnson (Hargrave), Clarence Kelly, Leon P. Marshall, Laura McGlumphy (Finley), James B. Stout. Edwin H. Van Patten, Cleo White (Davis), Lillie B. White, Lillian Zimmerman (Chase).

1880. Albert Bagg, Virgil C. Chase, Wm. Evans, Anna Leeds, W. B. Lowrance, Samuel B. Roach, John W. Scott, George W. Walker.

1881. Mary E. Anderson (Burner), John R. Blair, Minnie L. Brewster (Hubbert), Jacob M. Chance, Alice L. Cleaver (Goodknight), Thomas Z. Creel, Alvin M. Lakin, James R. Logue, John P. McMahan, Wm. B. Miller, Marie T. Prince, Julia H. Satterwhite (Van Patten). Cora B. Stone (Brittin) Archelaus E. Turner.

1882. Marie H. Anderson (Hilscher), Harry J. Bone, Thomas O. Helm, Otis A. Keach, Netta McElroy (Berger), John A. McKamy, Eugene D. Pearson, Ida W. Reed (Parrish), Sidney H. Russell, Homer J. Tice, George D. Willingham.

1883. George H. Bain, Abram G. Berger, R. E. Bone, Hinton G. Grider, Milton H. Hadley, Alice M. Keach, (Bone), James E. Miller, Selina Poe (Lincoln), Horace E. Starkey.

1884. Andrew L. Anderson, Edith Bell, Edgar F. Brubaker, Edward M. Brubaker, Lemuel L. Laughlin, Frank P. Lawyer, Sabina L. Moss (Stephenson), Maggie L. Mundy, (Primm), Henry A. Parker, John V. Stephens, Mary Stephenson, Mary H. Wilson (Barrett).

1885. Arabel Babb (Barker), Winifred S. Baits, Helen Bock (Holden), Jennie Campbell (Kemp), George M. Caster, John F. Childress, J. A. Foerste, John T. Grider, Nettie I. Harry (Turner), James M. Johnson, Geo. W. McGlumphy, J. M. McKnight, Wm. S. Quisenberry, Joseph F. Rodgers, Thomas L. Simpson, Laura Young (Morrow).

1886. Thomas A. Gasaway, Emma B. Gibson (Reep), S. S. Hilscher, Agnes Morgan, Laura M. Morgan, Wm. T. Pankey, Erasmus L. Pearson, Henry W. Sears, Miles K. Young.

1887. Eunice Corwine, Charles B. Foster, Joseph C. Hall, Fannie Hill, Elias G. Kennedy, Hannah Leeds (Randolph), Leila Manning, (Henderson), Minnie McBride (Crandall), Wm. O. Paisley, Vesta Randolph (Downs), Thomas W. Smith, Lawrence B. Stringer, Albert H. Vollentine, Sue Weer (McKee).

1888. Cicero C. Christison, James W. Henderson, May Hoblit (Gross), Fred G. Hudson, Anna McKamy, John W. Wear, Eva N. Workman (Bigler), Edwin K. Walker.

1889. Mary J. Patterson, Wm. T. Rogers, Etta Templeman (Bozarth).

1890. Ruth M. Fisk (Laughlin), Robert H. Fry, Robert H. Warbrook.

1891. Grace C. Burton, John L. Clark, Jennie S. Freeland, Emma M. Paisley, Edwin R. Perry, Wm. C. Snider.

1892. Esther Cannon (Smith), Frederick W. Forsythe, Anna B. Gilchrist (Murdock), Anna J. Lewman, Rachel C. McGuire (Russell), Mary E. Momyer (Bishop), Wm. G. Oglevee, Effie M. Zollars, Wm. F. Momyer.

1893. Webster E. Browning, Clara M. Burrus, Grace C. Burton, Edwin W. Doran, Ruth Fiske (McLaughlin), Samuel Garvin, Kittie E. Houston (Wakeman).

1894. Charles M. Collins, Alfred W. Denny, Myra Fletcher, (Woodward), Gilbert S. Holland, Margaret J. Houston (Parker), Ella McConnell, Anna B. Obcamp (Hoblit), Christopher C. Oglevee, Oliver

S. Oglevee, Lydia Parks, John E. Rouse, Bessie E. Sutton, Margaret C. Traner (Allen), John E. Turner, Elsie M. Wallace (Holland), George T. Wallace, Mabel M. Weymer, Minnie C. White (Wallace), Charles E. Zollars.

1895. William E. Barnes, Eva McNally.

1896. Florence F. Baker (Burrill), Mary E. Burton (Liese), Mary L. Clark (Darling), Luella A. Davis, Franklin L. Gould, John W. Hart, Katherine I. Johnson (DeWitt), Anna H. McCord (Dixon), Lewis T. Rhoads, Annie M. Tinnon (Hart), Kate A. Wasson, Mary A. Welch (Baumgardner), Myra T. Welch (Baumgardner), Rosa M. Wyatt.

1897. Logan G. Barnes, Leila R. Beers (Turner), Wm. S. Bixler, Lillie E. Breese (Cox), Cora W. James (Lucas), Mattie L. McKenzie (McArthur), Mattie A. Mulholland, John W. Park, Samuel P. Taylor.

1898. Jessie M. Anderson (Smith), Lura E. Cooley (Hamil), Bertha B. Duff, Wm. C. Mohr, Ernest McConnell, George W. Paisley, Ethalinda E. Scott (Wilkinson), Henry K. Wilbur, Luella D. Wilson (Allen).

1899. Franklin Fiske, Amy H. Hoblit (Dugan), Roberta Tinnon (McKown), James A. Welch.

1900. Emma L. Baker, Mary E. Baker, Wm. A. Crain, Clara V. Hackney (Freeland), John H. Jones, Joseph C. McClure.

1901. Earl B. Allen, Peryle Altman, Wm. C. Bates, Ralph B. Fisher, Harris L. Latham, E. L. Payne, Sue L. Pegram (Gullett).

1902. James J. Bostick, George L. Clark, Wm. A. Dryden, May E. Foster, Tola J. Gammill, John E. Hamil, Mary L. Henry, Joseph W. Huber, Clare McDonald, Wm. S. Neely, Cecilia G. Primm, Mary S. Purvines, Minna Richards (Amory), Hannah K. Smith, John H. Taylor.

1903. John B. Grossboll, Powell J. Grossboll, Blanche E. McCown, (Thompson), Maude Maddox, Lawrence Sears, Carrie P. Taylor (Sherbondy), Buelah Z. Wallace, Adda Watkins.

1904. Gerhardt J. Meyer, Bertie L. Wildman (Wells).

1905. Addie M. Bell, James Brannan, Frances M. Foster (Lloyd), Harry F. Merry, Clarence S. Park, Julia M. Pegram, Edwin R. Smoot, Robert A. Taylor.

1906. Florence E. Bell, Edgar S. Hill, Helene M. Johnston, Ruthelle Keys, Addie D. Luke, Arthur R. Williamson.

1907. Shelley E. Bennett, Mary F. Berger, Albert K. Denny, Paul D. Foster, Frank D. Griffin, Lois King (Morrison), Florence K. Miller, Howard B. Tuttle, Dessa Scroggin, Helen M. White, G. A. Wilson.

1908. C. R. Belatti, Kate L. Brown, Cleo Cannon, Robert S. Forsythe, Thomas L. Jarrett, Clyde D. McGee, Leada B. Newman,

Lucy E. Newman, Henry E. Pond, Gertrude Primm, Ruth K. Ryan, Helen H. Swift.

1909. Helen Humphrey, Martin Myer, Cora A. Newman, Oscar B. Park, Mattie Rhoads (Starkey), Jesse A. Starkey, Grace Yeager.

1910. Irma A. Ellington, Grace Krummel, Minta L. Ellington, Clara W. Ryan, Fannie E. Wilson, Josie I. McCaslin, Zeta M. Carlock.

CHAPTER XXV.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The City of Lincoln has achieved somewhat of a reputation throughout the state as being the home of a number of institutions of a charitable nature. One of these is a state institution, in that it was established and is managed, controlled and operated by the State of Illinois. The other is also a state institution, but in the limited sense that it is conducted under the auspices of the state Grand Lodge of one of the great fraternal orders of the country. Both of these institutions, while charitable, perhaps, in one sense of the word, were established not alone as homes, but as schools and educational institutions, where mental and physical training are given. The Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home, above referred to as being conducted by a great fraternal order, is more peculiarly an educational institution in that it prepares bright, energetic boys and girls, who have been unfortunately deprived of parentage in early life, to take their places in the onward march of the world's affairs. An historical sketch of this institution, as well as one of the Lincoln State School and Colony and of the two Lincoln hospitals, are herewith subjoined under one head, which for want of a better term has been denominated "Charitable Institutions."

LINCOLN STATE SCHOOL AND COLONY.

In the year 1877, one of the great charitable institutions of the State of Illinois was located at Lincoln, in Logan County. It was then called the Illinois Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children and was established as a school and home for that class of unfortunates indicated in the name. Since then it has grown to be one of the largest institutions of its kind in the world and houses about 1,200 inmates. By the Act of June 15, 1909, the name of the institution was changed to that of "The Lincoln State School and Colony," by which name it is now known.

The first action in relation to the establishment of an institution of this kind in Illinois was taken by the State Medical Society, held in Bloomington, June 5, 1855. A committee of three of its members, con-

ENTRANCE TO LINCOLN STATE SCHOOL AND COLONY GROUNDS

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sisting of Doctors David Prince, E. R. Roe and J. V. Z. Blaney, was appointed "to memorialize the Legislature with regard to the establishment of an institution for idiots." This committee was continued during four years and presented a written memorial to each of the two succeeding general assemblies. In 1856, Dr. Andrew McFarland, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Jacksonville, also urged upon the Legislature, that year, the necessity for the exclusion of idiots from the Insane Asylums of the state.

Nothing tangible resulted from these efforts, however, and in 1860, Dr. Philip G. Gillett, Superintendent of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Jacksonville, was so strongly impressed with the pitiable condition of children not deaf and dumb but feeble-minded that he took active measures in their behalf and besieged the Legislature until that body was finally induced to take definite action. By an act passed February 15, 1865, the Legislature appropriated the sum of $5,000 per annum from March 1, 1865, to March 1, 1867, "for the purpose of organizing, temporarily, an experimental school for the training and instruction of idiots or imbeciles, the results of such experiments to be reported annually to the Governor and by him to the next regular session of the General Assembly." The disbursement of this money, as well as the organization and management of the school, was placed in the hands of the directors of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. The first meeting of the directors, with reference to the new school, occurred March 1, 1865, at Jacksonville, and at that meeting Dr. Philip G. Gillett was appointed temporary Superintendent. Shortly after, the directors leased the grounds and residence of Ex-Gov. Joseph Duncan, at Jacksonville, as the temporary home of the new institution. The school was duly opened May 25, 1865, with three children as inmates.

On December 13, 1865, Dr. Charles T. Wilbur was appointed Superintendent, he having before that time sustained official relations to four of the seven then existing institutions of this kind, in the States of New York, Ohio, Connecticut and Massachusetts. He was the first permanent Superintendent of the new institution. The Legislature, in 1867, appropriated $14,000 per annum for the running expenses of the school, which was denominated in the act as "an experimental school for idiots and feeble-minded children." In 1869, the annual appropriation was increased to $20,000 per year, and in 1871 to $23,000. On April 6, 1871, the Legislature passed an incorporation act, which took effect July 1, 1871, this act giving the institution a permanent character as one of the charitable institutions of the state.

By the incorporation act of 1871, the institution became established as "The Illinois Institution for the Education of Feeble-Minded Children" and its object was stated in the act to be for the purpose of "promoting, by all proper and feasible means, the intellectual, moral and physical culture of that unfortunate portion of the community who have

been born, or by disease have become idiotic, imbecile or feeble-minded, and by a judicious and well adapted course of instruction, training and management, to ameliorate their condition, to develop, as much as possible, their intellectual faculties, to reclaim them from their hopeless condition and fit them, as far as possible, for future usefulness in society."

By 1875, there were 80 inmates in the new institution, which was as large a number as could be taken care of with the facilities then existing. The institution still occupied the old Duncan mansion, which was yet being leased, and which was entirely too small and unsuited for the purposes of an institution of the kind, was inconveniently arranged, out of repair and insecure against fire. Its inadequacy was apparent when it was found that 80 inmates represented the limit of its capacity, while there were applications on file for admission to the number of 681. The Legislature in 1875 thereupon passed an act, which was approved on April 8th of that year, making appropriations for the selection of a permanent site for the institution, for the purchase of land and the construction of buildings. The act provided that the Governor should appoint seven commissioners, one from each Supreme Judicial district, to select a site for the proposed new buildings, the site selected to consist of forty acres of land "at such a place as shall be at the same time most economical to the state and best adapted to the wants of the institution, having regard in the selection to elevation, sewerage and drainage, never failing supply of water, facility of access, comparative centrality of location, the quality of the soil and the price asked for the land; but the said commissioners shall neither ask nor accept, on their own account, any gift or gifts in money, freights, land or other valuable property, as a consideration for the location or choice of site; and a violation of this provision shall be deemed a high misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both."

The act further appropriated $185,000 for the construction of "a main building, with wings and for plumbing, heating and ventilating the same and to fit the same for occupancy and use, by not less than 250 pupils," and provided for the securing of plans and specifications for the said building and the letting of the contract for the erection of the same. In accordance with this act, the Governor appointed the seven commissioners to select the site of the institution and have the necessary buildings constructed and they were as follows: Robert S. Anderson, of McLeansboro; Robert L. Delaney, of Marshall; Charles M. Dace, of Mattoon; F. Ketcham, of Havana; Stephen G. Paddock, of Princeton; Elward R. Allen, of Aurora, and Joseph S. Reynolds, of Chicago. Soon after the passage of the act, a number of cities in Illinois became active candidates for the location of the institution in their boundaries, among them being Springfield, Decatur, Clinton, Quincy, Alton and Pana, while Jacksonville was making strenuous efforts to retain the institution. The candidacy of the cities soon suggested to the people of Lincoln that

MAIN BUILDING, LINCOLN STATE SCHOOL AND COLONY

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none of them could offer to the state any more central location, any greater facility of access or better general qualifications for a suitable site than could the City of Lincoln. The professional and business men of the city took the matter in hand and began a movement, which resulted in Lincoln being added to the list of the cities seeking to have the institution located within their boundaries. Conspicuous in their efforts to secure the institution were Col. R. B. Latham, A. B. Nicholson, then State Senator, R. A. Talbott and Thomas Wendell, then Representatives in the Legislature; Joseph Ream, Thomas Wendell, A. McGalliard, Colby Knapp, William Toomey, A. M. Miller, Judge Lacey, John Wyatt and many others.

The commission held their first meeting in the Senate Chamber at Springfield, July 12, 1875. R. S. Anderson was made President and Dr. Charles T. Wilbur, Secretary. By this time, several cities had dropped out of the contest and new cities had entered. At this first meeting the following cities filed applications: Springfield, Decatur, Jacksonville, Alton, Ottawa, Mattoon, Quincy, Lincoln, Princeton, Elmwood, Vandalia, Pontiac and Peoria. Col. R. B. Latham appeared before the commission on behalf of Lincoln, Virgil Hickox for Springfield, Gov. Wood for Quincy, Dr. P. G. Gillett for Jacksonville, Judge Nelson and S. S. Jack for Decatur. After hearing these representatives, the commission adjourned for the purpose of visiting the different sites proposed. Pending definite action, it was decided that all competing cities should file bids by August 8, 1875, stating therein the tracts of land which could be secured, with the price per acre. The commission visited Lincoln, July 30, 1875. They were met at the depot by local citizens, were placed in carriages and were driven over the city, being particularly taken to the sites offered, namely, what was known as Wyatt's Grove, southwest of the city, and the Little farm, southeast of the city. The commission met again Aug. 8th, at Springfield and proceeded to ballot on location. Ten ballots were taken before any city had secured a majority over all and on the tenth ballot Lincoln was victorious. The first ballot stood as follows: Lincoln, 3; Springfield, 1; Ottawa, 1; Mattoon, 1; Princeton, 1. The tenth and last ballot stood: Lincoln, 4; Ottawa, 2; Decatur, 1.

The site selected was Wyatt's Grove, of forty acres, which was purchased of John Wyatt and Robert B. Latham for $7,500, with an option on twenty acres additional at the same price. Referring to the site selected, the Chicago *Inter Ocean,* whose representative accompanied the commission on its tour of inspection, in a contemporaneous issue, thus described it: "The site is high and rolling, consists of forty acres, fifteen of which is a beautiful grove of old and stately trees, the balance of the tract being excellent prairie land. The price agreed to be paid is $7,500 or about $200 per acre, with twenty acres more reserved for the use of the institution at $200 per acre. Salt Creek, an ever living stream of

water, fed by springs, adjoins the site, from which an abundant supply of water can be obtained, and in addition to this is the subterranean river which furnishes Bloomington with a most excellent and abundant supply of water. This river lies about fifty feet below the surface of the site and can be obtained by boring. The City of Lincoln is preparing to supply its inhabitants with gas and the works will be in operation by the time the building is finished. There are three railroads running into Lincoln, the Chicago & Alton, the Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur and the branch of the Toledo, Wabash and Western, the latter skirting the south side and the Chicago & Alton the east side of the land selected, so that access to the place is very convenient."

The Legislature in 1875 enacted a new act providing for the management of the State Charitable Institutions. In this act, the official title of the institution located that year at Lincoln was changed to that of "The Illinois Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children" and the control of the institution and its affairs was lodged in a board of three trustees, to be appointed by the Governor. The first board appointed was constituted as follows: Graham Lee, of Mercer County; A. B. Nicholson, of Logan County; and C. R. Cummings, of Tazewell County; and upon this new board devolved the duty of superintending the construction of the new buildings. Mr. Lee was made chairman of the new board. The general idea of the new building was designed by the then Superintendent of the institution, Dr. C. T. Wilbur, and these ideas were incorporated into working plans by H. C. Furness, architect, of Ottawa, whose plans were adopted. The trustees thereupon advertised for sealed bids for the construction of the building. There were twenty-nine proposals offered, ranging from $117,269 to $178,500. The bids were opened October 28, 1875 and after due deliberation the contract for constructing the building was awarded to T. C. Courtney, of Chicago, for $124,755. Later the plumbing, gas fitting and steam heating contract was let for $29,434, bringing the total cost to $154,209. Work was commenced on this building, which is now known as the main building, November 5, 1875, and was completed and ready for occupancy in June, 1877.

The building so erected was of brick and consisted of a center, three stories in height, with basement and attic, connecting wings of two stories in height and extreme wings parallel with the center, also three stories in height. The general style of architecture is modern Gothic, with slate roof, stone trimmings, dormer windows and towers. The rear buildings and engine house, built at the same time, are of brick and of the same general style. The building faces to the east, fronting on State street. Its extreme length is 395 feet; extreme depth, 215 feet; depth of wings, 165 feet. The tower of the center building has an elevation of 100 feet and those on the wings 85 feet.

BUILDINGS AT LINCOLN STATE SCHOOL AND COLONY

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The building erected in 1877 is now known as the main building, additional buildings having been erected from time to time, until a great portion of the original tract is covered with buildings of various kinds. To the original forty acres utilized for buildings and grounds, forty-five more acres were purchased and the portions of the grounds not used for buildings have been converted into parks and playgrounds. In 1889 the growing necessity of providing and caring for custodial cases became so apparent that the Thirty-sixth General Assembly made appropriations for the construction of custodial building, which was completed in 1890. This building was built of brick, two stories in height, has a frontage of 258 feet and a depth of 149 feet, is capable of accommodating over 100 patients and cost about $40,000. In 1897, a large and commodious hospital building was erected, two stories in height and surrounded by a wide portico. Also in the same year, a handsome school and chapel was built, two stories in height with a high basement and an imposing tower in front. Various other buildings were also added to the institution, during the succeeling years, including a gymnasium, laundry, ice plant, cold storage plant, engine house, industrial buildings, work shops and the like, made necessary by the rapid increase in the number of inmates in the institution and the new and improved methods of education and treatment introduced and established from time to time.

In 1899, further appropriations by the Legislature were made for the erection of a system of boys' and girls' cottages, which resulted in doubling the capacity of the institution. One of these groups of buildings was completed in 1901 and the other in 1902. Each group is two stories in height, with the exception of the administration portion, which is three stories in height. The buildings are constructed of brick, with stone trimmings. Each group is 489 by 205 feet in dimensions. They face each other, with a magnificent court between that measures 600 by 800 feet. The estimated cost of the groups is about $200,000 and each group accommodates in the neighborhood of 360 wards.

Besides the tract of 95 acres upon which the buildings are located, the institution controls a farm of 450 acres owned by the state and about 400 acres leased for a term of years. This farm is located about a mile from the institution, south of Salt Creek. About 50 boys are kept at work upon this farm. In addition to the raising of standard crops, truck gardening is conducted on an extensive scale, practically furnishing to the institution all the vegetables consumed. A magnificent two story farm residence houses the inmates who are engaged in work on the farm.

In September of 1883, Dr. Charles T. Wilbur, who hal been Superintendent of the institution since its inception, was succeeded by Dr. William B. Fish, who had been Assistant Superintendent at a similar institution at Elwyn, Pa. In 1893, he was succeeded by Dr. A. M. Miller, of Lincoln, who served in that capacity until 1895. In 1897, Dr.

J. W. Smith was appointed Superintendent and served two years. In 1897, Dr. W. L. Athon was made Superintendent and continued in that position until 1901, when he was transferred to the Superintendency of the Insane Asylum at Anna, Ill. In 1901, Dr. Samuel H. McLean, of Hillsboro, was appointed Superintendent. He died at the institution, March 18, 1903, and was succeeded by Dr. Charles B. Taylor, of Elkhart. The present incumbent, Dr. Harry G. Hardt, assumed the duties of Superintendent in January of 1907, having been engaged for nine years in institutional work in other institutions of the state.

Prior to January 1, 1910, the management and control of the institution was vested in a board of trustees, three in number, appointed by the Governor. This system continued until the date above mentioned, when a law, passed June 15, 1909, went into effect. The latter law provided for the appointment of a single state Board of Control, to consist of five members, appointed by the Governor and to this board is delegated the management and control of all the charitable institutions of the state of Illinois. The present board is constituted as follows: Lawrence Y. Sherman, President, Springfield; Frank D. Whipp, Springfield; Benjamin R. Burroughs, Edwardsville; Dr. J. L. Greene, Springfield; Thomas O'Connor, Peoria. The names of those who occupied the position of trustee of the institution prior to the organization of the Board of Control are as follows: Graham Lee, 1876-92; C. R. Cummings, 1876-81; Ethelbert Callahan, 1877-85; Joseph C. Warnock, 1878-83; Edward D. Blinn, 1881-89; Benson Wood, 1887-94; C. R. Gittings, 1889-93; A. B. Nicholson, 1891-94; Charles M. Dunlap, 1894-98; Charles A. Purdunn, 1894-98; T. N. Green, 1894-98; Z. K. Wood, 1898-99; C. R. Gittings, 1898-1901; S. C. Smiley, 1898-1901; George D. Corwine, 1899-1901; John F. Regan, 1901-05; Edward Stubblefield, 1901-03; Jacob F. Swank, 1901-05; James W. Gibson, 1903-07; John Wagner, 1905-09; Carl F. Bartling, 1901-10; W. H. Smith, 1909-10; Joseph De Silva, 1905-10. The present resident officers of the institution are Dr. H. G. Hardt, Superintendent; Dr. C. B. Caldwell, Assistant; Charles T. Hoblit, Chief Clerk; John S. Haller, Treasurer. The average daily attendance of inmates is about twelve hundred.

A very important feature of the institution is its schools. What is ordinarily called "book learning" is found not to be well adapted to the needs of the feeble-minded inmates and the educational course has been made more practical, while manual training and music have been introduced. Expert teachers are provided to teach the special branches. The school proper consists of kindergarten, arts, manual training, physical culture, phonetic drill and music. In the manual training department, many kinds of manual work are taught, including clay modeling, basketry, needle work, cardboard construction, reed, raffia, sloyd and Venetian iron work. Entertainment for the children has not been neglected. Concerts are given in the chapel and also at the cottages where

the children of lower mentality are kept. Dances are given each week, interspersed now and then with an entertainment of some kind. The institution has an excellent orchestra, the members composing it being inmates of the school.

The object of the institution is to furnish such training and education to the feeble-minded children of the state as will fit them, as far as possible, for future usefulness. Children between the ages of six and eighteen, who are so deficient as to be incapable of being educated at an ordinary school, and who are not epileptic, insane, paralyzed, extremely helpless or afflicted with contagious disease, may be admitted upon receiving certificates of admission from the superintendent.

I. O. O. F. ORPHANS' HOME.

Among the various institutions located in Logan County none reflect so potentially the fraternal spirit of the age as does the Illinois Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home. This magnificent institution, dedicated to a cause so humanitarian, is an exponent of the teachings of one of the great fraternal orders of the country and stands as a monument more enduring than marble and bronze. As its name indicates it is a home for the orphan children of deceased members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows resident in the State of Illinois, and in addition to being a home, where such orphans are cared for and properly trained, it is also a well equipped school, in which the pupils are prepared, after they leave the walls of the home, to take their places in the various business avocations and occupations of life.

The Illinois I. O. O. F. Orphans' Home had its origin in the efforts of a number of members of the Daughters of Rebekah, a sister organization to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and composed of the wives, mothers and sisters of the members of the latter order. These ladies, imbued with a desire to carry into practical effect the charitable tenets of both orders, undertook to collect sufficient funds for the erecting of such a home, and their efforts were crowned with success. A private corporation was then formed and the original incorporators were Lizzie L. Morrison, Maria L. Spalding, Jennie A. Tichnor and Eva R. Withey. The name of the corporation was "The Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home," the object was stated to be "to maintain a home for the children of deceased Odd Fellows" and the management of the affairs of the corporation was vested in a Board of Trustees elected by the degree lodges of the Daughters of Rebekah of Illinois. The first Board of Directors consisted of the following named persons: Lizzie L. Morrison, Maria L. Spalding, Jennie A. Tichnor, Eva R. Withey, M. R. Cunningham, Anna E. Moreland, Matilda Griebel, Sarah R. Crocker, Mary A. Funk, Roxy A. Bradley, Alfred Orendorff, Alonzo Wood, Wm. H. Crocker, E. S. Conway, J. Otis Humphrey, Henry C. Feltman and Wm. H. Underwood.

Prior to the date of the above incorporation, the proposition to establish an orphans' home had been discussed at various annual sessions of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the state. The local lodges of Lincoln were, from the beginning, favorable to the movement and the matter first came to the attention of the Grand Lodge, by the introduction in that body of a resolution by Representative George W. Chowning, of Lincoln Lodge, of Lincoln, declaring it to be the sense of the Grand Lodge that such a home be established. Charles E. Schaible, representative of Mozart Lodge, of Lincoln, followed with a tentative proposition from the City of Lincoln to locate the home, if established, at the county seat of Logan County. While no action was taken on this resolution and accompanying proposition, still it paved the way for more definite action later on. When therefore an incorporation had been created as above stated and sufficient funds had been raised in the state to warrant the incorporators and the Board of Directors in deciding upon a location for the proposed new home, with a view to erecting a building upon the site when selected, Lincoln was an active candidate as a suitable location for the proposed institution.

The local Odd Fellows Lodges in Lincoln, namely Lincoln Lodge, No. 204 and Mozart Lodge, No. 345, took immediate steps toward securing the home and stood sponsor for a proposition offering the new institution a cash bonus of $10,000 and a beautiful site consisting of forty acres of land. The site tendered was located on Wyatt avenue, in the City of Lincoln, and was known as the John Wyatt tract. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the new corporation, held at Bloomington, February 22, 1890 Lincoln's, proposition was formally submitted to the Board by a committee from the two Lincoln lodges, the committee being constituted as follows: George W. Chowning, C. A. Nicholson, C. E. Schaible, Vincent Cherney, Jacob Bollin and P. M. Biwer. While a number of other cities in Illinois made formal application for the location of the home, Lincoln's chief competitor was Shelbyville, the citizens of that city having also offered forty acres of land as a site, but strengthening their proposition by a larger cash bonus than that offered by Lincoln. Subsequently Lincoln increased its offer of cash bonus to $14,000, which was substantially Shelbyville's bid, Lincoln having the advantage of a more suitable site and a more central location.

On July 16, 1890, a committee from the Board of Directors visited Lincoln to inspect the site offered for the new home and the members of the committee expressed themselves as highly pleased with the location. The committee consisted of Alfred Orendorff, J. Otis Humphrey, J. L. Barnum, Mrs. L. L. Morrison and Mrs. J. S. Tichnor. They were received by a local committee of Odd Fellows, taken to the Wyatt tract and shown the city and were given a dinner and reception at the State School and Colony. Subsequently the Board of Directors met

ILLINOIS I. O. O. F. ORPHANS HOME

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at Bloomington, July 29, 1890, to take final action on the selection of a location. The following committee represented Lincoln at this session: C. M. Knapp, E. D. Blinn, A. C. Boyd, George W. Chowning, C. E. Schaible and John Edmonds. Earnest addresses in behalf of Lincoln as the proposed location were made by E. D. Blinn, C. E. Schaible and A. C. Boyd. Following these addresses, the committee made Lincoln's proposition good by tentatively tendering the Board of Directors a certified check for $14,000, and a deed and abstract of title for the forty acres of land. Upon a vote being taken, Lincoln was successful and the home was duly located in accordance with the vote. The vote stood: Lincoln, 7; Shelbyville, 5. It may be said in this connection, that the business men and citizens of Lincoln gave liberally to this cause and the entire sum of $14,000, together with $4,000 for the purchase of the land, making $18,000 in all, was raised without much difficulty. Among those contributing larger sums were B. P. Andrews, $3,000; Harts & Frorer, $3,000; S. A. Foley, $1,000; R. B. Latham, $1,000.

Bids for the erection of the first or what is now called the main or administration building were advertised for on February 1, 1891. The contract was awarded April 15, 1891, to W. F. Hoyle for $25,000. The corner stone of this building was laid May 21, 1891, with formal ceremonies. A monster Odd Fellows procession was one of the special features of the day. The procession was divided into four divisions, the divisions being headed by Spencer's Light Guard band, of Peoria, the De Molay band, of Bloomington, the Havana band and the O. O. D. C. band, of Lincoln. Company G., 5th Inf., I. N. G., of Springfield, headed the first division. Cantons were represented from Chicago, Peoria, Champaign, Urbana, Springfield, Decatur, Monticello, Lincoln and Englewood; Odd Fellows' lodges from Bloomington (three lodges), Normal, Heyworth, Wapella, Sullivan, Clinton, Niantic, Peoria (two lodges), Ipava, Lexington (with band), Maroa, Farmer City, Urbana, Atlanta (with band), Waynesville, Armington, Delavan, Minonk, Havana, Mason City, Petersburg, Athens, Pleasant Plains, Bethany, Springfield (four lodges), Grayville, Mt. Pulaski, Elkhart, Middletown and Lincoln (two lodges), Daughters of Rebekah lodges from Bloomington, Pekin, Delavan, Atlanta, Minier, Rantoul, Maroa, Mason City, Macomb, Elkhart, Havana, Champaign, Urbana, Monticello and Lincoln. The fourth division included the Lincoln lodges, the State Asylum band, the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic, the City Council and City officers of Lincoln and citizens in carriages. The procession moved to the site of the home where the following exercises were had: Address of welcome, E. D. Blinn; address on behalf of the local lodges, L. C. Schwerdtfeger; response by Grand Warden W. H. Crocker, of Chicago; ceremony of laying the corner stone, conducted by Grand Master R. W. S. Wheatly, of Du Quoin; short addresses by Mrs. Lizzie L. Morrison, Alfred Orendorff, Otis Humphrey, Grand Representative

Miller, E. S. Conway, George M. Adams, Judge Tipton, George W. Chowning and others. The building was completed and formally dedicated August 19, 1892. Another Odd Fellows parade marked this occasion, about 75 lodges being represented in the ranks and bands from Bloomington, Peoria, Decatur, Springfield, Pekin, Lincoln, Clinton, Mt. Pulaski and Mason City participating. At the dedicatory exercises, Mayor Knapp delivered an address of welcome, to which response was made by Alfred Orendorff. The oration of the day was delivered by David Ward Wood, of Chicago. The dedication ritual work was performed by the following persons: W. C. McMasters, I. Altman, Robert Goebel, C. E. Schaible, Nicholas Scheid, J. F. Tearnan, August P. Kuemmel, Uriah Hill and Frank Braucher.

The main building is three stories and a basement in height. The basement is eleven feet in the clear and its exterior walls are constructed of Joliet limestone. The balance of the building is of red brick, with brown sandstone trimmings. The roof is of Old Bangor slate, with cornice and ridging of galvanized iron. This building now contains the office, is the home of the superintendent and matron and contains the boys' dormitories. The first cottage was erected in 1895 and was dedicated August 27th of that year with appropriate exercises, addresses being delivered by Grand Sire Stebbins, of New York and J. Otis Humphrey, of Springfield. A girls' cottage was erected in 1897, two stories in height, being 43 by 58 feet in dimensions, costing about $8,000. Special exercises were also held at its dedication. Since then there have been erected a school building, a central heating plant, laundry, manual training and domestic science building. The latter was erected at a cost of about $20,000. At its dedication, addresses were delivered by Grand Sire John L. Nolen, Dr. J. A. Lucas and Owen Scott.

Soon after the erection of the main building, the home was turned over by the corporation controlling the same to the Grand Lodge of Illinois, I. O. O. F., which body took immediate possession of the institution and it has been conducted under their auspices ever since. Charles E. Schaible was temporary superintendent of the home for a short time in 1892, in the latter part of which year Mrs. Lizzie L. Morrison became the first permanent superintendent, continuing in that position until her death in 1905. She was succeeded by the present efficient incumbent, Dr. J. A. Lucas, who, with the assistance of Mrs. Lucas as matron, has brought the institution to the high standard it now enjoys.

The home is managed by the superintendent under the direction of a Board of Directors of five members appointed by the Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of Illinois I. O. O. F. The latter official also appoints five members from the Daughters of Rebekahs as an advisory board. The present Board of Directors is constituted as follows: Theodore Finn, chairman, Chicago; George M. Carson, secretary, Bellflower; J. Otis Humphrey, Springfield; John J. Brown, Vandalia; J. W. Birney,

Bloomington. The members of the auxilliary board of Rebekahs are as follows: Mrs. Lina D. Carlin, Jerseyville; Mrs. Kate Troxell, Canton; Mrs. May C. Keiser, Chicago; Mrs. Fannie Coon, Springfield; Mrs. Margaret Weldon, Cairo.

The first children were received into the home on January 26, 1893, and since that time over 500 children of deceased Odd Fellows have been admitted. The total number in the home, as shown by the report of 1909, is 150, of whom 83 were boys and 67 were girls. Lodges or guardians seeking to place children in the home make application to the superintendent, who presents the names to the Board of Directors for consideration. In the by-laws of the home, the objects are set forth as follows: "To care for and educate children of deceased Odd Fellows, whose mothers are also deceased and whose fathers were in good standing in the order at the time of their death; children whose fathers are dead and whose mothers are unable to support and educate them; children whose mothers are in good standing in a Rebekah lodge, and whose fathers are deceased; children whose fathers are living, but whose mothers are dead, provided the father will pay to the home such a sum for the care and support of the children as the directors may determine."

The home school is as good as the best of equal grade. The course of study is substantially the same as outlined in the state course of study and graduates of the home are admitted to the Lincoln High School without examination. One teacher gives her entire time to instruction in instrumental and vocal music and another teacher makes a sole specialty of teaching practical house keeping, sewing and cooking. A no less important feature is the manual training school where the boys are taught carpentry and furniture building. A number of the graduates are occupying positions in railroad offices, as teachers, engineers, stenographers, etc. The home supports a band of 17 pieces.

The home has 157 acres of land under cultivation, where the boys are given an opportunity to learn truck gardening and farming. There are three barns on the place, beside hog houses, chicken sheds, implement sheds, silo and the like.

ST. CLARA'S HOSPITAL.

St. Clara's Hospital, one of the most important and beneficent institutions in Logan County, was established July 9, 1884. Father Conrad Rotter, the priest in charge of St. Mary's Catholic parish at that time, recognized the great necessity for a hospital in the City of Lincoln and took steps to bring about the establishment of the same. After consulting with local physicians, Father Rotter called a mass meeting of citizens to meet at the court house in Lincoln to consider the matter. At this meeting, addresses were made by Father Rotter, Dr. R. M. Wilson and the Mother Superior located at Springfield. It was the consensus

of opinion that a hospital was needed and a committee was appointed to devise ways and means to raise funds for the purpose of establishing the same. The first move in this direction was the giving of an entertainment at Gillett's Hall, under the auspices of the ladies of the City of Lincoln, at which entertainment over $1,000 was realized as a nucleus for the necessary funds for the proposed institution. Two frame buildings, known as the Mann property, located on Third street, south of St. Mary's church, were purchased and the sisters who were to take charge of the new work fitted them up for hospital purposes. Sister Aurelia was installed as superioress and served until 1894, when failing health compelled her to retire and she was succeeded by Sister Candida. The hospital was opened July 9, 1884, was dedicated to St. Clara and received the name of St. Clara's Hospital.

The frame buildings were soon found to be inadequate for the proper care of the sick who needed attention and further efforts were put forth by the sisters, assisted by Father Hout, of St. Mary's parish and father Tuohy, of St. Patrick's parish, to erect a building that would be suitable and adequate in every respect for hospital purposes. To that end, in 1886, the sisters purchased a half block of ground on the south side of Sixth street, between Union and Maple streets, and upon this site there was erected, that year, the handsome building now in use. The building is a brick structure, two stories in height, with a high basement. The original building had a frontage of 80 feet, with a tower in the center. It was dedicated November 14, 1886 by Bishop Spalding, of Peoria. Since that time, many additions and improvements have been made to the institution and its equipment compares very favorably with those of much larger cities, being provided with all the modern conveniences of a sanitary nature and all the modern appointments needed for medical and surgical work. It is under the direction of the Sisters of St. Francis and is conducted purely as a humanitarian enterprise.

THE DEACONESS HOSPITAL.

The movement which resulted in the establishment of a second hospital in Lincoln originated in the year 1899, when Rev. F. W. Schnathorst, of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church brought deaconess nurses to the City of Lincoln and arranged for a mass meeting, which was subsequently held at the Broadway theater. Considerable interest was manifested by the citizens in the movement and later a deaconess society was organized, constitution and by-laws adopted and the following officers elected: Rev. F. W. Schnathorst, president; Adam Denger, recording secretary; L. W. Mittendorf, financial secretary; Gustav Briegel, treasurer. A charter was secured November 14, 1899, for the "Evangelical St. John's Deaconess Verein," with the following named directors: Jacob Bollin, Adolph Rimerman, Adam Denger,

DEACONESS HOSPITAL, LINCOLN

ST. CLARA'S HOSPITAL, LINCOLN

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Gustav Briegel, M. Reinhardt, Sr., Peter Obcamp, Henry Bock, F. W. Schnathorst, Henrietta Briegel, Elizabeth L. Bollin, Katherine Spatz and Mary Kiest. Rev. Mr. Schnathorst, Dr. H. B. Brown and M. Reinhardt, Sr., thereupon visited hospitals in various cities in Central Illinois and received ideas and suggestions. Subsequently, a site was purchased at the corner of Seventh and Walnut streets, in the City of Lincoln, for the sum of $2,500. The work of collecting funds for the building was under the direction of M. Reinhardt, Sr., and other members of St. John's church and met with a ready response. The work on the foundation of the structure was begun in October of 1900, and the laying of the corner stone occurred Sunday, November, 4, 1900.

The hospital building was completed and dedicated Sunday, January 19, 1902, on which occasion addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Schnathorst, D. H. Harts, Judge L. C. Schwerdtfeger and the pastors of the local Protestant churches. The building is three stories in height, 108 feet long and 85 feet wide. The construction is of blue Bedford stone, and the style of architecture is colonial. The contract price of the building was $22,897, which, with the cost of the lot and equipment, would bring the entire cost in the neighborhood of $30,000. In every respect, the hospital is modern and up to date, and is conducted with scientific care and precision. Rev. G. Niebuhr, pastor of St. John's church, is superintendent of the hospital, by virtue of his pastorate, Charlotte Boekjus being the deaconess in charge.

CHAPTER XXVI.

LINCOLN CHAUTAUQUA.

Among the various educational movements that in more recent years have spread their sphere of influence over the country, none have been more potent in widening the local horizon and broadening the local mind than what has been known and styled "the Chautauqua movement." Ten years ago "the Chautauqua movement" gained a foothold in Logan County and the Lincoln Chautauqua, now a permanent institution of the county, had its origin at that time. The "Chautauqua" name has been widely used and widely abused in being utilized too often to designate what in reality are only temporary tent meetings in the woods. A large number of these spring up with each summer and about as many die with each fall. The Lincoln Chautauqua, with its spacious and beautiful grounds of 120 acres, not leased or rented but owned in fee simple, with its magnificent steel auditorium, its scores of handsome cottages, its special buildings, its system of water works and sewage, and its extensive equipment of various kinds—with an investment representing some $50,000 in all—is differentiated from the ephemeral summer gatherings that oftimes bear the "Chautauqua" name.

The Lincoln Chautauqua had its birth at a public meeting held in the city hall, in Lincoln, Dec. 6, 1901. This meeting was called for the purpose of hearing proposals made by James H. Shaw, of Bloomington, to conduct a Chautauqua in the summer of 1902, near the city of Lincoln. His proposition was to supply all the talent for a Chautauqua assembly, pay all expenses, receive all profits or make good all losses, provided the citizens of Logan County would subscribe for 800 season tickets for the proposed assembly. Pending an acceptance of this proposition, a committee was appointed, with J. H. Boyd as chairman, to ascertain if the required number of season ticket subscriptions could be secured. At a subsequent meeting, Mr. Boyd reported 815 tickets subscribed, whereupon Mr. Shaw's proposition was accepted and an organization was at once formed, known as "The Lincoln Chautauqua Association," the season ticket holders to form the membership of the said association. The fol-

SCENES AND COTTAGES AT LINCOLN CHAUTAUQUA

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lowing officers were then elected: E. G. King, president; D. H. Harts, Jr., secretary; Henry Traub, treasurer; E. G. King, D. H. Harts, Jr., Henry Traub, Joseph Landauer, Lawrence B. Stringer, Joseph Hodnett and Adam Denger, directors.

On April 12, 1902, the above directors applied for and received articles of incorporation for the association and on May 1, 1902, the association leased of Mrs. Ella W. Brainerd, for a term of three years, for Chautauqua purposes, the lands now owned by the Lincoln Chautauqua Association and which, in honor of their former owner and her generous dealings with the organization, have been styled "Brainerd Park." The first assembly of the Lincoln Chautauqua was held upon these grounds, July 25 to Aug. 4, 1902, the chief attractions being William J. Bryan and Sam P. Jones. Other talent that year was John G. Wooley, Dr. Krebs, Dr. J. L. Brandt, Wallace Bruce Amsbary, Edmund Vance Cooke, Dr. McIlrath, Father Burke and others. Following the first assembly, the interest had so increased that a new contract was entered into between the association and Mrs. Brainerd, on Sept. 10, 1902, whereby the grounds occupied were leased for Chautauqua purposes, for a period of ten years instead of three, at a nominal rental, and with the option reserved to the association to purchase the grounds, at the price of $100 per acre, at any time within the said period of ten years. It was also provided that the association should have the right to erect such buildings upon the said grounds, construct sewage, water works, driveways, etc., as were deemed necessary to the proper use of the land.

The second Chautauqua assembly was held from Aug. 7 to 17, 1903, and was managed and controlled by the association itself, the relations existing between Mr. Shaw and the association in the conduct of the first assembly having been dissolved. The leading attractions of the second assembly were Father J. L. Vaughn, Maud Ballington Booth, Gen. John B. Gordon and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. The second assembly was a decided success and was such as to warrant the promoters in believing that it was the desire of the community in general that the Lincoln Chautauqua should become one of the permanent institutions of the county. To effect this, it was decided that some sort of a permanent organization with a permanent membership was needed to take the place of the annual temporary membership based upon the mere purchase of season tickets each year. There was also a demand for the private ownership of lots in order that patrons might erect cottages thereupon, which could not be done under the existing system. In addition, there was an immediate necessity for the erection of an auditorium or pavillion, in which to hold the various lectures and entertainments, in place of the large tent which had been previously used for that purpose but which had proven inadequate. To this end, a committee was appointed, Sept. 14, 1903, to suggest ways and means for a more permanent and substantial organiza-

tion. The committee made its report in the shape of a proposed new set of by-laws, which were adopted Oct. 26, 1903, and which were to go into effect upon the subscription to the same of 100 names.

The new by-laws provided that the association should be known as "The Lincoln Chautauqua Association" and its object was stated to be for the purpose of "owning, by lease or fee, a Chautauqua grounds or public park within Logan County, Illinois, and to maintain the same for Chautauqua assemblies and for educational and other purposes. The members of the association were to consist of those who would agree to pay the sum of $100 in two installments, as called for, the first installment of $50 to be used to build an auditorium and otherwise improve the grounds, the second installment to be used for the purchase of the grounds before the expiration of the period of the existing lease and option to buy. Each membership entitled the holder to a perpetual lease of one Chautauqua lot. The first officers elected under the re-organization were as follows: President, E. G. King; secretary, L. B. Stringer; treasurer, Henry Traub; directors, E. G. King, L. B. Stringer, Henry Traub, Joseph Landauer, L. C. Schwerdtfeger, J. H. Boyd and C. E. Gullett. Soon after the reorganization the services of G. C. Cone, a landscape architect, of Minneapolis, Minn., were secured to plat the grounds into lots, avenues and parks and a topographical survey was made. On March 30, 1904, a contract was entered into with the Decatur Bridge Company, of Decatur, Ill., to erect the steel work and concrete foundations of an auditorium building and soon after a contract was let for the lumber construction of the structure and the gravel roofing for the same. The work of construction began at once and the auditorium was ready for occupancy for the sessions of the third assembly, which were held Aug. 11 to 21, 1904. The auditorium was designed under the supervision of Thomas L. Blackburn and was the first auditorium of the kind erected in the country. It has since become a popular design in auditorium construction and has been copied by a large number of Chautauquas throughout the west. It is a steel framed structure, circular in form, 160 feet in diameter, the posts set in solid concrete, seats about 4,500 people, has a commodious platform and contains but a single interior post. It is located on a hillside and the view is clear and unobstructed. The sides are open to the free circulation of air. It is lighted by electric lights as are also the entire grounds. The seats are arranged in circular tiers, amphitheatre style, the floor rising from the pits to the sides and rear. The entire cost of the structure complete was in the neighborhood of $10,000.

Since the erection of the auditorium, substantial improvements of various kinds have been made upon the grounds, rendering them convenient and complete for all Chautauqua assembly and park purposes. In 1904, a custodian's cottage was erected at a cost of $1,000. One of the first buildings erected on the grounds was the Masonic headquarters.

STEEL AUDITORIUM AT LINCOLN CHAUTAUQUA

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The Lincoln National Bank also erected a commodious bungalow and the First National Bank a log cabin, in which have been collected a veritable museum of pioneer relics. Over thirty other artistic bungalows and cottages adorn the grounds, where those residing in the same combine the comforts of home with life close to nature. A system of arc electric lights was installed on the grounds in 1905, to which was added an incandescent system for tents and cottages in 1908. A water system, connected with the Lincoln water works system, was installed in 1907 at a cost of about $3,000. In 1907, a bayou of Salt Creek was deepened and widened and converted into an attractive lagoon, surrounding a wooded island. The transportation problem early confronted the promoters, the terminus of the Lincoln street car line being about a mile from the grounds. This was met by the organization of an independent street car company stock in which was sold to the amount of $6,000, the said company financing the construction of the line from the terminus of the city line to the Chautauqua grounds, the Lincoln Street Car Company running their rolling stock over this line under a special contract with the independent line. In 1908, a magnificent administration building was erected upon the grounds, having been presented to the association by the lady friends of the Chautauqua, the funds for the same having been secured by them and the work having been carried to completion under their supervision. This building is 30 by 42 feet in dimensions, with two spacious porches. Through the further efforts of the women of the association, handsome concrete post and iron fence entrances have been erected at the places of ingress and egress to and from the grounds. In addition to the above improvements, bridges have been erected over the ravines, a system of sanitary sewage introduced, roads and driveways laid out and the premises made generally attractive.

At a meeting of the association held Aug. 21, 1908, the second assessment of $50 was ordered upon the membership of the association and the funds so secured were used in paying for the original grounds, a deed to the same being made to the association by Mrs. Brainerd, Dec. 19, 1908. A contract of sale was also entered into between Mrs. Brainerd and the association, providing for the further purchase of twenty acres additional, immediately north of the original grounds, at the price of $200 per acre. With this new addition, the Lincoln Chautauqua can boast of possessing the largest and most beautiful Chautauqua grounds in the Central West. They consist of about 120 acres of virgin forest, diversified by hill and valley, creekside and rugged ravine. The platted lots occupy but a fraction of the grounds, leaving ample space for woodland rambles and outdoor sports. The lot portion is arranged in circles, octagons and other geometrical figures, leaving public areas in the camp. During the assemblies, the grounds are equipped with telephone, dining hall, stands of various kinds, postoffice, news service, feed yards, automobile garage and

the like. Among the talent that has appeared at the successive assemblies of the Chautauqua are the following:

1902. William J. Bryan, Sam P. Jones, John G. Wooley, Dr. J. L. Brandt, Edmund Vance Cooke, Wallace B. Amsbary, Dr. Stanley L. Krebs, Hale Johnson, Prof. A. Baylis, Dr. McIlrath, Father J. J. Burke.

1903. Gen. John B. Gordon, Father J. L. Vaughan, Maud Ballington Booth, Champ Clark, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, H. W. Sears, Dr. Stanley L. Krebs, Lulu Tyler Gates, Dr. J. L. Brandt, Elma B. Smith.

1904. William J. Bryan, Sam P. Jones, Mrs. John A. Logan, Dr. Nacy M. Waters, Champ Clark, Charles H. Grosvenor, Father J. L. Vaughan, Lou J. Beauchamp, Bishop Samuel W. Fallows, Dr. Edward B. McDowell, H. W. Sears, Dr. E. L. Parks, Ross Crane, Ralph Bingham, Mabel Church.

1905. Gov. Robert M. La Follette, Father J. L. Vaughan, George R. Stuart, Dr. Iyenaga, Capt. Jack Crawford, Prof. J. Ernst Woodland, Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, Dr. David Paulson, Alton Packard, Mrs. Leonora M. Lake, Maud Ballington Booth, Dr. Morgan Wood.

1906. Gov. Joseph W. Folk, Elbert Hubbard, Bishop J. C. Hartzell, Pitt Parker, Frank Dixon, Reno B. Welbourn, Leonora M. Lake, Dr. George M. Brown, Dr. D. W. Howell, Dr. William A. Colledge, "Sunshine" Hawks, Dr. David Paulson, Nina Lamkin.

1907. William J. Bryan, Richard P. Hobson, Frederick Ward, Gov. J. Frank Hanly, Dr. Charles A. Payne, Herbert L. Cope, Reno B. Welbourn, D. W. Howell, Father Francis Kelly, Wirt Lowther, Prof. James Speed, Walter Thomas Mills, John B. Barnhill, Dr. L. G. Herbert.

1908. Gov. John A. Johnson, George R. Wendling, Gov. J. Frank Hanly, Edward Amherst Ott, William A. ("Billy") Sunday, Dr. H. V. Adams, Father P. J. McCorry, Strickland W. Gilliland, Prof. Paul M. Pearson, Dr. Euclid B. Rogers, Edward Reno, Wilbur Starr, Lawrence B. Stringer.

1909. "Billy" Sunday, William J. Bryan, Gov. Robert B. Glenn, Frank Dixon, Leonora M. Lake, Ernst Wray Oneal, Col. George W. Bain, Dr. Monroe Markley, Bishop Frank M. Bristol, Dr. Carolyn Geisel, John B. Ratto, Adrian M. Newens, Bohumir Kryl.

1910. Gov. E. W. Hoch, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Col. G. A. Gearhart, Carrie Nation, Charles R. Taggart, K. S. Inui, Dr. W. L. Davidson, Dr. Geisel, William Sterling Battis, Bohumir Kryl.

The officers of the association since its inception have been as follows: President, E. G. King, 1902-09; T. L. Blackburn, 1909-10; P. E. Kuhl, 1910—; vice president, J. H. Boyd, 1909—; secretary, D. H. Harts, Jr., 1902-03; L. B. Stringer, 1903-07; C. E. Gullett, 1907—; treasurer, Henry Traub, 1902-06; James E. Hoblit, 1906-09; Thomas Ryan, 1909-10; C. S. Oglevee, 1910—; directors, E. G. King, 1902-10; Henry Traub, 1902-06; Joseph Landauer, 1902-06; and 1907-08; Joseph Hodnett, 1902-03; L. B. Stringer, 1902-09; Adam Denger, 1902-03; L. C. Schwerdt-

SCENE AT LINCOLN CHAUTAUQUA GROUNDS

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feger, 1903-06; James E. Hoblit, 1906-09; Charles H. Turner, 1906-10; H. S. Bekemeyer, 1906-07; E. C. Perkins, 1908-09; Thomas Ryan, 1909-10; J. H. Boyd, 1902—; C. E. Gullett, 1903—; P. E. Kuhl, 1905—; Andrew Layman, 1906—; T. L. Blackburn, 1907—; D. H. Harts, 1907—; Robert Humphrey, 1909—; C. R. Corwine, 1909—; L. W. Walker, 1909—; C. S. Oglevee, 1910—; W. H. Rigdon, 1910—; Louis Shaffenacker, 1910—.

CHAPTER XXVII.

LIBRARIES.

The last quarter of a century has shown an astounding increase in the number and size of public libraries. During that period, money has been given to this purpose in an increasing ratio, library buildings have gone up all over the land, their suitability to their purpose constantly improving, new improvements have been made in administration and new channels of library influence have been constantly opening. The chief cause of this luxuriant growth is, no doubt, the increase of wealth and population, which has led to the foundation of new libraries, and quickened the growth of those planted. Another cause is the spread of education and culture, furnishing an army of readers, with awakened minds. Added to this has been the enlarged ideas of the mission of the public library and the discovery of quicker and more effective ways of doubling its power and influence, due largely to the librarians themselves, all of which have strengthened the hold of the public library upon popular favor and reinforced its appeal for philanthropic support.

Logan County has been fully abreast of the times in the matter of establishing and sustaining public libraries. Three library buildings, well adapted to the purposes of their dedication, have been erected in the cities of Lincoln and Atlanta and the village of Elkhart, respectively. The Lincoln library alone contains over 16,000 volumes, having increased from the number of about 2,000 volumes, which it boasted twenty-five years ago. Mt. Pulaski conducts a library in the old court house building on the hill. Extensive libraries are to be found at Lincoln College and the Lincoln State School and Colony, and the school libraries of the county will aggregate about 14,000 volumes upon their combined shelves. In all it is safe to say that the public libraries of Logan County aggregate in the neighborhood of 40,000 volumes in all.

THE LINCOLN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Application for articles of incorporation for the Lincoln Library Association were filed May 18, 1874, with the secretary of state and on that

same day the said articles were issued. The incorporators were Robert B. Latham, Stephen A. Foley, David M. Harris, William M. Dustin, Mark W. Barrett, Benjamin H. Brainerd, Frank Fisk, Kate H. Pegram, Hattie B. Harris, Michael Hinrichsen and Porter P. Murry. The object was stated in the application to be "to maintain a city public library and reading room." The officers elected were as follows: President, R. B. Latham; vice president, Michael Hinrichsen; corresponding secretary, D. M. Harris; recording secretary, Porter P. Murry; treasurer, Wm. M. Dustin; directors, S. A. Foley, B. H. Brainerd, Mrs. D. M. Harris, M. W. Barrett, Mrs. N. E. Pegram and Frank Fisk. The library's first home was in an upstairs room on Kickapoo street; later it was moved to the Universalist church building; later still to the Dehner Block and then to the newly erected city hall in 1895. It was moved into its present quarters in 1903 and the artistic and commodious building it now occupies was dedicated to library purposes on April 29th of that year. On that occasion Mrs. Caroline C. Lutz, who was at that time and still is a member of the library board, outlined the history of the Lincoln Library Association in the following words:

"When the Temperance Reform movement of 1874 developed that radical and aggressive feature called the Woman's Crusade, however diverse may have been the opinions as to the wisdom of its methods, it unquestionably deepened in every woman's consciousness the sense of her most sacred responsibilities, and it was distinctly and avowedly in the hope of averting and counteracting the evils of intemperance in our own community that the Lincoln Library Association was conceived and projected.

"It was in the edifice of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, that the first meeting was held on Saturday evening, April 18,1874. Col. R. B. Latham was called to the chair and the usual preliminaries of organization were effected. A committee of ten ladies was appointed to secure the requisite funds, and on the 29th of April just twenty-nine years ago tonight, this committee reported the sum of $1,400 subscribed in shares of $10 each. Be it ever remembered to the credit of our infant city, that the opportunity to establish a library was cordially and even joyfully received. The first president of the association was Col. R. B. Latham; the board of directors consisted of S. A. Foley, B. H. Brainerd, M. W. Barrett, Franklin Fisk, Mrs. N. E. Pegram, Mrs. D. M. Harris. About 900 standard works were chosen by a committee of which Dr. A. M. Miller was the chairman and Rev. L. P. Crawford an active and able member. A room on Kickapoo street was given, rent free for five years, by Colonel Latham, and on the 29th of August the library was open for circulation, the hours being from 7 to 9 each evening and from 2 until 5 Saturday afternoon.

"Thus favorably launched, the library immediately became a prominent factor in the higher life of the city. The expenses were met by an annual tax of $2 on each share of stock in use, and for ten years this

afforded a sufficient revenue. As it gradually diminished through the removal from town of the original shareholders, or the non-payment of the tax, the maintenance of the organization became difficult and eventually problematic. In 1890 Dr. A. M. Miller, then superintendent of schools, and the efficient president of the association for eleven years, secured from the school board an annual appropriation in consideration of which the pupils of the high school enjoyed the free use of the books. When this was withdrawn in 1894, there was left no other appreciable or adequate income, while bills for current expenses and supplies were outstanding. The situation was promptly met by the ladies of the city, who united in giving a 'midwinter fair,' securing $400 with which to bridge over the emergency.

"This was the twentieth year in the history of the association. In the intervening time, the office of president had been filled successively by Col. R. B. Latham, Michael Henrichsen, Stephen A. Foley, Franklin Fisk, D. M. Harris, John A. Lutz and A. M. Miller. The duties of librarian had been faithfully performed by Albert G. Jones, W. C. McMasters, Robert Humphrey, S. C. Nash, Miss Isabel Nash, Miss Alma Braucher. After the first five years the association had removed from its first home to the Universalist church, now occupied by the Business college, and again five years later to the Dehner block. After two decades, its fortunes were indeed at a low ebb, although its usefulness had not depreciated, and its friends continued unwavering in their faith that its future was inseparably bound up with the growth and progress of Lincoln. No year had passed without the accession of new books, no debts had been contracted, and regular business meetings had been held. Looking backward from the present happy and prosperous standpoint, the waning fortunes of years ago seem not to have been decay, but a process of development toward the wider and more enduring usefulness of the free public library. An association owned by individuals, it was not available to the class of people which most needed its benefits; without endowment, it had no permanent foundation. The free public library idea was just beginning to command popular attention and approval; the public schools of Lincoln were just beginning to recognize a free public library as indispensable auxiliary to their work; and by a fortunate coincidence under Mayor Turnbolt and his council, our city enjoyed a liberal and progressive administration. Therefore, in April, 1895, when the association tendered its property, consisting of about 3,000 volumes, to the city, the gift was immediately accepted and provided for by a room in the city hall about to be erected, and by an appropriation of $500.

"Its fortunes now seemed established, but a new impetus was received in 1897, when, on the death of Miss Isabel Nash, it was made known that she had bequeathed the site of her little home, the sum total of her earthly possessions, to the city of Lincoln for library purposes. This bequest was one of unusual significance, not only because it was the first of an

LINCOLN PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING

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eleemosynary nature ever received by Lincoln, but also as an affecting evidence of the intense devotion of our former librarian to the future interests of the public library. Here, indeed, was laid the foundation stone of our beautiful building by hands small and fragile, but in a spirit of prophetic faith, which is so happily justified today. Largely from this gift has come a rich endowment to every citizen of Lincoln in perpetuity. That her zeal and enthusiasm, her mental and spiritual strength, her grasp on all the joys of friendship and nature and art; her indomitable defiance of physical weakness; her courageous endurance of solitude and sorrow; that these qualities of Isabel Nash may dwell within our library walls, would be to invoke life's richest benison on all who cross its portals.

"In the year 1899, by the will of Mrs. Louise C. Scully, made in 1891, the library received the sum of $2,000, the interest of which was to be used for the purchase of books. In 1901 the liberal and far-sighted policy of our city council under Mayor W. O. Jones, secured the gift of $25,000 from Mr. Carnegie for the erection of the building which we dedicate today. Mr. Carnegie's gifts are in themselves his most eloquent eulogy, and words of praise cannot add to his fame. Our best wishes follow him that the happiness of his own life may be commensurate to that which his use of great wealth brings to his fellow men, and to the gratitude which is freely accorded to him the wide world over.

"A history of our library would be incomplete without mention of the services of Julge Foley, who, for twenty-nine years has given freely of money, time and personal supervision in its interest as a slight token of acknowledgement, the Carnegie Library Building Commission and the library board have united in inscribing his name beside that of Mr. Carnegie on the walls of the building. Equally as valuable in another field has been the work of Miss Ida Webster, our librarian since 1894. Beginning at the darkest hour, she has been untiring, helpful, enthusiastic, originally without professional training, she has mastered the new science of library work and put it into operation by the classification and cataloging of our 10,000 volumes and has thus accomplished what would have been postponed several years but for her perseverance and ambition. The many old friends of the library turn from these retrospections in confident expectation of a future of ever-widening usefulness and the hope that every possibility of our beautiful new home may be realized."

After the transfer of the library to the city of Lincoln in 1895 its growth was steady and in five years had grown so rapidly that it had outgrown the space assigned to it in the city hall. A new library building had become a necessity. In view of this crowded condition, Judge Foley, president of the library board, decided to present an application for a gift to Andrew Carnegie. At his suggestion, Mayor W. O. Jones called a special session of the city council, in February of 1901, at which session Judge Foley presented the matter to the council. He proposed that the council pass a resolution and an ordinance appropriating the money for

the support and maintenance of a free public library in the event of a gift being made by Mr. Carnegie and agreed to bear the expense of Mayor Jones' visit to Mr. Carnegie to make formal application for the gift. The city adopted the plan and passed the necessary resolution and ordinance. Mayor Jones proceeded to New York and was accorded the rather unusual honor of being received by Mr. Carnegie in person. Mr. Carnegie took the matter under consideration, but within two days after Mayor Jones' return, a letter was received from Mr. Carnegie announcing his gift of $25,000. In the application to Mr. Carnegie that portion of the will of Isabel Nash, in which she gave to the city two lots to be used for library purposes was presented, but it was afterwards discovered that this was not sufficient and the George W. Reed property was purchased, thus giving a site 160 feet front by 150 feet deep.

In an address delivered at the time of the dedication of the new building, Judge Foley said among other things: "The gift of Isabel Nash, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, the purchase of the Reed property, the cordial co-operation of the city council, made it possible for us to have what I believe to be the best library building in the state. Nearly eight months' time was devoted to the study of plans and after much deliberation, the commission chose the classic design. The chief aim was to secure a building adapted to our needs; one in which the library could grow; one that would stand as an object lesson for beauty, harmony and permanence within and without; one that insured the greatest economy in administration and command the just pride of every man, woman and child, in the city. We have earnestly sought these results. We owe much to Miss Webster for her careful assistance in the details about the library administration and William A. Corwine as superintendent of construction. The building, as it stands, is a free gift to the city, in trust for everyone. It stands as a pledge of our interest in the advancement of learning and the spread of knowledge."

The building stands midway in the quarter block facing Pekin street and Latham Park. On the west, the grounds join those of the Christian church, while the eastern boundary is McLean street. Durably constructed of red mottled brick, its walls are trimmed and ornamented with stone and the whole surmounted by a heavy roof of light red tiling. There is no tin or galvanized iron in its construction, only the best copper being used. There are over three carloads of steel and iron in the structure and three carloads of oak were used in the inside finish. A portico, supported by heavy stone columns, reached by ascending the broad front steps, constitutes an entrance. The floor is covered with cork matting. Above the delivery desk on a panel, in mosaic are these words: "Erected through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie and Stephen A. Foley."

Back of the desk are the book stacks. Above the stack room is a false ceiling which may be removed to accommodate a second story of stacks when additional shelf room becomes necessary. To the right of the de-

livery desk are the children's reading rooms. Large oak tables and fine chairs, furnish an inviting place for one to sit and read. During the day sufficient light is provided through the large windows. At night electric lamps, softened by green shades, will furnish the necessary light. At the rear of the west reading room is the librarian's room, provided with all necessary improvements. The woodwork on the first floor is of massive oak, giving the room an appearance of strength and durability. Above the wainscoting, the walls are covered with green, which has a restful effect upon the eyes. In the center of the room, immediately above the approach to the delivery counter, light is furnished by a light well, beautifully made of fine art glass. In the front part of the building on the second floor there is a room for directors to hold meetings and for the transaction of such other business as may come up. In the basement are storage rooms, the heating plant with huge bins for coal and one large assembly room, which may be used for purposes to be developed in the future.

Entering the building from the front you first come to a vestibule 5 feet, 6 inches wide, by 11 feet, 6 inches in length. On either side of this vestibule are coat and cloak rooms, each 10 feet square. Passing through the massive oak double doors, swinging on reversible hinges, you enter the delivery room and lobby of the library, which is 36 feet long by 18 feet wide. To the left of the lobby is the main reading room, which is 19 feet wide by 37 feed in length. Immediately to the rear of the reading room is the reference room, which measures 14x20 feet. To the rear of the lobby and delivery room is the stack room, 29x33 feet. To the right of the lobby and immediately opposite the reading room is the children's department, 18x38 feet. At the rear of the children's department is the librarian's room, 15x16 feet. The entire dimensions of the first floor being 57x78 feet. At the head of the stairway is the directors' room, 9x16 feet. In the basement are the unpacking rooms, one on the extreme east and one on the extreme west, each measuring 14½x25 feet. Between these two unpacking rooms is the furnace room, 29x30 feet, out of which is taken a fuel room, 12½x15 feet. Occupying the entire front of the basement floor, well ventilated and lighted is the audience room of the building, which can be entered from the street as well as from the library room inside, covering a floor space of 30x78 feet. The entire cost of the building was $30,000, of which $25,000 was the gift of Andrew Carnegie and $5,000 the gift of Stephen A. Foley. The grounds represent $7,500 more, the west half having been bequeathed by Isabel Nash and the east half purchased by the city.

The fifteenth annual report of the Lincoln library in 1909, showed 16,700 volumes, a registration of 5,596 names and cards in force to the number of 2,700. The circulation was 63,006 volumes, an increase over the former year of 6,679 volumes. The circulation in 1910 reached 66,028, the largest in the history of the library. The Tuohy memorial of nearly 1,000 volumes, presented by the people of St. Patrick's parish and

Judge Foley, was established in 1909, much of the success of this circulation being due to the efforts of Father J. T. Mulgrew and the sisters of the parochial schools. Another addition is the Jewish library made possible by the efforts of the Jewish ladies of the Beth El congregation and the gift of Judge Foley. During the last four years, Judge Foley has given over 4,500 volumes to the library, which have been purchased with a view to facilitate the work of co-operation with the schools and the civic and educational institutions of the city. Each year the usefulness of the library increases, its influence constantly extends and its rich and valuable opportunities are more and more appreciated by the people as the years speed by. The organization of the Lincoln Public Library is at present as follows: President, Stephen A. Foley; vice president, Caroline C. Lutz; secretary, D. H. Harts, Jr.; treasurer, Ida M. Webster; directors, Stephen A. Foley, Caroline C. Lutz, D. H. Harts, Jr., Ida M. Webster. Katherine H. Pegram, Joseph A. Tabke, C. E. Gullett, Katherine M. Reed, C. E. Smith, J. L. Lowrie; librarian, Ida M. Webster; assistant librarians, Lulu M. Hayes and Hope Nicholson.

ATLANTA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Atlanta Public Library dates from 1873, but the present building, in which the library is now housed, was erected in 1907. The new building faces Race street and is a commodious and artistic structure. The lot occupied by the building is 147 by 180 feet in dimensions and is near the business portion of the city. The following sketch of the history of the Atlanta Library Association is furnished by the present efficient librarian, Miss Harriet J. Hamilton:

"In February, of the year 1873, a number of Atlanta's citizens, who had long felt the need of a public library and reading room, in the city, met for the purpose of establishing a library and organizing a library association in accordance with the statutes of the state of Illinois. At this meeting, a board of directors was chosen, of which James Shores was president, S. D. Fisher, secretary, and Benjamin Bean, librarian pro tempore. The other members of the board were Seth Turner, Dr. B. F. Gardner, Frank Hoblit, W. S. Dunham, Sr., Rev. E. J. Thomas, and Dr. J. B. Tenny. The front room of the Atlanta Argus office was selected as a suitable library room, and George L. Shoals, editor of the Argus, was appointed as the first regular librarian. Books were purchased from time to time for the new library and in 1881 the first catalog was printed and issued. In 1893, the library was moved to the town hall and Miss Alta Chenoweth was elected librarian, in which capacity she served for a period of fifteen years.

As time went by more room was needed for the books and the question of erecting a library building was frequently discussed. In 1906, Seward Fields, of New York city, but formerly of Atlanta, donated to

the library association three lots, in the business part of town, to be used as a building site. His splendid generosity was followed by liberal gifts of money from other public-spirited citizens, and what had long been a dream became a reality and a fact. Atlanta thus became the possessor of a public library building, a beautiful structure costing in the neighborhood of $10,000. On the 28th of March, 1907, the new library was opened and dedicated, and a book shower was given by the patrons.

Great credit indeed is due to the directors who labored so faithfully, and now have so lasting a monument to their zeal. The following are the names of the members of the board of directors at the time the building was constructed: A. O. Haines, president; Mrs. E. May Dunham, secretary; Mrs. Charlotte Thomas, treasurer; Mrs. Martha Webster, Mrs. Helen Sater, Mrs. Eda Quisenberry, A. E. Church, Dr. Maskell Lee and Dr. Chenoweth. Statistics show that the circulation of books in this community is increasing greatly every year, the reading rooms are well patronized and a great deal of reference work is being done, especially during the school months. We now have about three thousand volumes on the library shelves.

In July, 1908, Miss Chenoweth resigned and the position of librarian has since been filled by Miss Harriet J. Hamilton. The present members of the board are T. C. Harry, Mrs. Nellie Burke, Mrs. Hattie McClure, Mrs. Eda Quisenberry, A. E. Church, A. O. Haines, J. W. Hoblit, Dr. Chenoweth and E. G. Ransdell. The people of Atlanta are justly proud of their library and know that all it has cost them to establish and maintain it will be repaid a hundred-fold by the good it will bring to every generation.

ELKHART PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The founding of the present Elkhart public library was the result of a promise made the citizens of Elkhart, by Mrs. Lemira P. Gillett, in 1888, that if saloons were voted out of that village for a period of three successive years, she would present the village with a public library. Subsequent to this promise, the three successive "dry" years occurred and Mrs. Gillett called the citizens together in a mass meeting for the purpose of organizing a library association. The following officers were elected: President, John L. Brady; vice president, Mrs. F. W. Cottle; secretary, W. L. Newton; directors, Mrs. Lemira P. Gillett, Miss Celia L. Stratton, Dr. J. B. Chittum and Mrs. N. L. Martin; librarian, H. E. Newton. Following the organization a room was selected in the Gillett building, Mrs. Gillett bearing the expense of the rent, the shelving and furnishing of the room, and on March 5, 1893, the library was opened to the public with 214 volumes. Mrs. Gillett also contributed the sum of $1,000, the interest to be used for the purchase of books, and Mrs. Charlotte Barnes, of Decatur, contributed a like sum, the interest of which was

to be used to keep the library in repair. By 1904, the library had increased to 829 volumes.

The library was formally and legally accepted by the town in 1902, when a two mills tax was voted by the citizens for the support of the library. This was in response to a further proposition made by Miss Jessie D. Gillett, that if such a tax were voted, she would erect a library building and present it to the village, as a memorial to her mother, Mrs. Lemira P. Gillett, who had since died. At the village election in 1904, the first board of elective trustees of the library was selected, as follows: Dr. G. G. Taylor and Dr. Joseph T. Wood for the one year term; Patrick Bohan and Charles S. Stahl for the two years' term; and Thomas J. Henneberry and William G. Schafer for a three years' term. Work on the building was begun early in the spring of 1904, Jobst & Sons, of Peoria, being contractors, and was completed in May of 1904, and formally dedicated that same month. The building is of gray pressed brick and Bedford stone, and consists of a basement and one story above it, each containing two large rooms. It is an ornament to the village.

MT. PULASKI PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The first effort to organize a public library in Mt. Pulaski occurred in 1861 but the effort was not successful. Another effort was made Jan. 3, 1877, with more satisfactory results. At that time Dr. F. D. Cass was elected president and A. G. Jones secretary. A. G. Jones, Wm. M. Allen and W. P. Sawyer were appointed a committee to draft by-laws and W. P. Sawyer and S. Linn Beidler to solicit subscription for stock. A charter was secured and a library established. This organization was quite successful for awhile but later the interest lagged. In 1896, however, the ladies of Mt. Pulaski organized a Women's Library club and through their efforts the library has been re-established on a permanent basis, which augurs great success for the future. The present library is located in the upper room of the old court house building and contains about 1,400 volumes, under the direction of Mrs. Mae O'Connor as librarian. The library board is constituted as follows: President, Mrs. Maude Huck; secretary, Mrs. Maude Stafford; treasurer, Mrs. Mary Scroggin; members of the board, Mrs. Clara Gordon, Mrs. Minnie Mueller, Mrs. Annette Aitchison and Mrs. Mary Fryer.

OTHER LIBRARIES.

In addition to the public libraries in the county above enumerated, there are a large number of school and private libraries of greater or less magnitude. As before stated the State School and Colony possesses an extensive library largely of a scientific and medical character, which is kept up and continually increased by annual appropriations from the

state, and the Lincoln College library contains over 4,000 volumes, well selected and arranged. The school libraries of the county, as shown by the report of the superintendent of schools for 1910, contain 13,564 volumes, 2,500 volumes of which belong to the libraries of the Lincoln city schools. The school libraries of the various townships are reported to contain the following number of volumes: Lake Fork, 500; Mt. Pulaski, 2,203; Elkhart, 957; Laenna, 515; Hurlburt, 125; Aetna, 400; Chester, 645; Broadwell, 626; Corwin, 264; Oran, 784; East Lincoln, outside the city of Lincoln, 654; West Lincoln, outside the city of Lincoln, 626; Sheridan, 613; Atlanta, 432; Eminence, 831; Orvil, 781; Prairie Creek, 340.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE PRESS.

The time was when the metropolitan newspaper, published at the large commercial centers, was the chief factor in molding public opinion in the nation. The metropolitan press wields much influence still, but much of its power in this regard, has been transferred to the thousands of local newspapers that in recent years have sprung into existence in the smaller communities throughout the land. The metropolitan press does its work on the railroad train, in the public halls and hotels, amid the babbling of politicians and the clamor of public dispute. The country press, so called, spreads its irresistable influence around the family fireside in the quietude of the home. It sits at the family table. It takes its place in the domestic circle when the shades of evening fall. Its influence goes out and travels between the rows of corn, sits upon the reaper as it harvests the golden grain and ever repeats the enlarging circle of its power.

The first newspaper published in Illinois was the Kaskaskia Herald, which appeared at the first capital of the state in 1814. The second paper was the Shawneetown Emigrant, established in 1818. By 1835, the number of weekly newspapers in the state had increased to eighteen. The first daily was established in Chicago, in 1839, the year Logan County was formed. The first paper published in Sangamon County, of which Logan County was then a part, was the Spectator, established by Hooper Warren, in 1826. The first number of the Sangamo Journal appeared Nov. 10, 1831, has been continued until the present time, is now known as the Illinois State Journal and has been published as a daily since 1838. The Illinois State Register was first established at Vandalia, followed the capital to Springfield in 1836 and has been published as a daily since 1849.

FIRST LOGAN COUNTY PAPERS.

The first individual to attempt to publish a newspaper in Logan County was one S. B. Dugger, and he selected Atlanta as the scene of his journalistic venture. The paper was known as "The Logan County Forum" and its first issue appeared in August of 1855. Atlanta was then the largest town in the county, being a more populous village than Lin-

coln, the new county seat. Both towns had been laid out in 1853, the year the Chicago & Alton railroad had been put through the county, but Atlanta, being surrounded by a more thickly populated country, had forged ahead for the first two or three years. Over 300 houses were built in Atlanta in 1854 and 1855 and there were over 40 business houses. Atlanta had been written up in the Chicago, Springfield and Alton papers as a booming western town. This attracted the attention of Mr. Dugger, who had been publishing a paper at Carlinville, which he called the Macoupin Statesman, and he came to Atlanta on the crest of the boom. The Forum was published at $1.50 per annum and carried the following motto at its masthead: "Independent in all things and neutral in nothing; Devoted to the best interests of Logan County."

The Logan County Forum seems to have been a strenuous anti-slavery organ from its first inception. A correspondent of the Springfield Register, in writing up the new town of Atlanta, in 1856, said: "Mr. S. B. Dugger has established a handsome looking newspaper here, called the Logan County Forum. Mr. Dugger is an intelligent and affable gentleman, but we regret that he should dedicate his efforts to the spreading of fusionism." Another item of the same year, in the Chicago Tribune, in a similar write-up of Atlanta, was to the effect that "The Logan County Forum, a well conducted paper by S. B. Dugger, hails from this city and is well patronized; the Forum is down on Douglas and his Nebraska iniquity and strikes some heavy blows at the propogandists of slavery." An Alton Courier correspondent in 1856 added his testimony, as follows: "There is a printing office in the town of Atlanta, from which the Logan County Forum, an anti-Nebraska paper, is issued weekly. It is under the control of S. B. Dugger, formerly of the Macoupin Statesman, is a neat and ably conducted paper and is being well supported." Jefferson L. Dugger, a brother of S. B. Dugger, had been associated with the latter in the publication of the Statesman at Carlinville. Both came to Atlanta together in 1855, S. B. Dugger going into the newspaper business and launching the Forum, and Jefferson Dugger becoming a member of the mercantile firm of Gill & Co. A copy of the Logan Logan Forum, of date June 19, 1856, is now in the possession of Horace Crihfield, editor of the Atlanta Argus, and is an interesting issue. When the Atlanta town boom subsided about 1858, Mr. Dugger discontinued the Forum and moved west.

The next newspaper venture in the county is deserving of special mention for the reason that it was the first paper published at the county seat and became a permanent factor in the county's life, having had a continuous existence down to the present writing. This venture was the Lincoln Herald, established Feb. 1, 1856. The founders of this publication were two young men, James D. Moudy and George W. Fuller, who came to the new and growing county seat town of Lincoln, about the date mentioned, and considered it a fruitful field for a weekly newspaper. They

procured an office from Erastus Wright, where Hungerford's planing mill now stands, set up their plant and got out their first issue. After conducting the paper about four weeks, they found themselves out of funds and disposed of the office and fixtures to Joseph Reed and E. S. Austin, who jointly conducted the paper, under the name of the Illinois Citizen, until May 1, 1856, when Austin retired from the management and Reed became sole proprietor. Upon the nomination of John C. Fremont for President of the United States, in the summer of 1856, the name of the paper was again changed to that of the Fremont Herald. After Fremont's defeat, in the fall of that year, the word "Fremont" was dropped from the heading of the paper, the word "Lincoln" inserted instead and the name Lincoln Herald adopted, which since that time has been retained, under successive managements, until the present time. The paper has been issued as a daily since 1902, when the Daily News was combined with it under the management of Morris Emmerson.

Shortly after the establishment of the Lincoln Herald in 1856, a democratic paper was established in Lincoln, under the name of the Logan County Democrat. It was issued by a stock company, under the management of Simmons & Beasley, until 1864, when it was sold to Samuel Johnson, who changed the name to the Logan County Courier. In 1865 or 1866, J. C. Webster, who was then the owner of the Lincoln Herald, bought out the Courier and discontinued the same.

A history of journalism in Logan County will be found in the following list of newspapers, published in the county, from time to time, the data concerning the papers published in Lincoln having been compiled by John Edmonds, a well known newspaper man of Logan County.

LINCOLN WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY PAPERS.

The Lincoln Herald, republican, established by Moudy & Fuller, Feb. 1, 1856; Reed & Austin, March 1 to May 1, 1856; Joseph Reed, May 1, 1856 to 1858; C. C. Dake, for joint stock company, 1857-60; A. B. McKenzie, 1860-63; J. C. Webster, 1863-66; Andrew McGalliard, 1866-73; Smith & Mills, 1873-77; F. B. Mills, 1877-1901; Pinkerton-Cross Co., 1901-02; Morris Emmerson, 1902 to the present. Since 1902, this publication has had a daily issue, under the title of the Daily News-Herald.

The Logan County Democrat, democratic, established by a stock company in 1856 and conducted by Simmons & Beasley, sold to Samuel Johnson in 1864 and name changed to Logan County Courier; purchased in 1865 or 1866 by J. C. Webster and merged in the Lincoln Herald.

The Lincoln Intelligencer, republican, established by Henry Sturges in 1866; purchased by D. L. Ambrose in 1867; removed to Winchester, Scott County, in 1869.

The Lincoln Statesman, democratic, established by Thomas J. Sharp, in 1868; purchased in 1875 by Samuel Reed, who formed a partnership

with R. B. Forrest, of the Journal, and the Statesman-Journal eventually became the Lincoln Times.

The Journal, democratic, established by Wallace Nall, in December of 1873; sold to R. B. Forrest the same year, Forrest combining it with the Daily News, owned by Samuel Reed, and they organizing the Lincoln Times.

The Lincoln Times, democratic, appeared first in 1873 and was a consolidation of the Statesman and the Journal, R. B. Forrest and Samuel Reed conducting the paper until 1876; Wallace Nall & Bro., publishers from 1876 to 1880; Thomas H. Stokes, publisher from 1880 to 1896; Smith & Baskett (J. W. Smith and Martin Baskett), publishers from 1896 to 1903, when the publication was sold to John Edmonds and Clara W. Moulden and consolidated with the Courier as the Times-Courier.

Sharps' Weekly Statesman, democratic, established by Thomas J. Sharp in February of 1874; Thomas J. Sharp and Wilford D. Wyatt, publishers from 1875 to 1876; paper also issued as a daily in 1874-5; Anna J. Wyatt became owner in 1876 and name changed to News, April 1st of that year; leased to Samuel Reed in August of 1876; material purchased in March of 1877, by Joseph B. Bates, who began the publication of the Logan County Republican.

The Logan County Bee, independent, established by George L. Shoals, in 1877; discontinued the same year.

The Logan County Republican, republican, established by Joseph B. Bates in March of 1877; purchased Feb. 4, 1879 by F. B. Mills and consolidated with the Lincoln Herald.

The Sentinel, greenback, established in 1878, by Dutcher, Wolf & Bailey, discontinued the same year.

The Lincoln Courier, democratic, established by John Edmonds and Charles H. Stuart in 1890; Stuart's interest bought by Samuel R. Moulden in 1891; publication operated as a weekly and daily for several years, then issued as a semi-weekly and daily; John Edmonds and Samuel R. Moulden, publishers from 1891 to 1901; John Edmonds and Clara W. Moulden, publishers from 1901 to 1904; John Edmonds and J. L. Goodknight from 1904 to 1907; James B. Lloyd and J. L. Goodknight from 1907 to 1910; purchased in 1910 by John A. Larison and Walter Niebuhr, the present proprietors. Has been issued as a daily since its establishment. In 1903, the Weekly Courier absorbed the Lincoln Times and its name was changed to the Lincoln Times-Courier.

The Labor Advocate, labor, established by James Southard in 1894, discontinued the same year.

Illinois Volksfreund, German, independent, established by T. J. Sharp in February of 1874; purchased by Louis Ph. Wolf and Charles E. Knorr in March of 1874; L. Ph. Wolf became sole owner and continued until 1876, when various changes occurred; Wallace Nall & Bro. became owners in 1876, and the name of the paper was changed to the Volksblatt;

C. E. Knorr became publisher in April of 1877; purchased in 1898 by Paul F. Mueller and consolidated with the Rundschau. The Journal, German, independent, was established in 1877, by E. F. L. Rautenberg; was absorbed by the Volksblatt the year of its establishment.

The Rundschau, German, democratic, established by a stock company in 1896, Max Krueger, editor; purchased by Paul F. Mueller in 1897; consolidated in 1898 with the Volksblatt as the Volksblatt-Rundschau; purchased by Sexauer Brothers in 1905; now conducted by Emil Sexauer, as sole owner, Carl Gehre being city editor.

The Lincolnian, college paper, established in March of 1885 and published by the students of Lincoln College.

LINCOLN DAILIES.

The Daily Experiment, independent, the first daily published in the county, established by Cox, Boren & Stephenson in 1859; lived a few months and suspended.

The Daily Statesman, independent, established by Thomas J. Sharp in 1874; Thomas J. Sharp and Wilford D. Wyatt, publishers, 1875-76; Anna J. Wyatt became owner in April of 1876 and name of paper changed to News; leased to Samuel Reed in August, 1876; purchased by Joseph B. Bates, March 17, 1877, and paper discontinued as a daily.

The Daily Sentinel, independent, established in August of 1878 by Dutcher, Wolfe & Bailey; purchased by Albert F. Smith in 1879; leased to Thomas H. Smedley in 1881; suspended publication the same year.

The Daily News, independent, established by John Edmonds and J. W. Wolfe in November of 1878; sold to Wallace Nall in 1879.

The Daily Times, independent, established in January, 1879 and published until 1880; sold to John and Neal Edmonds, changing name to Daily Leader; suspended in August of 1881.

The Daily Call, independent, established by C. W. McBeth and William Hawley in 1879; suspended publication the same year.

The Daily Record, independent, established by the Mohr Bros. in 1880; sold the same year to the Miller Bros. and by them to L. C. Schwerdtfeger in 1881, who merged it in the Daily Journal.

The Daily Journal, independent, established by L. C. Schwerdtfeger in 1881; leased Jan. 9, 1883 to John Edmonds and Lemuel Nall; John Edmonds, publisher, from Jan. 9, 1885 to August of 1887; sold to Charles H. Stuart, who sold to R. V. Mallory and the latter consolidated it with the Daily Monitor in 1887.

The Daily Times, independent, established in 1884 by Thomas H. Stokes, in connection with the Weekly Times; discontinued the same year.

The Daily Monitor, independent, established by S. C. Kiskaddon in 1886; S. C. Kiskaddon, 1886-1889; R. V. Mallory, 1889; Holmes & Lawler, 1889-91; Smith & Lawler, 1891, changing name to Daily News; Charles A. Higgins, 1891-93; Harnly Bros., 1893-94; F. C. McElvain

and D. H. Harnly, 1895-6; Grimes Bros. and Grimes & Branson, 1898; Pinkerton & Cross, 1901-02; then passed into the ownership of Morris Emmerson and now published as the Daily News-Herald.

The Daily Mail, independent, established by Larkin Nall in March of 1885; suspended July, 1885.

The Daily Courier, democratic, established October, 1889, by John Edmonds and Charles H. Stuart; John Edmonds and Samuel R. Moulden, 1891-1901; John Edmonds and Clara W. Moulden, 1902-04; John Edmonds and J. L. Goodknight, 1904-07; James B. Lloyd and J. L. Goodknight, 1907; John A. Larison and Walter Niebuhr are the present owners, purchasing the publication in 1910.

The Daily News-Herald, republican, established in 1902 by Pinkerton & Cross; sold the same year to Morris Emmerson and now conducted by him.

The Daily Press; independent; established September, 1908, by Willis R. Shaw; suspended February, 1909.

ATLANTA PAPERS.

The first paper published in Atlanta, as well as in the county, was the Logan County Forum, established in August of 1855 by S. B. Dugger. An account of the establishment of this paper has already been given in the beginning of this chapter. The Forum was discontinued about 1858. Several other newspaper ventures were subsequently launched, among them the Logan County Journal in 1865 conducted by P. Casserly, but none of them continued successfully except the Atlanta Argus, which was established in May, 1869, by Albion Smith and has been continuously issued down to the present time. In 1870, Frank B. Mills became a partner with Mr. Smith and the paper was conducted under the firm name of Smith & Mills, until the spring of 1873, when they purchased the Lincoln Herald and removed to the county seat. They disposed of the Argus to A. W. Briggs, of Rhode Island. Mr. Briggs remained with the paper until August of 1874, when he disposed of it to George L. Shoals. In November of 1881, Horace Crihfield, who was born in Atlanta, purchased the Argus property of Mr. Shoals, and has continued his connection with the paper until the present time. In August of 1885, he admitted his brother, R. C. Crihfield as an equal partner in the business and the firm name became Crihfield Brothers. In addition to the Atlanta Argus, they publish weekly papers for Minier, Waynesville, Kenney and McLean. The Atlanta Argus is independent in politics.

MT. PULASKI PAPERS.

The first paper published in Mt. Pulaski was the Mt. Pulaski Sentinel. It was established in July, 1870, by Francis M. Dalton, who transferred the paper to John Bush, a few months after the appearance of the first issue. In August of 1871, the name was changed to the Mt. Pulaski Ob-

server, and as such was conducted by Frank Sloan until July, 1873, when it passed into the hands of Joel Dunbar. Under Mr. Dunbar the paper bore the name of the Dollar Star, later changed to the Mt. Pulaski Star, and was continuously published until October of 1876, when it was discontinued. The same year P. J. and J. E. Conklin came from Ohio and began the publication of the Mt. Pulaski Citizen, the first issue appearing Nov. 29, 1876. The firm was known as the Conklin Brothers. In 1881, the Conklin Brothers sold the paper to H. C. Suttle, who published it until 1885, when he sold it to Otto G. Bekemeyer. Mr. Bekemeyer had established the Mt. Pulaski Times in June of 1882 and in 1885 he combined the two papers under the name of the Mt. Pulaski Times-Citizen. It was democratic in politics. In 1887, the Times-Citizen passed into the control of R. V. Mallory who conducted it until 1889, when he moved to Lincoln and took charge of the Lincoln Daily Monitor. The Times-Citizen was subsequently discontinued.

The Mt. Pulaski Republican was established in August of 1884 by Thomas H. Smedley and Charles T. Curtis. The latter retired from the management in September of 1885. In 1886, S. Linn Beidler purchased the paper and conducted it until the time of his death, since which time it has been conducted by his two sons, Rell C. Beidler and Paul E. Beidler, the name of the paper having been changed to the Mt. Pulaski News.

The Mt. Pulaski Times was established in 1902, passed through various hands and in 1906 absorbed the Mt. Pulaski Press, which had been established by Joe A. Horn. R. L. Conn purchased the plant in 1907 and on Dec. 1, 1910, sold out to G. A. Drum, of Homer, Ill., Mr. Conn having accepted a position as chief deputy clerk of the supreme court of Illinois.

EMDEN, MIDDLETOWN AND LATHAM.

The Emden News was established at Emden, in 1895, by C. E. Nine and T. T. McCormick. Subsequently Mr. McCormick retired from the management and the paper was conducted by C. E. Nine until September of 1908, when it was purchased by Charles H. Scholz and W. E. Mickle, the present editors and publishers.

The first publication issued in Middletown was the Middletown Journal, established in 1901 by Warren Milby. The name was changed to the Middletown Gazette in 1902. In 1902, Nieukirk & Eyrse, of San Jose, purchased the plant and issued the Middletown Herald. In 1904, this publication ceased and the plant was removed, leaving the town without a paper. The same year, however, A. R. Allison established the Middletown Ledger. In 1908, Grant Heatherwick secured the ownership of the paper, and is now conducting the same.

Several newspaper ventures have been made from time to time in Latham, notably the Latham Graphic, established in 1891 by Frank Leake, but none of these have been permanent and there is no paper published there at the present writing.

CHAPTER XXIX.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

For a number of years after the first settlement in Logan County there were no church buildings. Services were held in a variety of places. The log cabin of the early settler was the usual sanctuary. Barns built with large threshing floors were often used and when a school house was built it was nearly always utilized for religious services. In agreeable weather, preaching frequently took place out of doors under the shade of a tree or in the timber "in God's first temple." Out of door services, however, were usually of the camp meeting order, which was a popular form of church service in the early days. These would sometimes last for weeks and were the occasions of great religious excitement.

The itinerant method of pastorate was necessary and universal. The church organizations were few in membership, poor in means and widely scattered. It was many years before they were able to support a settled pastor. The circuit plan was everywhere in vogue and the ministers of all churches belonged to "the traveling connection." In many instances, their pulpit efforts partook of the same character. Their preaching was doctrinal, polemical and hortatory. They had deep convictions of the doctrines they proclaimed. They offered no apology for them and did not undertake to make their presentation particularly attractive or interesting, nor did they attempt to mitigate their severity. Fierce controversies arose over contending doctrines and Armenian and Calvinist, pedobaptist and immersionist went into the pulpit with their war paint on, prepared to prove their respective doctrines by the word of God.

PIONEER PREACHERS.

The first pioneer preachers who came through what is now Logan County were itinerants whose circuits included the entire central portion of the state. These were largely of the Methodist denomination, although the Baptists were the first who established regular preaching points in the county. The Christians or Disciples also obtained quite a foothold during the thirties. Probably the first early preachers of a local character were

Michael Mann and Hiram Bowman, both Baptists. Michael Mann came from Ohio in 1826 and Hiram Bowman came from the same state about two years later. They settled in what is now Atlanta township. The oldest continuous church organization in Logan County was organized by them in 1830 and was known as the Big Grove Baptist church. A sketch of this historic church will be noted under the subsequent heading "The Atlanta Baptist Church."

Prior to 1830, there were practically no regular church organizations in the county, although services had been held at the residence of old settlers in the Lake Fork country before that time. Mrs. Mary Buckles in a letter to the Old Settlers' Association in 1885, recalls a three days' service held under the trees in their neighborhood by A. J. Kane, whose headquarters were at Springfield. Preaching services were also held in the Musick neighborhood on Sugar creek for a number of years by two preachers of what was known as "the new light" persuasion, whose names were Messrs. Hughes and Black. During the thirties, however, the various denominations became quite active and church organizations sprang into existence in various portions of the county.

One of the earliest Methodist itinerants in the county was Rev. Wm. S. Deneen, who was pastor of what was known as the Salt Creek circuit of Sagamon County in 1829. His son was professor of languages in McKendree college and his grandson is now governor of Illinois. Another early Methodist itinerant was Rev. Samuel H. Martin, who came to Illinois from Maryland in 1837. He had the distinction of preaching the first sermon in the Postville court house in 1840. He had previously held services in private houses. He organized the Postville Methodist church in 1840, was pastor of the old Postville circuit, organized Methodist societies at Elkhart, Middletown and other portions of the county and was at one time in charge of the Mt. Pulaski circuit, when it included all the Methodist churches in the county. He died in 1896 at the age of 78. In early days, substantially all the well known Illinois Methodist pioneer preachers ministered at times to the faithful of their denomination in Logan County. A Methodist church was organized at the house of James Downing in Pleasant Valley in what is now Chester township in 1835. Among the earlier Methodist preachers who were connected with the Postville circuit was Hardin Wallace, who assisted Mr. Martin in 1840, Daniel H. Halton, who was in charge of the circuit in 1844, Samuel P. Burr and Richard Bird. Three famous Methodist pioneer preachers frequently held services during the thirties and forties at Postville, namely, Peter Cartwright, Peter Akers and W. R. D. Trotter. All three were presiding elders of the district at different times. Further reference will be made to Peter Cartwright. Peter Akers was a great Biblical scholar and well known throughout the Mississippi valley. Mr. Trotter was a son-in-law of Peter Cartwright and preached in the court room of the Postville court house before it was seated. Other early Methodist itinerants in the county in

the thirties were William Royal, John E. French, Zadock Hall, John Shepherd, Simon Peter, John Sinclair, Henry Maynard, John Morris and S. W. Chase. To these may be added the following whose period of service began in the forties: Gabriel Watt, Joel E. King, Enoch G. Falconer, John A. Brittenham, J. L. Green, Joseph Lane, J. C. Baker, J. S. Barger, W. Pitner, C. D. James, William Lee, James Overstreet and Sampson Shinn.

The first church of the Christian or Disciples denomination and perhaps the first in Illinois, north of the Sangamon river, was organized in what is now Eminence township in 1838. A sketch of this church organization will be found in its appropriate place. In 1844, Alexander Campbell visited this church and held special services. Among the pioneer preachers of this denomination in the county were Hugh Bowles, William Mallory, Walter P. Bowles, Alfred Lindsey, Abner Pieler, William B. Ryan, James Lindsey, Henry D. Palmer, Amos Watkins, George W. Minier, Leroy Skelton, James Robinson, William Davenport, P. G. Young, John England and L. M. Robinson. Robert Foster, an eccentric Christian preacher, organized a church in the Lake Fork country in 1839.

In addition to Hiram Bowman and Michael Mann, among the pioneer Baptist preachers were Benjamin Davis, John Taylor, Jonathan Merriam, Joel Hulsey, Lewis Morgan, N. Alwood, H. D. Mason and A. S. Dennison. Mathias Ambrose was an early preacher in the United Brethren denomination, beginning his ministerial work in 1833. He was a presiding elder for thirty years and died at Latham in 1883. John Roach was an early preacher of the Cumberland Presbyterian faith. A. H. Goodpasture, who died in 1885, had been an itinerant preacher since 1835. A Presbyterian society was organized and a church erected at Middletown as early as 1835. Catholic clergymen from St. Louis also came in early days and held services at private houses.

PETER CARTWRIGHT.

As has already been noted, Peter Cartwright was presiding elder of the particular district of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which were included the Logan County churches of that denomination, and in his itinerancy in that capacity frequently visited the Methodist churches in the county. The old court house in Postville ofttimes rang with his rugged eloquence. In his earlier days he was a follower of the race track and a gambler. In 1801, he mended his ways and became a Methodist exhorter. His ministerial career, after taking regular orders, covered a period of 65 years, 50 years of which he was a presiding elder. He was a chaplain in General Jackson's army at the Battle of New Orleans Several years later while preaching in Nashville, Tenn., General Jackson came into the church and being annoyed by the interruption, Cartwright, after a moment's pause said: "Yes, that's General Jackson, but he will

go to hell the same as any one else, if he don't repent." He was an uncompromising democrat and was the candidate for congress in the district of which Logan County was a part in 1846, his whig opponent being Abraham Lincoln. He had previously defeated Lincoln for the legislature. Cartwright served two terms in the Illinois legislature, but his politics did not interfere with his spiritual duties.

Peter Cartwright lectured at the Methodist Episcopal church in Lincoln, April 14, 1862, on the state of the country, he being at that time, seventy-seven years of age. In that lecture he declared himself a Douglas man "up to the hub," but said that since the war had broken out he had no party and had given himself "entirely to his country and his Creator." An event of great importance in the Methodist history of Logan County was the "Cartwright jubilee" which occurred at the M. E. church in Lincoln, Sept. 24, 1869, in connection with the annual session of the Illinois conference held in Lincoln that year. This jubilee was held in compliance with a resolution passed at the conference a year prior, to the effect that "Whereas, Rev. Peter Cartwright, if he should live, will at the end of next year, have been a presiding elder for fifty years and as he is the only man that has ever occupied that position for so great a length of time and in view of his age, experience and great labors, Resolved, that H. Buck, J. H. Moore and W. E. Johnson be a committee to arrange a jubilee to be held during the conference session of 1869 in Dr. Cartwright's honor."

The exercises were held in Gillett's hall, in Lincoln, which was crowded to its utmost. Dr. Buck called the meeting to order and nominated Rev. Newton Cloud as chairman. Religious exercises were conducted by Revs. Rutledge and Barger. Mr. Hooper, secretary of the conference, then read the appointments of Dr. Cartwright from the time he had first entered the ministry, 65 years before. A congratulatory address was delivered by Dr. Peter Akers, in which he paid high tribute to Dr. Cartwright. The address was answered by Dr. Cartwright in that peculiar manner which gave him such a name for eccentricity. At the evening session he was the recipient of numerous presents. Among them were a silver set of 33 pieces presented by the citizens of Decatur, a Turkish chair presented by Gov. R. J. Ogelsby, a gold headed cane, gold spectacles, gold and silver ware, photograph album containing photographs of the ministers of the conference, etc. Three years after this jubilee, Peter Cartwright passed away, being over 80 years of age.

An historical sketch of the various church organizations in Logan County are here given, the respective denominations being treated in alphabetical order:

BAPTIST.

ATLANTA BAPTIST CHURCH: This church organization, being the oldest continuous church organization in the county, is worthy of es-

pecial notice. It was organized in 1830, at the house of Hiram Bowman, its first pastor, in what was known as the Big Grove timber, on Kickapoo creek, in what is now Atlanta township. It was known as the Big Grove Baptist church. Michael Mann, another pioneer Baptist preacher, assisted in the organization. The original membership numbered fourteen, of which John Hoblit was chosen deacon and Samuel Hoblit, clerk. Messrs Bowman and Mann were old school Baptists, who were vigorously opposed to the missionary movement as well as the paying of salaries to pastors, and the church was organized in accordance with their views. In August of 1838, Mr. Bowman was succeeded as pastor by J. D. Newell and at the same meeting where Mr. Newell was selected a resolution was passed that "the church agree that her members shall have their liberty of conscience respecting assisting their minister or for missionary purposes if they choose." About this time a settlement of a number of families, with store and blacksmith shop, had been made at what was called New Castle and here in 1839 the society built a house of worship changing the name of the organization to the New Castle Baptist church. The same year the church took upon themselves the support of the pastor and pledged $100 for the support of missions, and in 1841 adopted new articles of faith, among which was the following: "We believe it the duty of members of the church to contribute to the support of the ministry according to their ability." Following Mr. Newell's pastorate, which continued until 1840, the following early preachers officiated as pastors of the church until 1855: Joel Hulsey, Jonathan Merriam, Lewis Morgan, M. Alvord, H. D. Mason, Z. Hall and A. S. Dennison. These preachers held service once a month during their pastorates, but some five or six years between the pastorates the church was without a regular minister.

The town of Atlanta was laid out in 1853 and by 1855 had become a sprightly town. The inhabitants of New Castle moved to Atlanta, abandoning the old settlement and the New Castle Baptist society thereupon disposed of the old meeting house at New Castle and in 1855, erected a new church edifice in Atlanta, changing the name of the society to the Atlanta Baptist church. The new building was 48 by 60 feet in dimensions, with a gallery opposite the pulpit. The trustees of the church at this time were Elias Harness, Samuel Bevan, Jerome B. Tenney, Samuel Hoblit and George M. Angell. In the spring of 1856, Rev. E. J. Thomas became the regular pastor of the church and continued in that capacity until the early part of 1867, preaching every Sunday, with few exceptions. To the great regret of the members of the society in 1867, he declined to further serve as pastor. Since Mr. Thomas' resignation, the following pastors have served the church at different times: G. W. Benton, 1867-68; A. M. Hunt, 1868-70; Dr. J. D. Cole, 1870-72; J. B. Hutton, 1873-77; J. W. Primm, 1877-82; William Swinden, 1882-86; C. E. Taylor, 1887-91; W. H. Kingsbury, 1891-93; H. J.

Wheeler, 1893-97; F. M. Smith, 1897-99; W. W. Pettengill, 1899-1903; R. B. Favoright, 1903-04; John McLauchlin, 1904-06; Edwin Brown, 1906-07; Alexander Stewart, 1907-08; John Bridges, 1908-10. The present pastor is E. C. Forsyth. To Rev. Mr. Forsyth and Rev. E. J. Thomas the writer is indebted for the data in this sketch.

On New Year's morning of 1872, the church erected in 1855 was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about $4,000 and from that time until 1886, the congregation held services in the Congregational and Cumberland Presbyterian churches. In July of 1885, the contract for erecting a new church building was let for the sum of $3,200, the building to be 36 by 50 feet in dimensions, with an addition on the west end of 16 by 48 feet. This building was completed in 1886 and was dedicated March 21, 1886. Rev. E. J. Thomas presided at the exercises and Dr. A. Kendrick, president of Shurtleff college, delivered the dedicatory sermon. The entire cost of the building, including memorial windows, furnishings and furnace amounted to $4,146, every dollar of which was subscribed for before the building was dedicated. A bell was afterwards placed in the tower. The church has an endowment of $2,700, the original amount of which was left the church in the wills of Samuel Hoblit and Samuel Bevan, each bequeathing the sum of $1,000 as a trust fund. The society own a commodious parsonage.

First Baptist Church, Lincoln: The First Baptist church was organized March 10, 1856, with eleven members: J. C. Webster, Charles B. Hukill, George F. Stillman, Jane M. Stillman, Solomon Z. Millard, Robert Snow, William Patterson, Margaret Patterson, Ezra Boren, Joseph F. Benner and Robert Wilson. The organization meeting was held in the old First Ward school house on Clinton street. Rev. Thomas C. Reese was the organizer and first pastor. The first trustees were G. F. Stillman, Charles B. Hukill, Joseph F. Benner, William Patterson and Ezra Boren. On Sept. 12, 1856, the society purchased two lots on Fourth street, cornering on Maple street, and the next year built a small brick church on the lots. In 1866, this building was sold to St. Mary's Catholic parish for $2,900, and the Baptist society then purchased the property now owned by them on the corner of Broadway and Union streets at a cost of $1,200. The same year they erected on this property a commodious frame church, with a seating capacity of 400, at a cost of $6,000. This structure was dedicated April 21, 1867, Dr. Reed, of Shurtleff college, delivering the dedicatory address.

The first pastor, Thomas C. Reese, was succeeded in 1857 by S. J. Goodsell, who died while pastor of the church, Jan. 13, 1860. Since Mr. Goodsell's pastorate, the succeeding pastors have been substantially as follows: C. Garrison, 1860-62; A. M. Bacon, E. K. Cressey, R. F. Powers, 1862-67; Chauncey Warder, 1867-69; A. B. White, 1869-71; J. W. Icenbarger, 1871-75; Rev. Portman, Dr. Wm. Anderson, Wm.

Elmer, 1875-80; E. K. Cressey, 1880-81; J. W. Primm, 1882-85; C. J. Banks, 1885-86; Rev. Tilbe, 1886-87; Francis F. Roe, 1887-88, died July 8, 1888, while pastor; H. J. Vosburg, 1889-92; J. W. Wrightnour, 1893-97; Jay A. Ford, 1897-99; Rev. Mr. Goff, 1899-1900; L. C. Trent, 1900 to 1909. The present pastor, Harlan J. Ballentine accepted a call to the church in 1909.

This society has just erected a magnificent new church on the site of the building erected in 1867. The new structure cost, complete, about $22,000. It is 88 by 62 feet in dimensions, built of dark vitrified brick and trimmed with Bedford stone. The entire seating capacity is about 600, the auditorium seating 300, the Sunday school room 290 and the gallery 110. On the main floor is found the auditorium, Sunday school room, gallery, three primary rooms, five class rooms, baptistry, two robing rooms and pastor's study. The basement contains parlor, dining room, kitchen, work room and heating plant. The entire structure is finished in yellow pine and is modern in every detail. The corner stone was laid Nov. 19, 1909, the address being delivered by Rev. H. J. Ballentyne. The dedication exercises occurred July 10, 1910. The building committee were A. E. Brown, H. H. Henry, C. R. Corwine, W. E. Beach and Eliza Forbis.

Latham Baptist Church: The Latham Baptist church had its origin in an organization effected at the Two Mile Grove school house, on section eleven in what is now Lake Fork township, Jan. 26, 1854. The original members were J. C. Webster, Mary Webster, Andy Simpson, Arminda Simpson, R. J. Cunningham, Abigail Cunningham, William Dorcas, Mary and George Norton. The first trustees were Andy Simpson, Harrison Allison and Henry Hall. R. J. Cunningham was the first deacon and J. C. Webster clerk. Rev. Mr. Gibbs was the first pastor. The first meetings were held in private families but later a log church was built on the bank of the Lake Fork, which was known as the Myrtle Tree church. Upon the Peoria, Lincoln & Decatur railroad being laid through the county in 1871, and the town of Latham staked off a distance of less than two miles away, it was decided to remove the place of worship to Latham. A lot in Latham was donated by Edwin A. Joynt and in 1873 a church was erected thereon at a cost of $2,550. Since 1873, the following pastors have served the church: Reverends Robinson, Mattack, Johnston, Hadlock, Wilson, Godfrey, Hutton, Coon, Root, Hawkins, McArthur, Winchell, Roach, Sage, Chandler Hicks, Monroe, Claxton, Hoover, Hanks, Johns, Ford and Kellogg. The present pastor is Albert Ford and the present trustees are Robert Buckles, J. N. Vaughan, Harriet Allison and Walter Hall.

African Baptist Church, Lincoln: The African Baptist church of Lincoln was organized in April of 1874. The first pastor was Rev. G. M. Davis. A church building was erected on Broadway, near Sherman

street, in 1876 and religious services are still held in the same edifice. The present pastor is J. W. Wesley.

CATHOLIC.

Previous to 1857, the Catholic communicants of Postville and Lincoln were attended by priests from Chicago, Springfield and Peoria. Services were held at an early date at the home of Patrick DeWitt in Postville and James Coogan in Lincoln. Among the visiting priests were Father Thomas Kennedy, of Chicago, and Father Hurley, of Peoria, the latter holding services once a month in Lincoln during the year 1856. Through Father Hurley's efforts a small frame church was built, in the spring of 1857, on the corner of Broadway and Sherman streets and in this church, services were held until about 1866. Among the early communicants in the parish were Michael Baker, Nicholas Baker, William Shea, John Sullivan, James Coogan, Michael McNullin, Terrence Smith, Michael Egan, W. Knochel, Richard Norris, Patrick Connor, Patrick, John and Michael DeWitt, John Dewire, John and Patrick Savage, William Burke, H. Toomey, John Cavanaugh, William Fogarty, Simon Rock, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Hassenstab and others. The first settled pastor was Father Thomas Meagher, of Columbus, Ohio, who took charge of the parish in 1858. In 1860, he was succeeded by Father G. A. Martin, who was succeeded in 1865 by Father Edward Herman, the latter serving as parish priest until the fall of 1867.

In 1866, the church building erected in 1857 was sold to the city of Lincoln for a school house and purchase was then made of the building occupied by the Baptist Church society, on the corner of Fourth and Maple streets, the consideration for the latter being $2,900. By 1867 the congregation had grown so large that it was deemed advisable by the church authorities to divide the church into two distinct parishes, one for the German speaking communicants and one for the English speaking portion. The former retained the old church under the name of St. Mary's parish, and Father William Nettstraetter was appointed as priest in charge of the same. At the same time Father Thomas Burke was placed in charge of the English speaking portion of the congregation, known as St. Patrick's parish.

St. Mary's Church, Lincoln: Following the church division above noted, which occurred Sept. 11, 1867, the following trustees were selected for St. Mary's parish: Simon Rock, Alvis Gaus, Martin Spitly, Bernard Sigg. The priest in charge, Father William Nettstraetter, served in that capacity until May of 1872, when he was succeeded by Father F. Heskeman, Father Nettstraetter, being transferred to Wilmette, Father Heskeman officiated about six months, when he was succeeded by Father Andrew Michel. The latter remained two years and was succeeded by Father Anton Schmitz, who remained three years, when he was

transferred to Canada. Father F. X. Heller had charge of the parish from January to May of 1878, when he was succeeded by Father Conrad Rotter. Under the ministrations of Father Rotter, a new brick church edifice of large proportions was erected on lots purchased on Fourth street, opposite the old church, the old church being converted into a parochial school. The corner stone of the new structure was laid April 27, 1879, Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, delivering the address. The church was dedicated Oct. 26, 1879, dedicatory mass being celebrated by Father Anthony, of Peoria. Bishop Spalding spoke in the afternoon and confirmed 55 persons. This edifice has the largest seating capacity of any church building in the city, the body of the church seating about 700 and there being a spacious gallery at the north end. The church tower is equipped with three bells, the largest weighing 1,675 pounds and being 44 inches in diameter. A commodious brick parsonage was also erected about the same time, adjacent to the church.

Father Rotter was also instrumental in establishing St. Clara's Hospital, which was instituted July 9, 1884, and which is referred to at length in the chapter on "Charitable Institutions." A sketch of St. Mary's parochial school building will also be found in the chapter on "City Schools." Father Rotter also organized St. Martin's Benevolent Society. He left the Lincoln charge Aug. 1, 1884, to take charge of the St. Joseph's society, at Peoria, where he subsequently died. His successor was Father B. Baak, who was rector for nearly two years, when he was succeeded by Father Charles Hout. During Father Hout's rectorship in 1887, the new church tower was erected at a cost of $6,000. Father Hout served as rector for four years and a half, when he was succeeded by Father Charles Rimmels. The latter was succeeded by Father Henry Boers, who was appointed Oct. 26, 1893, and who served until his death, which occurred at Lincoln, Jan. 29, 1902. Succeeding Father Boers, came the present rector Father C. A. Reidel. Under Father Reidel's ministrations, the interior of the church structure has been entirely remodeled at a cost of several thousands of dollars and the indebtedness formally upon the church has been liquidated. The interior decorations of the church are handsome and artistic.

St. Patrick's Church, Lincoln: At the time of the division of the Catholic congregation in 1867, Father Thomas Burke was appointed to take charge of the parish, with which the English speaking portion of the congregation were to be henceforth affiliated. The parish was known as St. Patrick's parish. The German speaking congregation had retained the old church building on Fourth street, paying the St. Patrick's parish $1,600 for their interest in the building. With this as a nucleus, the latter parish purchased a lot on the corner of Union and Eleventh streets and erected a small frame church building thereupon and here services were held until 1874. Father Burke was succeeded as priest in 1869 by Father Patrick Dalton. In 1873 Father Dalton was succeeded by Father

Thomas P. Hodnett. Father Hodnett remained about a year when he was transferred to Dixon. Later Father Hodnett was appointed as rector of one of the largest churches in Chicago and he died in 1910, one of the best known Catholic clergyman in the Mississippi Valley. Father Hodnett was succeeded as parish priest of St. Patrick's by Father Joseph Costa, who took charge in 1875.

In 1874, the present site of St. Patrick's church on Logan street, between Clinton and Decatur streets, was purchased and the old building on Union street was removed to this site. Here it was repaired and refurnished. A school house was built at the rear and here in 1875 Father Costa founded the first Catholic parochial school in Lincoln. A priest's house was also erected on adjoining lots. The church and school house cost about $4,000. In August of 1877, Father James Tuohy was transferred from Macomb to Lincoln, succeeding Father Costa and he continued as priest in charge of St. Patrick's for twenty-four years, until his death, which occurred Feb. 12, 1901. In 1881, sixteen acres of land were purchased to be used as a cemetery in connection with the parish. The cemetery was consecrated in 1882 by Bishop Spalding and given the name of Holy Cross. In 1887, the present commodious parochial school building was erected on Third street, reference to which will be found in the chapter on "City Schools." A new parochial residence was erected during Father Tuohy's ministry at a cost of $6,000.

Father Tuohy was succeeded in July of 1901 by the present priest in charge, Father J. T. Mulgrew. The church was in debt to the amount of about $4,000, which was liquidated in about a year after Father Mulgrew took charge. In addition he undertook the erection of a new church building, which was begun in 1903 and was dedicated Nov. 6, 1904. The new church building cost about $25,000 and is of the Romanesque style of architecture. It is of red pressed brick, massive in outline, with the outer walls heavily buttressed. The interior decorations and appointments are rich and magnificent. The altar rail is of heavy marble, supported on polished brass posts. The electrical effects are especially noteworthy. The auditorium seats about 600. The building is 53 by 112 feet in dimensions. It was dedicated by Bishop Spalding, solemn high mass being celebrated by Father O'Reilly of Peoria.

St. Patrick's Church, Elkhart: St. Patrick's church of Elkhart was established in 1856. Twice during that year, Rev. Thomas Kennedy, of the Chicago diocese, made visits to Elkhart and celebrated mass. In 1857, Rev. Father Maher, of Bloomington, said mass at the home of John Bushel, which stood near where the Chicago & Alton depot now stands. Father Maher continued to visit Elkhart until 1861, administering the sacrament at Mr. Rigney's house, which stood in the Gillett grove. In 1863, Rev. Father Martin, of Lincoln, built the first permanent Catholic church in Elkhart. The new church was completed and dedicated in 1864 and in 1865, Rev. Father Herman, who was stationed at Lincoln,

took charge of the parish. The parish priests of St. Patrick's at Lincoln continued to hold services at the Elkhart church until 1878, the Lincoln priests who officiated in turn being Fathers Burke, Dalton, Hodnett and Costa. In 1878, Father C. M. Rimmels was appointed by Bishop Spalding as the first rector. He was succeeded in 1885 by Father Thomas Dunne and he by Father John A. Fanning, S. T. D. Doctor Fanning remained pastor until his last illness in July of 1898, when Father Thomas D. Kennedy, now of Wyoming, Ill., was appointed rector. Father W. J. Drummy, came to the parish in August of 1904 and is the present rector in charge.

St. Thomas Aquinas' Church, Mt. Pulaski: As early as 1857, mass was celebrated by priests from Chicago at the house of Casper Young, in Mt. Pulaski, this house still standing about two blocks north of the Illinois Central depot. In 1860, Father Martin, of Lincoln, began to make stated visits to Mt. Pulaski and so continued in his ministrations until 1866, when he was succeeded by Father Herman, of Lincoln. In 1867, the members of the parish purchased the First Lutheran church edifice and thereafter services were held in that structure, instead of in private houses. From that time until 1880, the pastors of St. Mary's parish in Lincoln were in charge of the Mt. Pulaski mission. The Lincoln pastors, who attended the Mt. Pulaski mission, during that period were Fathers William Nettstraetter, A. Michael, Anton Schmitz, F. X. Heller and Conrad Rotter. In 1880, the mission was detached from St. Mary's parish at Lincoln and transferred to the Elkhart parish, so continuing until 1908. The Elkhart pastors, who held services at Mt. Pulaski during this period, were Fathers Charles L. Rimmels, Thomas Dunne, John A. Fanning, Thomas Kennedy and W. J. Drummy.

In 1884, John Schick, Sr., donated to the parish two lots on the corner of Lafayette and Monroe streets and here in 1886, a new frame church was erected at a cost of about $2,500, the old church purchased of the Lutherans being abandoned. During Father Kennedy's rectorship, in 1901, Father Manuel, of the Illinois diocese, while on his death-bed, sent $300 to the Mt. Pulaski parish as a nucleus for a fund to erect a third church, the one built in 1886 being inadequate. This church was erected on the old site and was dedicated April 17, 1902, by Bishop P. J. O'Reilly, of Peoria. It is a frame structure, the main building being 30 by 60 feet in dimensions, and cost about $4,000. In October of 1908, the parish was detached from Elkhart and annexed to St. Patrick's parish at Lincoln and is now under the direction of Father J. T. Mulgrew, of Lincoln.

St. John's Church, Middleton: The St. John's church, of Middleton, also known as the "Little Child's Chapel," has an exceedingly interesting history. Some time about the year 1906, Father Francis Kelly, of Chicago, president of the Catholic Church Extension Society and Father Roche, vice president of that body, were presenting the work of the society at the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows in Chicago. During

the day's services, a children's mass was held and while it is not customary to present the extension work of the church to children, Father Roche was constrained to do so on this occasion and took occasion to tell the children the story of the building of a mission chapel in Nebraska by an eastern gentleman in memory of his two departed children. A little girl, whose father had died some months ago, leaving sufficient of an estate to place the child and her mother in good circumstances, became quite interested in the incident and entreated her mother to allow her to take $500 from what her father had left her, to be used as a nucleus in building a chapel to the memory of the deceased father. The child's entreaty was successful, the $500 was turned over to the Church Extension Fund, with the understanding that the chapel was to be built in Illinois and that the same was to be called St. John's, the given name of the child's father being John.

In the summer of 1907, Father Kelly was on the program of the Lincoln Chautauqua as a lecturer and while in Lincoln learned that there were fifteen Catholic families in Middletown, without a church. Father Kelly agreed to turn over the $500 for "the child's chapel" to be erected at Middletown, provided that the fifteen families raise $1,500 more to add to the $500. The gift of the little girl aroused the parish to action, with the result that not only the $1,500 was raised, but $1,000 additional and on May 3, 1908, the new church was dedicated. Rt. Rev. Peter J. O'Reilly, auxiliary bishop of the Peoria diocese, officiated at the dedication and Father Francis Kelly delivered the dedicatory sermon.

St. Mary's Catholic Church, Atlanta: Catholic services were held in private homes in Atlanta as early as 1856, shortly after the establishment of the city. 1860, Father Martin, of the Lincoln parish, began to attend the parish as a mission, celebrating mass once each month. Following Father Martin, the various priests of St. Patrick's parish, of Lincoln, visited Atlanta until about the year 1880, when it was transferred as a mission from the Lincoln to the Elkhart parish. The Lincoln priests who officiated were Fathers Martin, Herman, Burke, Dalton and Tuohy. About 1880, Father Charles M. Rimmels, rector of the Elkhart parish, began to hold services at Atlanta. Under his ministrations, the present church edifice was erected in 1881 at a cost of about $1,200. He was succeeded by Father Thomas Dunne in 1887. Following Father Dunne came Fathers Fanning and Kennedy, of the Elkhart parish. Father W. J. Drummy, of Elkhart, has been the officiating priest since August of 1904.

CHRISTIAN.

Eminence Christian Church: The second oldest continuous church organization in Logan County and probably the first church of the Christian denomination established north of the Sangamon River was organized in what is now Eminence township, on Sugar Creek, near the

old historic Orendorff Mill, June 24, 1838 and was known as the Eminence Christian Church. There were 25 original members as follows: Robert Musick, John Hieronymous, Charles F. Ewing, Barbara Johnson, Mary Ewing, Malinda Hieronymous, Elizabeth Simonds, Catherine Thompson, Sarah Miller, Esther Hawes, Sarah Strong, Stephen Arnspiger, Isaac N. Ewing, John W. Hawes, Peter J. Hawes, Delilah Miles, Elizabeth Howser, Barbara Brining, Abraham Howser, Mary Howser, Samuel Waters, Sarah Musick, Mary Ann Fletcher, Susan Horine, Catherine Arnspiger, Priscilla Stroud, and Smith Stroud.

The first church building was erected during the latter part of 1838, on a hill a little distance south and east of Morgan's Mill, formerly Orendorff's Mill. It cost $1,000, a goodly sum in those days and it was considered a remarkable edifice. The first deacons were Robert Musick and William Ryan. The pioneer ministers who preached in the church were Hugh Bowles, Walter P. Bowles, Abner Peeler, James Lindsey, Henry D. Palmer, Amos Watkins, George W. Minier, James Robinson, William Davenport and P. G. Young. In 1844, the church was visited by Alexander Campbell, the founder of the denomination, an occurrence which was a milestone in the history of the community. In 1856, a new church building was erected a mile east of Morgan's Mills, on the present church site, the old site being abandoned. This structure cost $1,600. It was used as a house of worship for 35 years, when in 1891, it was dismantled and a third church edifice erected. This latter structure had a seating capacity of 600, was handsomely furnished throughout, contained a baptistry, was heated by a furnace and cost $3,612. It was all paid for at the time of its erection.

On the night of March 18,1901, the building erected in 1891, was destroyed by fire, cause unknown. Steps were immediately taken to erect what is now the fourth and last church structure for the society. The new building was dedicated April 13, 1902. It cost about $6,000 and is a modern structure. The audience room is 36 by 50 feet, has a choir alcove, a modern baptistry, a Sunday School room and a belfry with a bell weighing 800 pounds. In addition to the pioneer preachers already named, among those who have since ministered to the spiritual wants of the congregation are Leroy Skelton, Bailey Chapin, Elijah and Isaac Stout, Samuel and Joseph Low, L. M. Robinson, J. V. Beekman, George W. Minier, Samuel Lowe, Elders Evans, Knight, Porter and Pruitt, William Mitchell, John Lindsey, T. T. Holton, H. S. Mavity, M. F. Ingraham and A. Mendenhall.

Lincoln Christian Church: The Christian Church society of Lincoln was organized in the fall of 1856. Prior to this, Elders John England and Walter Bowles had held meetings at French's Ford on Salt Creek, and in the Buckles' neighborhood, in barns and private houses. In 1854, Thomas H. Denny, Sr., bought a farm near the new town of Lincoln and settled there with his family. He influenced Elder William

Brown, a well known evangelist, to come to Lincoln and hold meetings. Elder Brown held services in a warehouse owned by Handschey & Logan near the railroad track, and later in Boren's Hall. These meetings resulted in a church organization effected as before stated, in 1856, Amos H. Denny, Sr., and Hopkins C. Judy being chosen as elders and John M. Edwards and Charles H. Miller as deacons. The original organization consisted of about 30 members. A lot on Pekin street between Kickapoo and McLean streets, the site of the present church, was donated by Messrs. Latham, Gillett and Hickox, the proprietors of the original town of Lincoln. Here a church building was erected, which was completed at a cost of $3,500 and dedicated in 1857, Dr. J. M. Allen, of Eureka, delivering the address. David Blain was the contractor for the building. The church was just completed in time to be used by Judge David Davis as a a temporary court room, this being necessitated by the fire that had recently destroyed the court house.

A modern new church edifice was erected in 1904, upon the site of the one built in 1857, at a cost of $16,600. The church is a brick structure, finished throughout with oak. It has an auditorium capable of seating 600 persons, with an annex, connected with same by sliding doors, capable of seating 400 more. It contains a Sunday School room and pastor's study on the first floor, reception rooms on the second floor, and dining room, kitchens and furnaces in the basement, with a large baptistry under the pulpit. It was built under the pastorate of W. H. Cannon and the contractor was John A. Simpson. It was dedicated Sept. 11, 1904, free of all debt, the dedicatory addresses being delivered by Dr. Charles R. Scoville, of Chicago, and Elders T. T. Holton and W. H. Cannon. Succeeding Elder William Brown, the first pastor, the following ministers have served as pastors: J. M. Allen, Alexander Johnson, Allen Rice, Charles J. Berry, J. S. Sweeney, George Owens, B. W. Johnson, Richard Johnson, T. V. Berry, H. D. Clark, George W. Minier, S. C. Humphrey, R. A. Gilchrist, S. H. Bundy, T. T. Holton, T. F. Weaver, Albert Nichols and W. H. Cannon. The present pastor is E. A. Gilliland.

Atlanta Christian Church: The Christian Church of Atlanta, was organized in 1855, shortly after the laying out of the town. It was organized by Elder George W. Minier with an original membership of twenty-four. A lot was purchased on the corner of Third and Maple streets and a church erected thereon in 1856. The trustees at the time of the purchase were C. F. Ewing, Jefferson Howser and Jefferson Britt. A new belfry was built in 1869 and the church entirely remodeled in 1889 at a cost of $2,500. The following have served as pastors of the church: George W. Minier, Leroy Skelton, John Lindsey, J. W. Monser, Samuel Lowe, T. T. Holton, R. D. Cotton, J. A. Seaton, R. B. Chaplain, B. O. Aylesworth, S. H. Bundy and L. G. Thompson.

Mt. Pulaski Christian Church: In the fall of 1868, Elder D. D. Miller, of Bloomington, held a series of meetings in the old Capp's Hall,

on the west side of the Mt. Pulaski square and at the close of the meetings organized the society of the Mt. Pulaski Christian Church. Only two of the original members now survive, namely, Mrs. Caroline Snyder and Mrs. Amanda Pumpelly. Among the first elders of the church were Alfred Samms and Samuel Turley. In 1870, a lot was purchased by the society and a church edifice erected thereon at a cost of about $2,000. In 1906, this building gave way to a more pretentious and modern structure built at a cost of about $9,000. This building was erected during the pastorate of D. A. Lindsey. Among those who have served the church as regular pastors are Elders Hutchison and Weakly, and Elders J. E. Cain, Elisha Craig, J. E. Diehl, Ripley Elder, C. B. Dabney, Baily Chaplin, T. E. Fisher, George Cline, L. C. Goodrich, D. A. Lindsey and Elders Pruitt and Applegate. The present pastor, Gilbert Jones, was formerly state missionary evangelist of the denomination and assumed the pastorate of the Mt. Pulaski Church Jan. 1, 1909. The present membership of the church is 310, of whom 163 have been added in the past year and a half. Elder L. M. Robinson, one of the early Christian preachers of the county and a continuous resident of Mt. Pulaski since 1860, has served the congregation at varying times during his residence in Mt. Pulaski, whenever the church would be without a pastor.

The Copeland Christian Church: The Copeland Christian Church, located on section sixteen of the lower portion of Mt. Pulaski township, on the Lake Fork, was built in 1867 and was dedicated by Elder John England in December of the same year. The society had been organized the year previous, by Elder England, at the Copeland school house. Samuel Harbert was the first clerk, George Whitesides and David Birks the first deacons and William and Abner Copeland the first elders. The original members of the organization were Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Harbert, Mr. and Mrs. David Birks, Mr. and Mrs. John Birks, Mr. and Mrs. William Copeland, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Birks, Mr. and Mrs. Abner Copeland, Polly Peters, George Whitesides and Maria Copeland. The first basket meeting was held in Copeland's Grove July 5, 1866. An addition to the church was built in 1906. The present pastor is Elder N. S. Haynes.

Emden Christian Church: In the fall of 1888, Elder W. H. Bowles held a three weeks' meetings at Emden after which a Christian Church society was temporarily organized, with E. L. Carnahan and Luke Bennett as elders and G. W. Miller, J. L. Searl and K. E. Carnahan as deacons. In May of 1889, a lot was purchased of Philip Ward and the erection of the present house of worship was begun. On the third Sunday in September, 1889, the building was dedicated, free of debt, by Rev. W. H. Bowles. The following June a permanent organization was effected when Luke Bennett and E. L. Carnahan were ordained as elders, G. W. Miller, J. L. Searl, K. E. Carnahan and Godfrey Betzelberger were chosen deacons. Later, G. H. Bowles was associated as an elder and Samuel

Davidson and Patterson Short were chosen deacons. The ministers who have served the church as pastors are S. A. Malone, J. W. Porter, J. C. Hall, T. B. Weaver, T. T. Holton, D. A. Lindsey, A. J. Armstrong and G. M. Good, the present pastor.

CORNLAND CHRISTIAN CHURCH: In November of 1874, Elder D. D. Miller, of Bloomington, conducted a series of meetings at the Day school house. As a result of these meetings a Christian Church society was organized at Cornland, March 6, 1875, with William R. Turley, Robert Enos, George Keehler and William Crane as elders, Robert Turley, A. H. Constant, S. Hudson, H. B. Enos and Isaac Ridgway as deacons and G. H. Greening as clerk. A few years prior to the laying out of the town of Cornland, a Christian society had been organized four miles north of the present site of Cornland and a small church erected. The members of the society affiliated with the new Cornland organization and the church building was moved into Cornland. A five weeks' meeting was then held by Elder J. E. Cain and by the end of the year, the church had a membership of 144. Subsequently substantial additions were made to the church. Those who have held pastorates in connection with this church are J. E. Cain, John Lemons, D. M. Dot, G. W. Hughes, L. M. Robinson, Thomas B. Piatt, J. E. Diehl, C. E. Dunlap, M. M. Shaw and the present pastor, W. S. Mesnard. H. M. Day is the present clerk and the present membership numbers 157.

BEASON CHRISTIAN CHURCH: The Beason Christian society was permanently organized April 26, 1874, with twenty-four members. A lot was purchased in Beason by the society Dec. 14th of the same year, and a church was soon after erected thereupon, the dedicatory exercises, conducted by Elders Hutchinson, Holton and Craig, taking place May 17, 1875. The church has no pastor at present.

BROADWELL CHRISTIAN CHURCH: The Christian Church society of Broadwell was organized in 1864. Two lots were purchased about a block east of the railroad track on Oct. 22, 1864, and a church building was erected thereon soon after. Among the ministers who have officiated at this church are Charles Berry, Allen Rice, James M. Allen, J. W. Monser, Buford Allen, J. W. Cotton, James Seaton, J. V. Beekman and T. T. Holton. The church is at present without regular pastor.

ELKHART CHRISTIAN CHURCH: The Christian society of Elkhart was organized in 1865. A corner lot was purchased fronting Elkhart hill, near the school house building and a church erected on the lot in 1867. The same pastors who held services in the Broadwell church made visits to Elkhart and preached to the Elkhart congregation. In 1873, Elder Davidson was a resident pastor. The trustees in 1870 were W. T. Hughes, Stephen A. Clarno, A. E. Constant, B. F. Wiley and A. M. Dye. The congregation has no resident pastor at present.

LATHAM CHRISTIAN CHURCH: The Latham Christian society was organized at a later date than the other churches of similar denomination

in the county. A church building was erected soon after the organization of the society, in the northeastern portion of the town. In 1909, this building was dismantled to make room for a modern structure, which cost about $10,000. The building committee consisted of Charles Pritchett, Thomas Gasaway and A. J. Pease.

BETHEL CHRISTIAN CHURCH: The Bethel Christian Church is located on section one in Orvil township. The society was originally a branch of what was known as the "Old Sugar Creek Congregation," which in the early fifties had a house of worship east of the Morgan bridge in Eminence township, about five miles from the present site of the Bethel church. The Bethel society was organized by Elder William Ryan, Nov. 26, 1854, with the following members: William Ryan, William Shirley, David Bowles, George Ryan, Jeremiah Miller, Samuel Waters, Jesse Bowles, James Shirley, Henry Shirley, Norman Sumner, Elizabeth Ryan, Maria Bowles, Jemima Waters, Melville Ryan, Elizabeth Bowles, Elizabeth Shirley, Sarah Miller, Esther Shirley and Margaret Sumner. Of these David Bowles and William Shirley were elected elders, George Ryan and Jeremiah Miller elected deacons; Norman Sumner, clerk; and William Shirley, Samuel Waters and David Bowles, trustees. A church was erected in 1854 which was replaced by a modern structure in 1872 and dedicated Feb. 2, 1873. Among those who served as pastors of this church are William B. Ryan, George W. Minier, Alfred Lindsey, Elder Cain, William Mallory, John England, Benjamin Franklin, Leroy Skelton, George F. Adams, Dudley Downs, Charles Short, Henry Smithers, David Dota, James G. Mitchell, Samuel Knight, Peter Shick, John Lindsey, R. B. Chaplin, Isaac Stout, Walter P. Bowles, Elijah Stout, G. W. Warren, J. V. Beekman, Elder Page, J. W. Porter, T. T. Holton, H. S. Mavity, J. E. Jewett, W. H. Cannon, O. L. Sumner, Elder Mouser, R. D. Cotton, J. A. Seaton, L. M. Robinson, S. C. Pruitt, W. H. Bowles, J. I. Judy and Elders Armstrong, Hall, Ely, Orchard, Hay, Ingram, Evans, Bekelheimer, Haines, McGinnis, Barnett and Parvin.

NEW UNION CHRISTIAN CHURCH: The New Union Christian Church in Chester township was incorporated Jan. 6, 1875, with Monroe Shoup, Eli Fletcher and Jerome Shoup as trustees. Services had been held in the school house, however, many years prior to this date. In 1875, Peter Arnfelt donated land in section 25, to the society, upon which a church edifice was erected that year, at a cost of $1,800. Elder Henry Wright was the first pastor. Elder John England was for a number of years identified with the church as minister. Others who served in that capacity were Elders Cain, Craig, Hutchison and Doty. The congregation is without pastor at present.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

A Christian Science society in Lincoln was informally organized in 1905 when a number of those espousing that faith met at private houses

and held services. Later a hall was rented in the business portion of the city. In January of 1908, the society leased the Presbyterian Church building on the corner of Broadway and Ottawa streets and since that time the society has met regularly in that structure. A formal organization of the society occurred in May of 1909. The first trustees of the organization were J. M. White, Fred Reinhardt, Mrs. T. T. Beach, Mrs. Eva Hunting and Mrs. Ed. Lutz. The first readers were Mrs. A. M. Hart and Mrs. Mildred Bosworth.

CONGREGATIONAL.

LINCOLN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH: A Congregational society was organized in Lincoln March 12, 1859, by Rev. H. W. Cobb, the first pastor. Work was commenced on a church edifice in August, 1863 and the building was completed Jan. 1, 1864. It was located on West Pulaski street near the corner of Kankakee, the present site of Zion's Lutheran Church, to the society of which latter church the building was sold in 1873. In 1875, the Congregational society erected a church on the corner of Broadway and Ottawa streets at a cost of $4,000, known as Pilgrim Chapel. In 1885, this building was sold to the Presbyterian society. Since 1885, the Congregational society has been inactive. The pastors of the church were H. W. Cobb, Robert L. McCord, H. S. Clark, A. E. Baldwin, H. D. Platt and Seth M. Wilcox.

ATLANTA CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH: The Atlanta Congregational Church society is here noted on account of its historical features, the society having been inactive since 1885. It was one of the earliest Congregational Churches in Illinois, having been organized in 1840 in the New Hope settlement in what is now Atlanta township. The church was moved to Atlanta as soon as that town was platted in 1853 being probably the first church society holding services in the new town. A new church edifice was erected in 1859 and before the building was seated, an ice cream festival was held in the church on the night of July 4th, Abraham Lincoln being present and delivering an address. He was presented with a cake by a local baker, which he in turn presented to the church society. The particulars of this occurrence will be found in the chapter entitled "Abraham Lincoln." Among the pastors of this society were S. Spencer, J. H. Moore, S. Foster, J. R. Barnes, and H. W. Cobb. The latter was pastor at the time of Lincoln's visit. The trustees of the church at that time were Moses C. Hicks, Samuel J. Chapin and Albert Goodell.

EPISCOPAL.

TRINITY CHURCH, LINCOLN: The Trinity Church parish of the Episcopal Church in Lincoln, dates from July 3, 1871. At this date a meeting of those interested was held in the Universalist church on Kicka-

poo street. Rev. F. M. Gregg, rector of St. Paul's Church, of Springfield, presided and there were present the following: Stephen A. Foley, J. A. Niles. William Rhea, Thomas H. Philips, Charles Moore, George S. Dana, Mrs. J. C. Congdon and Mrs. Wm. B. Mann. An organization was effected and the following official board selected: Senior Warden, Stephen A. Foley; Junior Warden, J. A. Niles; Vestrymen, Thomas H. Phillips, Wm. Rhea, Charles Moore and George S. Dana. The parish was without rector until 1873, though during this interval of two years, occasional services were held by Rev. F. M. Gregg and on two occasions by Bishop Whitehouse. Prior to the erection of a church, services were held in Gillett's Hall, a temporary chancel having been erected for that purpose. On Sept. 28, 1871, Judge Foley donated to the society four lots, 100 by 160 feet, on the corner of Kankakee and Kickapoo streets and here on May 13, 1872, ground was first broken for a church edifice which was completed and ready for occupancy, Sept. 12, 1873. The building was Gothic in design and contained several memorial windows. The first rector was Rev. William Wilson, who came May 2, 1873. He was succeeded by Rev. George H. Higgins, Oct. 1, 1874, who continued as rector one year and from then until May of 1877, the parish was without a rector, although occasional services were held by visiting clergymen. On May 1, 1877, Rev. Joseph E. Martin became rector. On July 21, 1877, Bishop Seymour, then but recently installed as bishop of the diocese, made his first visit to the parish. Rev. William Wilson succeeded Rev. Mr. Martin, returning to the parish in June of 1881 and remaining one year, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. E. Hall, who remained until November of 1884.

From November, 1884, to February of 1887 the parish was without a regular rector, but in the latter month and year, Rev. Nelson Ayres was installed as rector. Rev. Mr. Ayres served as pastor until 1890, and the succeeding pastors, to the year 1903, have been as follows: Wemyss Smith, 1890-94; Charles W. Hodder, 1895-96; Charles E. Cabaniss, 1896-1902. The present rector, Rev. William N. Wyckoff came in 1903. Under his ministry, a new church edifice was erected, modern in every detail, at a cost of $20,000. The church is a handsome structure of Gothic design, constructed of red clinker brick, trimmed extensively with Bedford stone. It has several memorial windows and is artistically decorated.

St. Agnes Mission, Mt. Pulaski: The St. Agnes Mission was started in Mt. Pulaski, Sept. 1, 1903, under the direction of Rev. William N. Wyckoff, of Trinity parish, Lincoln, and on Nov. 8th of the same year, Bishop Seymour confirmed a class of eleven candidates. On Nov. 11th, the mission was duly organized with Dr. James R. Rigg as warden and Virgilia Pumpelly as secretary and treasurer. Services were first held in the K. of P. and the Odd Fellows' hall, until a lot was purchased and a church building erected thereon. Work was begun on the church

June 1, 1904, and the corner stone was laid June 19, 1904, Bishop Seymour officiating. The building committee was composed of H. S. Bekemeyer, J. B. Gordon and A. W. Leslie. Rev. Mr. Wyckoff has been in charge of the mission since its organization.

JEWISH.

The Jewish people of Lincoln organized a congregation in August of 1884, with eight or ten families. Rabbi Cadden, of Bloomington, was instrumental in the organization and held services for the congregation in the Universalist Church. Louis Rosenthal was president of the organization and Samuel Stern vice president. Subsequently various other rabbis held services in Lincoln at stated intervals. A more definite organization took place, however, in 1904, when Rabbi Charles S. Levi of Peoria, organized the present Beth El congregation, which resulted in 1910 in the erection of a permanent synagogue, at a cost of $7,000. This synagogue was dedicated Nov. 6, 1910. The building is located on the corner of McLean and Delavan streets, facing Latham Park. It is constructed of dark-faced brick with stone trimmings and is 70 by 36 feet in dimensions. The interior decorations are especially attractive. The present rabbi in change of the congregation is Rabbi Abraham J. Messing, of Bloomington.

LUTHERAN.

St. John's Lutheran Church, Lincoln: On Sunday, Oct. 23, 1910, the society of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Lincoln, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. For the first five years of its existence, it held services in the fourth ward school house, at private houses and one year the Congregational church was leased. The first pastor of the church was Rev. J. Stumpf, who served in that capacity from the organization in 1860 to 1863. He was succeeded the latter year by Rev. C. E. Bode, who served until 1865, when he was succeeded by Rev. B. Siegel. On Feb. 15, 1865, a more permanent organization was effected, 29 members forming the organization at that time. The following official board was then chosen: Secretary, F. C. W. Keohnle; treasurer, Adam Bucke; elders, Wolrod Kief, John Flick, Adam Bucke, Jacob Kief, Michael Kief; trustees, F. C. W. Keohnle, Bernard Friesch, Adam Bucke, Michael Kief and Wolrod Kief. Prior to this organization, the Cumberland Presbyterians had built a church on the corner of Clinton and McLean streets, facing the South park, and desiring to build a new structure, they sold the old church building to the St. John's society, on Feb. 26, 1865, for $2,500. On May 1, 1876, the society purchased the four lots cornering on Fifth and Union streets, the present site of the parsonage and church.

Rev. Mr. Siegel continued as pastor from 1865 to 1868, when he was succeeded by Rev. John Wettle. He was in turn succeeded by Rev. G.

Austmann in 1874 and served until 1877. In 1877, Rev. John G. Ade became pastor and served in that capacity for ten years. During Mr. Ade's ministry the present church and parsonage were erected on the lots purchased in 1876. The church was built on the corner of Union and Fifth streets, facing the latter. The corner stone was laid Sept. 28, 1884 and the building was completed and was dedicated Jan. 18, 1885. The church is 40 by 65 feet in dimensions, has a steeple 115 feet high containing two bells and is constructed of brick. It cost, when completed and furnished, about $9,500. E. Zimmer, of Pekin, was the architect. The official board at the time of the erection of the church included M. Reinhardt, A. Bree, August Wilmert, Fred Wilmert, John Lachenmeyer, Peter Obcamp, William, Adolph and Frank Rimerman. Rev. Mr. Ade was succeeded as pastor in 1887 by Rev. H. Schmidt, who served as pastor until 1897. Rev. F. W. Schnathorst became the pastor in the latter year, and under his ministry the Deaconess hospital was built, an historical sketch of which appears in another chapter. The present pastor, Rev. G. Niebuhr, succeeded Mr. Schnathorst as pastor in 1902. He is president of the state association of his denomination. The church has about 500 communicants.

Zion Lutheran Church, Lincoln: Rev. I. Kerrn, pastor of the Zion Lutheran Church at Mt. Pulaski, called a meeting of those interested in organizing a church of that denomination, at the Rothschild school house, in West Lincoln township, three miles west of the city of Lincoln, in the year 1869, but owing to his removal to El Paso, Ill., did not complete the organization. His successor at Mt. Pulaski, Rev. I. T. Boetticher, took up the work and with the assistance of Rev. Henry Meyer in July of 1871, organized at the Rothschild school house the "German Evangelical Lutheran Zion's Congregation" with the following members: C. Lohrens, John Bure, Fred Schroeder, Fred Wittkopf, John Werth, C. Krueger, W. Krusemart, A. Schroeder, C. Struebing, H. Jentzen, C. Boelk and C. Jarcho. The first three named were elected trustees. Rev. Mr. Meyer was placed in charge of the society. On May 15, 1872, he organized a society at Lincoln of the following members: John Scholl, G. F. Wolfe, G. Drobisch, P. Ebel, John Feuerbacher, W. Koeneke, John Schroeder, Mrs. Rose Feuerbacher and Mrs. C. Geisler. The first three named were selected as trustees. In the same year these two societies were united under the name of the German Evangelical Lutheran Zion's congregation of Lincoln.

Prior to this organization, the Congregationalists had erected a church building on the corner of Pulaski and Kankakee streets. On Sept. 20, 1872, the Zion society purchased this building and the two lots upon which it was located, for a consideration of $3,000. The first service was held in this church Oct. 20, 1872. Rev. Mr. Meyer continued as pastor of the church until 1892, when he resigned and was succeeded by Rev.

Mr. Sippel. Rev. August Burgdorf became pastor in 1897 and continued until 1903, when he was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. John Barthel. Under his ministry in 1903, the present church was erected at a cost of approximately $25,000. The corner stone was laid Aug. 2, 1903, and the building was dedicated May 1, 1904. The church is a large brick structure, the interior being finished with oak and contains choir loft and pipe organ. The dedicatory address was delivered by Prof. L. Wessel, of Springfield. A parochial school building adjoins the church.

Immanuel Lutheran Church, Lincoln: The Immanuel German Lutheran Church society of Lincoln was organized in 1892, by Rev. Henry Meyer, formerly pastor of the Zion Lutheran Church. For several months after organization, the society met in the W. C. T. U. tabernacle on Logan street, pending the erection of a church building. Work was begun on the building in the summer of 1892, the corner stone being laid on Sept. 18th of that year. The church was erected at the corner of Logan and Pekin streets, and cost in the neighborhood of $5,500. It was dedicated Feb. 5, 1893. The officers of the society at the time of the erection of the church structure were as follows: Secretary, Henry Heitman; treasurer, Henry Werth; trustees, F. Berger, Henry Werth, Fred Kuhlman; directors, Theodore Sass, John Shoof, D. Rothke and Christopher Jens. Rev. Henry Meyer is still the pastor of the society.

First Lutheran Zion Church, Mt. Pulaski: The First Lutheran Church, of Mt. Pulaski, was probably the first Lutheran church built in Logan County. The society was organized July 9, 1851, and of the original members, Fred Dittus, William and Christian Rupp are the only survivors. In 1852, the society erected a small brick church on the corner of Vine and Wayne streets, the same being the southwest corner of the block upon which the present church now stands. The work on the building was generally performed by the members themselves. By the year 1856, the society had thirty-six members. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Schwalb. In 1865, the society sold its church building to the Catholic congregation and purchased the site of the present church on the corner of Cooke and Vine streets. Here this same year the society erected a new church structure which was completed and dedicated May 13, 1866. This building was likewise found in after years to be inadequate to the increasing demands and a third church building was erected on the site of the former structure. The third edifice is the present house of worship. It is a pressed brick structure, handsomely frescoed and equipped with a pipe organ. The congregation owns the parsonage opposite the church and the church property is valued at about $21,000. Following Rev. Mr. Schwalb, Pastor Memminger served as pastor for a short time. He was succeeded in 1856 by Rev. P. S. Staiger, who served as pastor to 1863. Then came Rev. Mr. Bode, who was succeeded in 1869 by Rev. I. N. Kern. The latter served about a year when he was succeeded by J. T.

Boetticher who was pastor until 1889, when Rev. C. Holst was placed in charge of the church. The present pastor is Rev. R. Brenner.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Mt. Pulaski: The St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized Oct. 18, 1868, with sixteen members. The first official board was as follows: Secretary, John Krieg; trustees, Christian Danner, Jacob Starr and Henry Vonderleith. Services were held in the old Universalist Church until 1873, when a church edifice was erected at the corner of Cooke and Spring streets. The trustees at the time the building was erected were Henry Vonderleith, George Meister and George Huck. The structure cost $3,300 and was dedicated Oct. 28, 1873. The interior of the church was thoroughly remodeled in 1906 at a cost of $2,200. The pastors of the church since its organization have been as follows: W. A. Deininger, 1868-71; O. Pracht, 1871-73; O. J. Ebert, 1873-75; Christ Starck, 1875-80; C. Schmidt, 1880-81; M. During, 1881-89; Alfred Freyschmidt, 1889-92; B. Garten, 1892-93; J. J. Hoffman, 1893-94; B. Garten, 1894-97; Frederick Stoebener, 1897-99; F. G. Weise, 1899-1900; G. F. P. Schmidt, 1900-03; Wm. Hoffman, 1903-04; N. S. Luz, 1905-08; and the present pastor, Paul Von Toerne, who assumed the pastorate of the church in 1909. The present membership of the society is 320.

Lutheran Church, Emden: The Emden Lutheran Church was the first church society organized in that village and soon after organization a commodious church building was erected. Rev. Mr. Lange has been pastor of this society for over twenty-five years.

Evangelical Association Church, Mt. Pulaski: The Evangelical Association Church of Mt. Pulaski was organized about 1855, by Rev. H. Schelf. Among the first members were the families of Michael Schroth and F. Seyfer. Services were first held at private houses, then in the old Universalist Church until 1861, when the society erected a brick church, which has been occupied by the congregation ever since. Rev. Mr. Schelf, the first pastor, was succeeded by Rev. J. Dengel and Rev. Mr. Andes. Rev. A. Strohmier was pastor from 1857 to 1859, and under his pastorate the Sunday school was organized. He was succeeded by Rev. J. Kurz, who was pastor at the time of the erection of the church building. The official board at that time consisted of Henry Horn, George Meister, Michael Shrode, William Rentmeister and Jacob Evlinbach. The following pastors have served the society since Rev. Mr. Kurz; J. Mohr, G. M. Yung, J. Kuechel, G. Ramige, P. Himmel, J. P. Wingert, G. Eichenlaub, G. Fuchs, A. Woehr, C. Danner, George Barth, A. Egli, Peter Reinders (who served from 1876 until 1902, the year of his death), F. F. Jordan, K. Bauerle, Wm. Storkmann, John Marth, Aaron Good and the present pastor, Rev. G. J. Degenkolb.

St. John's Lutheran Church, Hartsburg: The St. John's Lutheran Church of Hartsburg, was organized soon after the laying out

of the town. A church edifice was erected in 1886, the trustees at that time being Cornelius DeVries, Tonges Meyer and Henry M. Ahrens.

METHODIST.

LINCOLN M. E. CHURCH: The Lincoln Methodist Church had its origin in a church organization effected by Rev. Samuel H. Martin in the old court house in Postville in the winter of 1840. The town of Postville had been laid out in 1836; the county of Logan was organized in 1839, Postville was selected as the county seat and the court house was erected soon after. Prior to the year 1839, Methodist services had been conducted by Rev. Mr. Martin at the house of Thomas Enslow, one mile west of Postville. As soon as the court house was built and before the court room had been seated, Mr. Martin began a series of protracted meetings in the building, boards being used for benches. He was assisted in these meetings by Rev. Hardin Wallace and Rev. W. D. R. Trotter, a son-in-law of Peter Cartwright, also preached during the meetings. Following this protracted effort, a Methodist society was organized, the leading members being Dr. and Mrs. John Deskins, Mr. and Mrs. William Hackney, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Enslow, James Primm and mother. In 1844, the Postville circuit was organized, Rev. Daniel H. Hatton being placed in charge. Peter Cartwright was then presiding elder of the district. Among others who served as pastors of the Postville society were Samuel Burr, Richard Bird, J. C. Baker, and W. Pitner. No church building was ever erected in Postville, services being held in the court house and in the school house. On the removal of the county seat from Postville to Mt. Pulaski in 1848, the Postville circuit was dissolved and the Postville society was attached to the Mt. Pulaski circuit, this circuit in the latter part of the fifties including substantially all of the Methodist societies in the county, some fifteen in number. Upon the laying out of the town of Lincoln in 1853, the Postville organization lost its identity and became absorbed in the organization of the Methodist Church in Lincoln.

Methodist services were first held in Lincoln in the depot of the Alton & Sangamon railroad in 1853, and were presided over by Rev. Lewis Anderson, pastor of the Mt. Pulaski circuit. Later, services were conducted by Rev. I. R. Garner, successor to Rev. Lewis Anderson, in the old first ward school house on Clinton street, on the present site of the Washington school, and here, on March 17, 1856, the Lincoln society was permanently organized. The following trustees were elected: Robert Leslie, Adam C. Wood, James Ratekin, Joshua Barrick and Henry Johnson. Immediate steps were taken to erect a church building and on June 23, 1856, two lots were secured on the corner of Pekin and McLean streets, now a portion of the Lincoln library premises, the said lots fronting Latham Park and here in 1858, a small frame church edifice was

erected. Up to 1860, the Lincoln Church continued to be affiliated with the Mt. Pulaski circuit, but in that year the latter circuit was divided and the Lincoln circuit was established, which included Lincoln, Zion, Sugar Creek and other points. In 1861, the trustees were Robert Leslie, Adam C. Wood, Henry Johns, Willam B. Cramer, William G. Tenny, William P. Randolph and William G. Starkey.

The Lincoln society had so increased in numbers and influence by 1866, that the conference that year constituted Lincoln a station by itself, Rev. Preston Wood being the first pastor. Soon thereafter a movement was begun to erect a more commodious church building, the old one being inadequate for immediate needs. The old lots and building were thereupon sold to the Presbyterian society just organized and, on March 2, 1868, two lots were purchased of W. G. Starkey, on the corner of Broadway and Logan streets, the present church site. The consideration was $3,500. The trustees at the time of this transfer were Samuel C. Parks, Wm. P. Randolph, Edward S. Shrock, Samuel Sargent, John D. Leslie, Wm. B. Cramer, Henry Johnson, James Beers and Wm. G. Starkey. Work was begun on the new building June 11, 1868, and during the erection of the building services were held in a hall adjoining the Spitly house. The corner stone was laid July 10, 1868, under the direction of the Masonic fraternity. The address was delivered by J. I. Davidson, of Springfield. The local pastors assisted in the exercises. In the corner stone was deposited a Bible, hymn book, discipline, almanac, current coins, copies of Lincoln papers, photograph of President Lincoln, copy of the emancipation proclamation and other articles. The basement rooms were completed and dedicated Dec. 26, 1868, by Presiding Elder Buck, assisted by Rev. W. R. Goodwin, the local pastor. The building cost about $15,000. Including the cost of the lots, furnishing, etc., the total cost of the church was about $22,000. The structure is 45 by 75 feet in dimensions. The audience room was dedicated March 3, 1872, by Rev. Dr. Bowman, president of Asbury university, Greencastle, Ind., later promoted to be a bishop of the denomination.

Shortly after the completion of the church building, the Illinois annual conference was invited to convene in its walls. The invitation was accepted and the conference met in Lincoln in September of 1869. At this conference occurred the jubilee anniversary of Peter Cartwright's half century as a presiding elder noted elsewhere in this chapter. The conference again met in Lincoln in 1882, Bishop Warren presiding. In 1873, the name of the church was changed to "the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Lincoln, Illinois." The prior name had been "the Lincoln Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church." The church was incorporated under the former name. In 1889, the interior of the church building was remodeled throughout at a cost of about $10,000. On completion it was dedicated Feb. 11, 1900, by Bishop Joyce. The following is a list of the pastors of the church from its organization in 1856: W.

B. M. Colt, 1856-57; B. Barthalow, 1857-58; Sampson Shinn, assisted by S. D. McGinnis and W. E. Pitner, 1858-60; Joseph Montgomery, 1860-62; J. B. Houts, 1862-64; Preston Wood, 1864-67; W. R. Goodwin, 1867-69; J. G. Little, 1869-71; M. A. Hewes, 1871-72; G. W. Gray, 1872-75; J. G. Little, 1875-76; M. D. Hawes, 1876-77; George Stephens, 1877-80; J. H. Noble, 1880-82; Horace Reed, 1882-84; T. A. Parker, 1884-86; M. W. Everhart, 1886-87; F. M. Sisson, 1887-90; E. D. Wilkin, 1890-95 (died while pastor, April 9, 1895); C. B. Taylor, 1895-98; W. F. Gilmore, 1898-99; A. C. Byerly, 1899-02; A. P. Stover, 1902-05; Freeman Havighorst, 1905-07; G. W. Flagge, 1907-08; W. A. Smith, 1908—. The society own a commodious parsonage on the corner of Ottawa and Delavan streets.

Mt. Pulaski M. E. Church: The Methodist society of Mt. Pulaski was the first religious society organized in Mt. Pulaski, after its establishment as a town in 1836. The organization of the society occurred about 1841 at the residence of Dr. John Clark. Among the early pastors connected with the church were Samuel Clampett, Samuel H. Martin and Hardin Wallace. The latter held one of the most successful series of protracted meetings known to the county in pioneer days, over fifty additions being made to the membership of the church. Until 1851 the church services were held at Dr. Clark's house and in the school house. Peter Cartwright, the famous pioneer preacher, who was presiding elder of the district, frequently preached in Mt. Pulaski in the early days of the society. In 1848, the county seat was removed from Postville to Mt. Pulaski and a movement was started by the society to erect a church. A meeting was held Dec. 12, 1849, and the following trustees were elected for a term of three years to secure a lot for building purposes: John Harry, John Clark, Norman Norton, James J. Snyder and John M. Downing. On May 21, 1851, a lot was secured east of the public square and a small frame church building soon after erected thereupon.

At this time, in the early fifties, this society was the leading Methodist society in the county and what was known as the Mt. Pulaski circuit included fourteen church societies, namely, Mt. Pulaski, Zion, Dalbey's, Day's School House, Two Mile Grove, Downing's, Hurricane Point, Whiteman's, French's, Metcalf's, Bateman's, Sugar Creek, Mt. Pleasant and Postville. On the organization of the churches at Lincoln and Lawndale in 1853, these societies were also added to the circuit, Lincoln taking the place of Postville and making fifteen appointments in all. In 1860, the circuit was divided into two circuits, Lincoln and Mt. Pulaski. The present Mt. Pulaski circuit includes Chestnut, Cornland, French's Chapel and Pleasant Valley. In 1858, the circuit established in Mt. Pulaski township what was known as the Union camp ground. To hold this property, the circuit was incorporated in 1852, the trustees named being James Randolph, Daniel Clark, Isaac Clark, Joseph D. Dement and William Leimly. In 1861, lots were purchased for the erection of a parsonage

and the trustees at that time were John Clark, Alexander Mills, Creed H. Dawson, George A. Robinson and Ninian R. Cass. In 1884, the society erected a new church on the site of the one built in 1851. The new structure cost about $3,000 and was dedicated Nov. 9, 1884, by Presiding Elder Prentice, of Springfield, and Prof. Adams, of Bloomington.

The present church structure was built in 1907, using the old building as a basis. It is Gothic in design being 50 by 53 feet in dimensions. It contains an auditorium and lecture rooms on the first floor with dining room and kitchen in the basement. The building committee consisted of Rev. H. B. Montgomery, C. M. Silky, M. A. Crane, J. M. Gray and Robert Aitchison. Some of the early pastors of the church during the forties and fifties were J. C. Baker, W. Pitner, Lewis Anderson, I. R. Garner, Richard Bird, W. B. M. Colt, B. Barthalow, and Sampson Shinn, G. Garner and J. B. Houts served during the sixties. Since 1870, the pastors have been as follows: T. D. Weems, 1870-73; D. E. May, 1873-75; J. C. Keller, 1875-76; C. E. McClintock, 1876-77; A. B. McElfresh, 1877-78; J. W. Lapham, 1878-79; C. Powell, 1879-81; W. C. Lacey, 1881-83; Rev. Howard, 1883-85; P. F. Gay, 1885-88; G. Cunningham, 1888-90; P. Slagle, 1890-92; J. A. Burks, 1892-94; J. H. Hartrick, 1894-97; F. S. Artz, 1897-99; W. W. Theobald, 1899-1902; T. W. Greer, 1902-05; H. B. Montgomery, 1905-09; G. W. McConkey, 1909—.

Atlanta M. E. Church: The Methodist Church society of Atlanta was organized in 1854, soon after the laying out of the town of Atlanta on the right of way of the new Alton & Sangamon railroad. The organization took place at the hotel of James M. Cantrall. The original members were Mr. and Mrs. James M. Cantrall, Almira A. Cantrall, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Dills, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Druly, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Jeffords, Mr. and Mrs. James McNeely, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ludlam, Martha A. Paullin, Mr. and Mrs. Ransdell, Elizabeth Buckner, Mr. and Mrs. H. Maltby, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Corthon and Mr. and Mrs. John Pallady. The society was made an appointment of the Waynesville circuit and the first pastor was Rev. James Newbegin, pastor of the said circuit. He was succeeded in 1855 by Rev. John M. Preshaw, a local preacher from Ohio, who officiated once a month. During the winter months he preached in the school house known as the Seminary. A lot was purchased in 1856, the trustees at that time being James M. Cantrall, A. N. Dills, A. J. Ludlam, A. S. Corthon, H. Maltby, John Pallady and Ezra T. Kenyon. The consideration for the lots was $120. The contract for the church building was let to Charles B. VanHorn for $2,715. The building was dedicated the first Sunday in February, 1857, by Rev. Jonathan Stamper. In the same year, the connection of the church with Waynesville circuit was severed and Atlanta became a station by itself.

During the years the Atlanta society was part of Waynesville circuit, James Newbegin and J. M. Preshaw served as pastors during 1854 and 1855, and Benjamin Barthalow, W. H. McVey and John Everly in 1856.

The pastors of Atlanta station since 1857 are as follows. Alexander Semple, 1857-59; Preston Wood, 1859-61; G. R. McElfresh, 1861-63; Alexander Semple, 1863-64; James Shaw, 1864-66; C. D. James, 1866-67; J. S. Barger, 1867-68; D. W. English, 1868-71; J. B. Seymour, 1871-73; C. A. Obenshain, 1873-75; G. W. Bates, 1875-76; Joseph Miller, 1876-77; J. C. Kellar, 1877-78; A. S. McCoy, 1878-79; T. N. Simmons, 1879-80; J. D. Fry, 1880-82; G. Cunningham, 1882-85; W. N. Johnson, 1885-89; Dr. W. H. H. Adams, 1889-91; E. A. Squires, 1891-92; M. M. Davidson, 1892-94; C. F. McKown, 1895-96; J. P. Edgar, 1896-97; R. F. Knobbs, 1897-98; J. C. Nate, 1898-1903; E. M. Jeffers, 1903-06; A. R. Hartrick, 1907-08; R. L. Stead, 1908-10; Jonathan Glyck, 1910—.

Latham M. E. Church: The Latham Society of the Methodist Church was permanently organized Feb. 14, 1872, shortly after the laying out of the town. The meeting was held at the store of Fred Joynt, in the new town of Latham, and the following trustees were elected: Fred Joynt, Lemuel Parish, Jacob Everly, John Aver and William G. Darden. There had been a society organized several years previous in the Parish school house, near the present site of Latham and this was merged in the Latham society. On April 23, 1872, a lot was deeded to the society by Lemuel Parish and a church building erected thereon that year. The society occupied this building for church purposes until 1909, when it was dismantled to make room for a new modern structure, which was completed in the spring of 1910 and dedicated June 12th. The building is constructed with a concrete foundation, a glazed brick basement and red pressed brick walls for the main story, trimmed with gray stone. The interior woodwork is dark oak. The main story contains the auditorium, Sunday school room and class rooms, and the basement contains dining rooms and kitchen. The interior is beautifully decorated and equipped with all modern appointments. The building committee consisted of Frank W. Kiick, W. H. Williams, Samuel Benson and L. L. Games. The present pastor of the church is R. B. Hubbard.

Beason M. E. Church: The Beason Methodist Church had its origin in what was known as the Independent society, which was organized about 1870, at the residence of Mrs. Mary Keys in Oran township. The trustees at that time were Everett Whiteman, Elias Hammerton, William Stewart, Andrew Armstrong, Marion C. Stark, Andrew Keys and Edward Gibson. A site for a church building was purchased June 6, 1870, a mile east of the present site of Beason, and here a church was erected during that year and the charge attached to the Waynesville circuit. The town of Beason was laid out in 1872, but the Independent Church continued one mile east of Beason until 1877, when two lots were purchased in Beason and the church building was removed that year from its old site to the new town. The trustees at the time of removal were Everett Whiteman, Francis Keys, Andrew Keys, Edward Gibson, John E. Zollars, William Pollock and Andrew Armstrong. In 1879 the

charge was detached from the Waynesville circuit and added to the Lincoln circuit. It continued to be associated with the latter circuit until 1903 when it was created a station. In the same year, the society began the erection of a handsome new edifice at a cost of about $5,000. The corner stone was laid Sept. 9, 1903, and the building dedicated June 12, 1904, by Dr. C. B. Taylor, assisted by A. M. Danely and W. H. McGhee, former pastors. The church building contains an auditorium, lecture room, two class rooms and a tower entrance. The present pastor is Z. O. Avery.

MIDDLETOWN M. E. CHURCH: A Methodist society was organized at Middletown by Rev. Samuel H. Martin at a very early date but no record has been preserved of the organization, services being generally held in private houses and in the school house. During the fifties services were held at times in the Presbyterian church, which was removed to Irish Grove in 1858. In 1868, a movement was inaugurated looking toward the erection of a church building. The charge at that time was part of what was known as the Athens circuit, the pastor was Rev. Mr. Burkett and the trustees were John Stroud, William Squire, Alexander Cook, William Stephens and A. E. Foster. A lot was purchased Aug. 6, 1868, and soon after a church building was erected at a cost of $3,000, and was considered a fine structure in those days. It was completed and dedicated July 3, 1870. The trustees at the time of dedication were F. M. Reed, Thomas Davy, William Squires, John Lloyd, William Edgell, George G. Louck and Alexander Cook. In 1908, under the pastorate of Rev. T. Lee Knotts, a new church edifice was erected, at a cost of about $11,000. The foundation of the new building was begun in August of 1908, and the corner stone laid Oct. 14th. The church was dedicated May 23, 1909, by Rev. Dr. Parr, of Kokomo, Ind. The new church is a brick structure, trimmed with stone, of the Gothic style of architecture and finished in mission style. It contains ten memorial windows and has an improved system of ventilation. The main story contains the auditorium and church parlors with a Sunday school room in the basement. The trustees at the time of the dedication of the new church were Grant Heatherwick, Alonzo Ross, D. J. Rayburn, W. A. Pond and J. R. Graham. The present pastor is Rev. William Landis.

NEW HOLLAND M. E. CHURCH: The New Holland Methodist Church was the outgrowth of the Richmond Grove Church society organized in 1867 about a mile and a half from the present site of the village of New Holland. The society was jointly composed of Methodists and Cumberland Presbyterians. Garrett M. Laforge donated to the society sufficient land on which to erect a church and the building was erected that same year and dedicated by Rev. Hiram Buck. The pastor was J. T. Simmons and the trustees were Henry B. Stephens, Daniel Elam, S. L. Thompson, George W. Gayle, John C. White, James W. Baxter and Gerard McKennie. In 1882, the village of New Holland

having been laid out in the meantime, the Methodist portion of the society sold out their interests in the church building to the Cumberland Presbyterians, reserving the bell, and decided to erect a church building in New Holland. Two lots were purchased Feb. 8, 1882, and the church was built at a cost of $3,000. It was dedicated Jan. 28, 1883, by Dr. W. H. H. Adams, of Bloomington. The building committee was composed of A. M. Caldwell, W. S. Watson, George W. Gayle and V. R. St. John. The church was erected under the pastorate of W. A. McKennie. Among the pastors of the church at various times were C. A. Sloan, W. O. Roush, W. M. Carter, W. M. Gooding, W. T. Evans, M. B. McFadden, E. S. Borton, Frank Bonnefon, L. E. Bolden, J. H. Pence and W. L. Selby.

Chestnut M. E. Church: The Chestnut M. E. Church is the outgrowth of one of the earliest Methodist church societies organized in Logan County. This society was organized in the early forties at the house of Henry Dement in what was known as the Yankeetown settlement not far from the present site of Chestnut. Services were conducted in private houses until about 1849, when a brick church was built in this settlement. Here services were held until shortly after the Gilman & Springfield railroad was built and the village of Chestnut laid out in 1872. A lot was then purchased in the new town and in 1873 a frame church was erected thereon. The trustees at that time were Daniel Clark, W. H. Daniels, Marquis Caudy and A. B. Dement. Among the pastors who have recently served this church are A. L. Weed, Frank McDaniel, M. V. Hiddlebaugh, M. B. McFadden, J. F. Harvey and C. R. Booth, the present pastor.

Elkhart M. E. Church: A Methodist society was organized at Elkhart Grove in the thirties by Rev. Samuel H. Martin, a well known pioneer preacher, but not until 1863 was there a church building of this denomination erected in the village of Elkhart. The trustees at that time were Wm. B. Bock, Joseph A. Dalbey, David G. Evans, Thomas Nolan and Godfrey H. Guyer. The church society was incorporated June 15, 1873, the trustees at that time being George W. Brady, Dr. Taylor, S. M. Craw, J. D. Leslie, H. W. Sanford and M. M. Rodgers. The pastors of the Elkhart circuit, which includes also the charges of Broadwell and Spring Bank, since 1872 have been as follows: M. M. Davidson, G. B. Wolf, G. W. Dugan, J. M. West, W. E. Johnson, S. H. Martin, A. N. Simmons, H. T. Collins, J. D. Fry, H. Wells, F. C. Artz, A. H. Alkire, T. M. Pricketts, M. R. Palmer, C. R. Brewer, C. P. Hard, J. W. Priest, H. B. Montgomery, G. V. Metzel, M. E. Hobart, G. W. Randle and C. A. Ward, the present pastor.

Broadwell M. E. Church: The Broadwell Methodist society was organized shortly after the laying out of the village in 1866. Three lots facing the railroad right of way were purchased by the society, Sept. 9, 1867, and a church building erected thereon. The pastor of the church at the time of the erection of the building was J. B. Caldwell and the of-

ficial board consisted of F. D. Cass, A. W. Collerton, Jacob Gier, B. F. Corwine, H. D. Slayton, S. L. D. Ramsey, C. D. McCauley, John H. Thompson and J. C. Keller. Ever since the organization of the society it has been a part of the Elkhart circuit. The names of the officiating pastors of the circuit are given under the title of the Elkhart Church.

Spring Bank M. E. Church: The Spring Bank Methodist society was organized Sept. 17, 1886, by Rev. John Everly, and was attached to the Elkhart circuit. The trustees at that time were John Long, Thomas Nolan, W. P. Richards, Warren McBride, W. S. Bock, D. G. Evans, Edmund Jones, John W. Robinson and W. C. McMasters. A church building was erected in 1867 at a cost of about $2,200. It was built on section 23 in Corwin township. It has continued part of the Elkhart circuit to the present and a list of the pastors of said circuit are given under the title of the Elkhart Church.

Cornland M. E. Church: The Cornland Methodist society was organized soon after the laying out of the town in 1873. The trustees at that time were Joshua Day, John Gillett, Roland Smith, H. A. Baldwin, Abner Pottle. The latter was succeeded by Perry Linn. Two lots were secured Oct. 17, 1874, and a church building was erected thereon in 1875. The charge was attached to the Mt. Pulaski circuit. A list of the pastors of the church will be found in connection with the sketch of the Mt. Pulaski Church.

Zion M. E. Church, Lincoln Circuit: The Zion M. E. Church is located in the center of section 18, in East Lincoln township, one mile and a half north of the city limits of Lincoln. It is one of the oldest Methodist church societies in the county and was part of the Mt. Pulaski circuit in the late forties. On the division of the Mt. Pulaski circuit in 1860, the Zion organization was attached to the Lincoln circuit and has been part of that circuit ever since. Prior to 1869 the society held services in private houses but in that year a church edifice was erected. The trustees at that time were Osborn Ewing, Lewis Anderson, Abraham Altic, John Morris and David Rudolph and they had been trustees of the church since its organization. A new church building was erected in 1878, at a cost of $2,268, the same being dedicated May 26th of that year by Dr. W. H. H. Adams of Bloomington. The pastors of the Lincoln circuit since 1860 have been as follows: Joseph Montgomery, 1860-62; J. B. Houts, 1862-63; Preston Wood, 1864-66; S. E. Pendleton, 1866-67; C. Arnold, 1867-68; H. C. Adams, 1868-69; G. B. Wolfe, 1869-72; S. Shinn, 1872-73; John Everly, 1874-75; J. B. Colwell, 1875-76; C. Powell, 1876-79; T. D. Weems, 1879-81; A. C. Armentrout, 1881-84; A. M. Danely, 1884-87; P. N. Minier, 1887-88; W. M. Poe, 1888-92; J. E. Artz, 1892-95; J. W. Eckman, 1895-96; S. W. Balch, 1896-97; W. H. McGhee, 1897-1902; C. R. Morrison, 1902-04; W. D. McIntosh, 1904-06; T. W. Greer, 1906-08. The present pastor is A. D. Moon, appointed in 1908.

HARMONY M. E. CHURCH, LINCOLN CIRCUIT: The Harmony M. E. Church is located on section seven in Aetna township. The society was organized at the Duff school house in 1861, and services were held in the school house until 1869, when the present church building, known as Harmony chapel, was erected, at a cost of about $3,000. The trustees at the time of the erection of the church building were Andrew Johnston, James Johnston, William Johnston, Andrew M. Duff and William Armstrong. The church was free from debt when the building was dedicated. Since the organization of the society in 1861, the charge has been one of the appointments of Lincoln circuit and a list of its pastors will be found in the sketch of Zion Church above given.

LAYMAN'S M. E. CHAPEL, LINCOLN CIRCUIT: Layman's Chapel is located on section fourteen of Chester township and is an appointment of Lincoln circuit. The original class was organized in the fall of 1866 in the Layman school house by Samuel, George and William Layman and their wives. The first pastor was S. E. Pendleton, with Samuel Johnston as assistant. The present site of the church was deeded to the society by Samuel Layman, Sept. 1, 1869, and the present church building, known as Layman's Chapel, was erected thereon. The corner stone was laid in the summer of 1869, Rev. W. R. Goodwin, of Lincoln, officiating, and the dedicatory exercises occurred in September following, Rev. Wm. Crain delivering the address. The trustees at the time of the erection of the church were William Layman, John W. Stewart, William Moore, William A. Pegram, Andrew B. Hagerman and Samuel Layman. Layman's Chapel has been part of the Lincoln circuit since the organization of the society to the present and a list of pastors of the circuit will be found in the sketch of the Zion Church above.

GERMAN M. E. CHURCH, EMDEN: The German Methodist society of Emden was organized in 1876. The first official board was composed as follows: Henry Alberts, T. Busmann, Simon Niebuhr, E. Hayenga, T. Roelfs, Herman Roedel, John Suits, H. Ahrends, Paul Hartwick and John Oltmans. The church building was erected in 1879. The following have served as pastors of the church since its organization: Frank Gruenewald, Henry Ellerbeck, Charles Emig, Philip Barth, Franz Piehler, Peter Martin, F. W. Schleuter, W. F. Sipple, August Didzun, H. A. Temple and the present pastor, Fred W. Wahl.

GERMAN M. E. CHURCH, HARTSBURG: The German Methodist Churches of Emden and Hartsburg were associated together in their organization, the first official board of both societies being constituted of members of both congregations. Since then two separate boards have been appointed, but the same pastor has officiated at both churches since their organization in 1876. The Hartsburg Church was built in 1889 at a cost of $2,000. A list of the pastors of the Hartsburg Church will be found in the above sketch of the Emden Church. The present pastor is Fred W. Wahl.

HARTSBURG M. E. CHURCH: A Methodist Church society, independent of the German Methodist Church, was organized in Hartsburg in 1889. The trustees at that time were Simon Niebuhr, George Luppen, John Smith and George Valentine. A church building was erected in 1904 and was dedicated on Oct. 2nd of that year, by Presiding Elder Horney, assisted by the pastor of the Hopedale circuit, Rev. J. L. Settle. Ever since the organization of the Hartsburg Church to the present it has been an appointment of the Hopedale circuit.

FRENCH'S CHAPEL: French's Chapel is located on section 31 in Chester township and is an appointment in the Mt. Pulaski circuit. The society dates back to the later thirties when Methodist services were held at the residence of Asa French. Later on services were held in the school house. Shortly after the organization of the society in the thirties, it was a part of the Athens circuit. Later it became part of the Mt. Pulaski circuit, of which it has been a part since 1853. The list of pastors will be found in the sketch of the Mt. Pulaski Church. A church edifice was erected in 1873 at a cost of $1,650. The present pastor is G. W. McConkey.

PLEASANT VALLEY M. E. CHURCH: The Pleasant Valley Methodist society probably enjoys the distinction of being the oldest continuous Methodist society in the county. It is said to have been organized in 1835 at the house of James Downing on Salt creek and later met at the homes of David Laughery and Nicholas Moore. The congregation met in private houses and in the school house until 1875, when a church building was erected on section 35, in Chester township and on the Lincoln-Mt. Pulaski road. The building is 30 by 40 feet in dimensions and cost $2,100. It was dedicated Nov. 21, 1875, by Rev. W. R. Goodwin, of Lincoln, assisted by Rev. T. N. Simmons. The trustees at the time were George Mantle, John E. Downing, George Ripley, James Downing, John Valentine and Rudolph Krise. The charge is one of the appointments of the Mt. Pulaski circuit. The present pastor is W. G. McConkey.

AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH, LINCOLN: The African Methodist Church of Lincoln was organized in July of 1870. Soon after organization the society purchased of the city of Lincoln the old school building on the corner of Broadway and Sherman streets and this was fitted up as a church. The first regular pastor was Rev. J. W. Jackson who came in 1870. In 1881, the society erected a new church at a cost of about $1,000. The first trustees were Spencer Donnegan, Jackson Palm and Noble Hughes. The present pastor is H. Lacey and the church is known as Allen Chapel.

LUCAS CHAPEL: What is known as the Lucas Chapel is located on section twelve in Corwin township and is attached to the New Holland circuit of the M. E. Church. The church building was built in 1902 at a cost of $2,500, and was dedicated June 15th of that year by Rev. M. B. McFadden. The building committee consisted of Samuel Sparks, W. E.

Jones and David Eury. The church is located in the Lucas cemetery, and in this cemetery is buried Leo W. Myers, after whom the G. A. R. post, of Lincoln, was named. The chapel contains a memorial window to Leo. W. Myers, donated by the post.

ST. PAUL'S GERMAN M. E. CHURCH: The St. Paul's German M. E. Church is located in Prairie Creek township, a very short distance south of that portion of the village of San Jose that is in Logan County. The society was organized as the German M. E. Church of the Cream Ridge circuit in 1867 and met at the Cream Ridge school house. The trustees at that time were Frederick Smith, Henry Schweitzer, John Greensfelder, John Schweitzer and Anton Classen. A church was erected near the villiage of San Jose in 1871, the trustees at that time being Frederick Smith, Henry Schweitzer, John Greensfelder, N. Theel and John Alefs. In 1883, the society was incorporated as the St. Paul's German M. E. Church.

PRAIRIE CREEK M. E. CHURCH: A Methodist Church was built on section thirty in Prairie Creek township in 1880. The trustees at that time were H. M. Howell, H. F. Rand, T. J. Chestnut, Eli Thomas, Joseph E. Ayres and Lee Chance. Prior to the erection of the church the society held services in the school house. The Prairie Creek Church constitutes one of the appointments of the San Jose circuit.

LAWNDALE M. E. CHURCH: A Methodist society was organized at Lawndale in 1853 by Rev. W. B. Colt, of the Mt. Pulaski circuit, services being held at private houses. The society continued to be associated with the Mt. Pulaski circuit until 1866, when it was attached to the Lincoln circuit, so continuing until 1872, when it was connected with the charge in Atlanta. In the latter year, the Methodists and Cumberland Presbyterians jointly built a house of worship and services of each denomination were held therein on alternate Sundays. The pastors of the church being the pastors respectively of the Mt. Pulaski, Lincoln and Atlanta circuits, a list of same will be found elsewhere in this chapter.

AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH, ATLANTA: An African Methodist society was organized in Atlanta in 1875, and a church was erected by the society in 1876. The trustees at the time of the building of the church were Daniel Fitch and William Escue. The society is now inactive.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, LINCOLN: What is known in Lincoln as the Fourth Ward or Postville Church, was organized in the fourth ward, March 3, 1866, by Rev. Sterling Turner, a preacher of the Methodist Protestant denomination, this denomination being an offshoot of the Methodist Episcopal Church upon the question of episcopacy. The organizers of the church were William Watson, Henry Beach, J. H. Kelso, H. Ingram, J. M. Garner, L. McAfee, J. Altic, J. G. Melton, D. Bateman, David A. Reed and James Robinson. Services were held in the fourth ward school house until 1873, when a church building was erected on the corner of Sixth and Jackson streets, at a cost of $1,250. Among

the pastors of the church were Sterling Turner, D. McCormick, William Ross, J. L. Barton, J. Altic, D. Ackerman, A. H. Goodpasture, S. B. Guiberson, William H. Woods and D. B. Turney. No regular services have been held in the church for a number of years and the society is now inactive.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian Church, Lincoln: The First Presbyterian Church of Lincoln represents the union of two congregations which occurred Sept. 10, 1906, following the merger of the general denomination of the Presbyterian Church of the United States with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The latter denomination had its origin in a doctrinal controversy which arose in Tennessee in 1805. By 1906, the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination had grown until it had a membership of nearly 200,000. In 1903, the doctrinal differences having to a great extent been eliminated, a movement began which resulted in a declaration of the general assembly of the C. P. Church at Decatur, in 1906, that "a reunion" of the C. P. Church with the Presbyterian Church had been established and the C. P. general assembly thereupon adjourned *sine die*.

The first of these two church societies in the Lincoln field was the Cumberland Presbyterian society which was organized by Rev. Thornton K. Hedges, Feb. 7, 1857, at the old First Ward school house on Clinton street, facing the South park. The original membership consisted of Mr. and Mrs. George D. Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. John Howser, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton K. Hedges, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. John Crang, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Duff, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Horney, James M. Duff and Sarah Duff. George W. Edgar, John S. Metcalf and John Howser were the first elders and Rev. Mr. Hedges was the first pastor. Two lots were purchased by the society Oct. 1, 1856, on the corner of McLean and Clinton streets, facing the South park, for $300, and upon these lots a small frame church was soon after erected. The official board at the time of the building of the church was composed of John Howser, James Gilchrist, Daniel B. Bryan, George W. Edgar and John Kirkpatrick. The church was dedicated in June, 1857. This building was occupied by the society until 1866, when it was decided to build a new church in a locality nearer Lincoln university, work upon which had been begun Sept. 14, 1865. The old building and lots were therefore sold to the society of St. John's Lutheran Church and lots were purchased at the corner of Pekin and Ottawa streets, the present church site, the consideration being $600. Here the new edifice was erected at a cost of about $6,000 and the same was dedicated June 9, 1867, by Rev. J. R. Brown, of Abingdon. The members of official board at the time of the erection of this structure were A. C. Boyd, H. T. Stryker, John Howser, George H. Campbell and George W. Edgar. A parsonage was erected

on Pekin street, a half block from the church, in 1873. In the spring of 1877, an addition was made to the church and other alterations made to accommodate the general assembly of the denomination which met in Lincoln that year.

In 1895, under the pastorate of Rev. J. M. Hubbert, D. D., a new church was erected on the old site, at a cost of about $21,000. The contract was let in July, 1895, ground was first broken Aug. 2, and the corner stone was laid Sept. 17th. The officers of the Illinois Grand Lodge of Masons conducted the ceremonies, Rev. E. G. McLean, of Evansville, Ind., delivered the address and a chorus of 40 voices, under Prof. Turner, rendered music. The church was dedicated May 17, 1896, the sermon being delivered by Rev. B. P. Fullerton, D. D. The church is of the Romanesque style of architecture, has a spire 108 feet high, has an auditorium, Sunday school room, class room and pastor's study on first floor, with parlors and social rooms above. The auditorium seats 600, but when all of the rooms are thrown together, the edifice seats nearly 1,000. The pastors of the church down to the date of the union of the churches in 1906 have been as follows: Thornton K. Hedges, 1857-66; R. G. Cardon, 1866-67; W. M. Metcalf, 1867-69; J. C. Van Patton, 1869-71; E. J. Gillespie, 1871-73; Dr. J. W. Poindexter, S. Richards, Dr. Bowden and Dr. Harris, 1873-78; Dr. J. M. Hubbert, 1878-87; W. S. Danley, 1887-92; Dr. R. M. Tinnon, 1892-1902; T. B. McAmis, 1902-06.

On Sept. 3, 1906, the official board of the society extended an invitation to the local Presbyterian church of Lincoln to unite with them in one society, which invitation was accepted and at a joint session of the official boards of the two churches held Sept. 10th, it was resolved that "Elders David Gillespie, James Gillespie, William Hungerford, Jabez Pierce and J. P. Stone, of the First Presbyterian Church and Elders E. Burton, G. I. Harry, William Houston, C. S. Ogilvie, H. E. Starkey, P. B. Wymer and E. G. White of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church shall constitute the session of the united church." Soon after the union, Rev. T. B. McAmis resigned as pastor and his successor is the present pastor, Rev. J. Otis Smith, D. D.

The First Presbyterian Church of Lincoln, above referred to, had been organized Oct. 5, 1866, by Rev. Mr. Conover, of Bloomington, Rev. Mr. Love, of Lexington and Alexander Downey, of Atlanta, with twenty-seven members as follows: Oliver Goltra, Jane Goltra, Abbie T. Goltra, David Gillespie, Henry Owsley, Mary Owsley, Kate Owsley, Yardly Canby, Mary E. Canby, J. B. McCord, Dr. J. C. Ross, Mary E. Ross, Jesse Denman, Maria Denman, David M. Pierson, Samuel Miller, Lizzie H. Miller, Henry T. Stryker, C. C. Stryker, Elvira Davidson, Annie M. Sims, Mary Montague, Mary Pettus, Mary Moore, Mary G. Hawley, Catherine Pegram, Kate Jordan. No regular services were held by the society until March 3, 1867, when Rev. A. J. Layenberger was called as first pastor. Services were held temporarily in Brewer's hall and in the

Methodist Church, the latter church being located on the corner of McLean and Pekin streets, the site of the present Library building. This church the Presbyterian society purchased of the Methodists in 1868, the latter society having decided to build a new church on Logan street. The consideration was $4,500 and the trustees at the time were Oliver Goltra, George W. Hawley and N. E. Pegram. Here the society held services until 1885, when it purchased from the Congregationalists a church building which they had erected in 1876 on the corner of Broadway and Ottawa streets, known as "Pilgrim Chapel." The old church on Pekin street was unused until 1887 when it was purchased by the local organization of the W. C. T. U., moved to Logan street and used as a tabernacle.

Rev. A. J. Layenberger served as pastor of the society until Oct. 1, 1870, and the succeeding pastors to the time of the union with the C. P. congregation were as follows: L. P. Crawford, 1870-78; William Omelvena, 1878-80; S. T. Wilson, 1880-82; Albert H. Trick, 1882-84; Alonzo Michael, 1884-88; Charles E. Schaible, 1888-91; Keith Ruthven, 1891-92; William C. Snider, 1892-99; Charles W. Whorral, 1899-1902; J. R. Kaye, 1902-06. During the later years of this society, Mrs. Ella W. Brainerd was one of the chief supporters of this society and has been prominent in the missionary work of the denomination. As before stated the union of this society with the Cumberland Presbyterian society, under the name of the "First Presbyterian Church of Lincoln," occurred Sept. 10, 1906, and the present pastor of the church is Rev. J. Otis Smith, D. D. The joint society now own two church buildings and two parsonages.

First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Lincoln: The movement begun in 1903 to reunite the Cumberland Presbyterian Church with the Presbyterian Church was opposed, throughout the various stages of the movement, by a portion of the membership of the former church. When the general assembly of the C. P. Church at Decatur, in 1906, declared the reunion established and adjourned *sine die,* the delegates in the assembly opposed to the union met in another building, organized, rescinded the act of union and declared the same invalid and claimed to be the lawfully constituted assembly of the C. P. Church, which they still claimed continued as a separate denomination. A portion of the congregation of the local C. P. Church sympathized with what were called the "loyalists" as against the "unionists" and refused to accede to the union of the C. P. and Presbyterian Churches of Lincoln as effected at the joint session of Sept. 10, 1906, above noted. These met at the Baptist Church, Oct. 15, 1906, and elected the following trustees of the "First Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Lincoln": E. G. White, Arthur Quisenberry, W. L. Park, Calvin Wasson and Emily O'Hara. Subsequently this society leased the W. C. T. U. tabernacle on Logan, where they have since held church services continuously and regularly. The pastor is Rev. William Murray.

MIDDLETOWN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH: The First Presbyterian Church organization of Middletown is not only the oldest Presbyterian organization in the county but one of the oldest continuous church organizations of any denomination in the county. Middletown is the oldest town in the county, having been platted in 1832 and in 1835 a Presbyterian society was organized and a brick church building erected. In this structure the society held services until about 1867, when the depletion of members, by death and removal, caused the congregation to select a site at Irish Grove, across the county line in Menard county to which point the church building was moved. In 1904, a movement was inaugurated looking to the return of the church to Middletown and this movement resulted in the re-establishment of the church at Middletown, Feb. 25, 1905.

Prior to this a series of meetings had been held in Buchner's hall by Rev. A. R. Allison, of Memphis, Tenn., and Rev. Edgar A. Williams, D. D., synodical superintendent. The reorganization of the Middletown Church was effected by the latter assisted by Rev. Dr. Rogers, of Springfield, on the date above mentioned. Louis A. Buchner was chosen clerk and Jonathan C. Lloyd, Louis A. Buchner and Harmon Kaiser trustees. In May of 1905, the erection of a new church was begun. The brick from the Irish Grove Church (the old Middletown Church) was used as far as possible in the new structure. The new building, including the lot, cost $9,000. It was dedicated Jan. 6, 1907, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. J. T. May, of Wichita, Kan. The building has an auditorium, 36 by 38 feet in dimensions, a commodious Sunday school room, which can be opened into the auditorium, a primary room, pastor's study and basement. Later a lot was purchased adjoining the church and a parsonage erected thereon. In a building which formerly occupied the parsonage site, Abraham Lincoln tried a law suit before a local justice. The present membership of the church is 175. Rev. A. R. Allison was pastor of the church from April 1, 1905 to April 1, 1906. He was succeeded by Rev. W. N. Connolley, who served until September of 1908, The present pastor, Rev. William J. Rainey, came to the charge Dec. 1, 1908.

LINCOLN HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LINCOLN: The Lincoln Hill Presbyterian Church was organized as a mission Cumberland Presbyterian Church for the Fourth ward of Lincoln, under the direction and management of the trustees of the First C. P., now the First Presbyterian Church, of Lincoln. A lot was purchased July 24, 1883, at the corner of Seventh and College streets, or what is known as Lincoln Hill, from which the church receives its name, and a commodious chapel was erected soon after, upon this site. For a number of years services were conducted in this church by the students of Lincoln college. A formal organization of a church society occurred in 1904, the first trustees being Mabel Wilson, Hugh Huff and Bert Walsh. On July 6, of that year the trustees of the C. P. Church of Lincoln, deeded the church building and

lot to the new society. The first regular pastor was T. F. Kerr. He has been succeeded by R. B. Fisher, H. B. Tuttle and A. N. Moore. The present pastor is T. H. Adkins. The church went with the union into the Presbyterian denomination.

Beason Presbyterian Church: The Presbyterian Church at Beason was organized in 1868 as the New Bethel Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The church building was completed and dedicated in September of that year and was located where the North Bethel school now stands five miles southwest of Waynesville. Rev. S. Richards was the first pastor and Joseph Sumners and W. S. Curry the first elders. In the fall of 1876, the church building was moved to its present location in Beason, that town having been platted in the meantime. The following pastors have served the church: S. Richards, W. C. Bell, J. S. Long, J. H. Hughy, Samuel W. Garvin, W. S. Baits, William Howe, James Brown, W. M. Murray, B. F. Lawrance, R. H. McHenry, J. W. Derr, J. E. Ennis, George D. Humphrey and the present pastor, W. R. Cremeans. The present official board consists of J. W. Haas, George Miller, W. B. Curry and David Earl.

New Holland C. P. Church: This church organization is a continuation of what was known as the Richmond Grove C. P. Church. It was organized May 3, 1873, and held services in the Richmond Grove M. E. church for a number of years on alternate Sundays with the Methodists. The church building was located a mile and half southwest of the present site of New Holland. New Holland was platted in 1875. When the Methodist society decided to build a new church in New Holland, it sold the Richmond Grove church building to the Cumberland Presbyterians, who moved it to New Holland in 1883 and located it on lots donated the society by Oliver Holland. The present pastor is Rev. William Murray.

UNION.

The new interurban station of Union derived its name from what is known as the Union Church, which is located on section seven of Eminence township adjacent to the new station. The church derived its name from the fact that the society which erected it was composed of Methodists, Cumberland Presbyterians, Regular Baptists and Free Will Baptists and the same was organized during the latter part of the war. The land on which the church was built was donated to the society by Arthur and H. C. Quisenberry. Services are held in the church at the present time by the Presbyterians and Methodists.

UNITED BRETHREN.

A church society of the United Brethren in Christ was organized in the Pleasant Grove school house in Chester township, by Rev. Lewis D. Ambrose, in 1856. In 1867, the society erected a brick church on the

Lincoln-Mt. Pulaski road on section 26, of Chester township, at a cost of $3,000. The trustees at that time were Lewis D. Ambrose, D. D. James, Zimri Lawrence, Reubin Bowers, W. H. Kretzinger and G. W. James. Among the ministers who have had charge of this church have been Lewis B. Ambrose, Mathias Ambrose, George Keller, P. Brandenburg, John Watson, David O. Griffin, W. W. Nipple, William Mosier, James Young and B. F. Thrasher.

UNIVERSALIST.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, LINCOLN: A Universalist society was organized in Lincoln sometime during the latter part of the war. The first trustees were Joseph Ream, Hiram Wilson and Ruth A. Lacey, D. L. Braucher was treasurer and Mrs. H. C. Braucher, clerk. A church building was erected on Kickapoo street, facing Latham park in 1867, the same being dedicated in September of that year. In 1872, a parsonage was built which when completed and before occupancy in some mysterious manner caught fire and burned to the ground. It was immediately rebuilt. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Chapin. Succeeding him were A. H. Sweetser, J. M. Garner, N. Crarey, J. P. Chaplain, Hudson Chase, Samuel Ashton, D. P. Bunn and L. G. Powers. No regular service has been held since 1884, the building having been occupied for years by the Lincoln Business college. The building is now unoccupied.

CHAPTER XXX.

AGRICULTURAL.

The report of the state board of equalization for the year 1910 shows Logan County possessed of but 1,637 acres of unimproved lands as against 385,171 acres of improved land. This record is only surpassed by one other county in the state. The average value of farm lands per acre is not exceeded by any county in the state, for in this regard Logan County is at the head of the list. In all lines of agricultural pursuit the county has not only held its own but has been a recognized leader. It is without peer as an agricultural center. An indication of the progress of the county in this regard may be seen from the following census figures for the decades named:

STATISTICAL.

1840. The production of 1840 was as follows: Corn, 234,490 bushels; wheat, 12,429 bushels; oats, 22,239 bushels; horses and mules, 1,331; neat cattle, 5,272; sheep, 3,661; swine, 16,604; poultry, 3,867; wool, 8,473 pounds; potatoes, 6,920 bushels; maple sugar, 4,630 pounds; hay, 195 tons; tobacco, 482 pounds.

1850. The production of 1850 was as follows: Corn, 839,638 bushels; wheat, 26,598 bushels; oats, 35,728; horses and mules, 2,236; milch cows, 2,408; working oxen, 526; other cattle, 5,113; sheep, 8,973; swine, 15,689; value of live stock, $232,470; wool, 23,527 pounds; potatoes, 7,475 bushels; butter, 57,657 pounds; hay, 2,093 tons; flax, 1,180 pounds.

1860. The production of 1860 was as follows: Corn, 2,655,744 bushels; wheat, 254,958 bushels; oats, 126,012 bushels; rye, 7,053 bushels; horses, 6,901; mules, 457; working oxen, 450; milch cows, 4,630; other cattle, 8,919; sheep, 6,854; swine, 44,512; value of live stock, $926,035; tobacco, 1,000 pounds; wool, 16,133 pounds; potatoes, 40,380 bushels; butter, 250,023 pounds; hay, 7,241 tons; honey, 5,156 pounds; improved acres, 191,035; unimproved acres, 50,322; value of farms, $4,889,350.

1870. The productions of 1870 were as follows: Corn, 4,221,640 bushels; spring wheat, 198,056 bushels; winter wheat, 40,963 bushels; horses, 12,204; mules, 1,615; milch cows, 6,319; working oxen, 73; sheep, 7,776; swine, 47,437; rye, 37,232 bushels; barley, 14,543; wool, 30,448 pounds; potatoes, 130,015 bushels; butter, 482,755 pounds; hay, 31,297 tons; improved acres, 321,709; value of farms, $16,168,686; value of live stock, $2,435,541.

1880. The productions of 1880 were as follows: Corn, 6,740,175 bushels; wheat, 350,113 bushels; oats, 619,579 bushels; rye, 54,905; hay, 14,405 tons; potatoes, 64,291 bushels; horses, 12,959; mules, 2,316; working oxen, 12; milch cows, 6,411; other cattle, 14,743; sheep, 8,875; swine, 71,231; wool, 55,740 pounds; butter, 453,292 pounds; improved acres, 350,496; value of farms, $13,765,632.

1890. The productions of 1890 were as follows: Corn, 5,888,739 bushels; oats, 2,065,044 bushels; wheat, 864,428; rye, 2,887 bushels; sheep, 11,193; neat cattle, 30,273; working oxen, 3; milch cows, 9,056; horses, 17,599; swine, 84,579; butter, 547,209 pounds; hay, 33,014 bushels; improved acres, 331,840; unimproved acres, 32,880; value of farms, $19,661,940; number of farms, 2,212.

1900. The productions of 1900 were as follows: Corn, 8,637,900 bushels; oats, 2,856,710 bushels; wheat, 218,830 bushels; rye, 3,950 bushels; clover, 4,688 tons; tobacco, 2,530 pounds; alfalfa, 18 tons; cattle, 24,217; horses, 16,290; mules, 1,594; sheep, 7,159; swine, 64,678; butter, 568,239 pounds.

1910. The productions of 1910 as shown by the reports of assessors for that year were as follows: Horses, 15,292; cattle, 11,120; mules, 1,482; sheep, 4,336; hogs, 15,824.

Logan County contains 2,405 farms and their average size is 158 acres. There are 95 farms of less than 20 acres, 177 farms of 20 and less than 50 acres, 424 farms of 50 and less than 100 acres; 804 farms of 100 and less than 175 acres; 498 farms of 175 and less than 260 acres; 291 farms of 260 and less than 500 acres; 30 farms of 500 and less than 1,000 acres and two farms of 1,000 acres or over. There are 381,037 acres in farm lands.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The Logan County Farmers' Institute had its origin in an institute held at Lincoln, January 12th and 13th, 1888, under the auspices of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture. During that year the state board held a farmers' institute in every congressional district and the one held in Lincoln on the above dates was denominated a congressional district institute. Addresses were made by Gov. R. J. Oglesby, President Dysart of the state board, Secretary Mills of the state board, E. C. Lewis of Deer Park, Prof. Wm. McMurtrie of Champaign, H. Augustine of Nor-

mal, Prof. George E. Morrow of Champaign, Secretary Johnson of the State Live Stock Commission, Prof. S. A. Forbes of Champaign, E. E. Chester Champaign, S. Noble King, Bloomington; David Gore, Carlinville; Dr. H. C. Johns, Decatur; D. B. Gillham, Alton; Mrs. M. Wemple, Mt. Pulaski; A. M. Caldwell, New Holland, and J. T. Foster, Broadwell. At the close of this institute an informal organization of the Logan County Farmers' Institute Association occurred with the following officers: President, A. B. Nicholson; secretary, T. H. Stokes; vice presidents, Elisha Crane, Andrew Armstrong, George Yocum, John O'Hare, P. R. Marquart, J. Baumann, M. Wemple, R. Jackson, F. S. Applegate, M. E. Leach, J. A. Critchfield, Wm. Rimerman, Wm. McCormick, W. H. Van Meter, J. T. Foster, Frank Sisson and Michael Adolph. The first institute under this organization was held June 2, 1888. Sessions of the institute were held semi-annually for a year or two and then annually. The first display of farm products in connection with these meetings was made at the session of 1891. Until 1895, A. B. Nicholson, J. A. Critchfield, M. Wemple and A. M. Caldwell served as president at different times and T. H. Stokes and H. E. Starkey at secretary.

A more permanent organization of the Farmers' Institute was effected, however, at a meeting of the old committee called together by Secretary Charles F. Mills, of the State Board of Agriculture, in January of 1896. Rules to govern the institute were then adopted and the following officers were elected: President, George Wendell; vice president, William Evans; secretary, William Fogarty, Jr.; treasurer, A. B. Nicholson. A township committee was selected as follows: James Armstrong, W. W. Richmond, J. A. Critchfield, J. T. Foster, R. H. Templeman, E. F. L. Rautenberg, L. B. Dean, A. P. Miller, W. H. Van Meter, Marshall Crane, George Yocum, Fred Dittus, J. B. Hanger, John W. Hitchell, Patrick Ryan, W. E. Jones and A. M. Caldwell. The first institute under this organization was held at Gillett's hall, Feb. 14 and 15, 1896. There were 87 entries of corn and many exhibits of wheat, vegetables, fruits, dairy products, cakes, etc. In 1899, the exhibit department of the institute had grown to such an extent that it was divided into departments, with superintendents and assistants, as follows: Cereals and vegetables, J. A. Critchfield, H. P. Purviance, Jesse Denman and John Zeter; horticulture, W. H. Evans; dairy products, Mrs. H. P. Purviance; culinary, Mrs. Ida M. Evans and Miss Mae Musick; canned and preserved goods, Miss Josie Caldwell and Mrs. Belle Schott; apiary, George I. Harry. A special score card was adopted for judging corn. At this session the Logan County Butter Makers' Association was also formed with the following officers: President, Mrs. H. P. Purviance; vice president, Mrs. J. A. Critchfield; secretary, Miss Lena Lachenmeyer; township committee, Mrs. James Armstrong, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. I. Eisiminger, Mrs. John Stoll, Mrs. J. T. Foster, Mrs. A. R. Oglesby, Mrs. Hardy Council, Mrs.

J. B. Hanger, Mrs. A. M. Caldwell, Miss Emily Thomas. In 1905, the number of exhibits had increased to 93 entries of corn, 41 entries of apples, 62 entries of butter, 84 entries of cakes, 170 entries of canned goods. These entries were in competition for the prizes which are offered each year by the merchants of Lincoln.

The officers of the institute since 1896 have been as follows: Presidents, George Wendell, 1896-97; J. T. Foster, 1897-1905; William H. Evans, 1905-06; Solomon J. Woland, 1906 to the present. Vice presidents, William H. Evans, 1896-97; A. E. Brown, 1897-98; William H. Evans, 1898-1905; William Cooper, 1905-06; Paul D. Foster, 1906-07; Marshall Crain, 1907-09; George A. Wieber, 1909 to the present. Secretaries, William Fogarty, 1896-97; James W. Jones, 1897-1902; Donald Danken, 1902-03; H. E. Starkey, 1903 to the present. Treasurers, A. B. Nicholson, 1896-98; C. W. Blackburn, 1898-99; J. A. Critchfield, 1899-1901; John Zeter, 1902 to the present. Since 1907, W. J. Huston has been General Superintendent. The following are division superintendents: Andrew Armstrong, A. W. Beaver, W. E. Jones, Mrs. C. A. Keys, Lena Lachenmeyer, Alma Armstrong. The following are the present township vice presidents: James Armstrong, A. H. Mountjoy, T. A. Russell, H. P. Purviance, John Long, S. L. Nutty, H. T. Gale, P. J. Telfer, Hardy Council, George Stoll, C. D. Benson, William Baumann, A. M. Armstrong, C. R. Bowles, C. F. Sparks, Patrick Ryan, Frank Rimerman. A domestic science organization was effected in 1909, with Mrs. N. E. Newman as president. The present officers are as follows: President, Miss Anna Wodetski; vice president, Mrs. H. O. Merry; secretary, Miss Clara Ryan; treasurer, Miss Amelia Baumann. Mrs. H. P. Purviance was president of the Butter Makers' Association from its organization to her death in 1904, when she was succeeded by Mrs. C. A. Keys. The present officers of that association are as follows: President, Mrs. John Zeter; vice president, Mrs. W. J. Houston; secretary, Miss Marie Gilchrist; township vice presidents, Mrs. Charles Colburn, Mrs. Sarah Adams, Mrs. George McGee, Mrs. W. K. Jones; Mrs. Thomas Beaver, Mrs. H. E. Starkey, Mrs. J. C. Bruner, Mrs. P. J. Telfer, Miss Alma Leimbach, Mrs. Fred Kemmer, Mrs. S. J. Woland, Mrs. Simon Montgomery, Miss Ella Chestnut, Mrs. A. W. Beaver, Mrs. W. H. Crain. At the 1910 institute there were 127 entries of corn, 117 of cakes, 99 of bread, 85 of canned goods, 94 of butter and a large number of entries in small grain and vegetables of all kind.

An annual corn carnival and farmers' institute is held at Mt. Pulaski usually during the first week in December. The officers in 1910 were as follows: President, C. F. Schafer; vice president, Wm. Baumann; secretary, G. H. Hubbard; treasurer, T. A. Scroggin. William Baumann is superintendent of the corn exhibit, John Tendick on small grain and

vegetables and Mrs. Eliza Downing, Mrs. Dora Frisch and Mrs. Kate Anderson constitute the committee on household science.

THE ATLANTA UNION FAIR.

The Atlanta Union Central Agricultural Society celebrated its fiftieth jubilee anniversary in 1910, having held continuous annual fairs during the entire half century, except the war year of 1862. Few agricultural societies in the state can boast such a record, particularly in view of the fact that the institution is on as substantial a basis at present as it ever was in its history, being substantially out of debt and being thoroughly equipped to maintain a successful agricultural fair. From its inception the idea was to conduct a union fair at Atlanta for the four counties of Logan, McLean, De Witt and Tazewell. Atlanta is located in the half township of Atlanta in Logan County, is bounded on the north by McLean, on the east by De Witt, and Tazewell County is but three miles away. Atlanta township was part of Tazewell County from 1827 to 1830, part of McLean from 1830 to 1839, part of De Witt from 1839 to 1845 and part of Logan since 1845. Atlanta therefore occupies a peculiar strategic position, geographically and historically, as to these four counties and the location of a quatro-county fair, representing these four counties, at Atlanta, is highly appropriate and fitting. Notwithstanding the fact that county fairs in many other counties have become extinct and that the Atlanta fair is not far distant from the great state fair at Springfield, the successful conduct of the Atlanta fair for fifty years, with no signs of diminution in virility, speaks volumes for the enterprise and perseverance of those who have had the institution in charge. During all these fifty years the association has never failed to pay its premiums in full.

Early in the year 1860, the citizens of Atlanta began to agitate the question of locating in Atlanta a union agricultural fair for the four counties above named. It was decided to organize the fair association as a stock company, stock to be $20 per share, and the plan agreed upon was that twenty per cent of the face value of the stock subscribed was to be paid at the time of organization, thirty per cent to be paid when called for and the remaining fifty per cent to be paid in one year after the organization. In a short time, $4,000 was subscribed and a meeting was then called of the subscribers. The meeting was held April 2, 1860 and Samuel Hoblit was selected as chairman and S. D. Fisher secretary. Resolutions were passed declaring it the sense of the meeting that a union fair be established in Atlanta and asking for the cooperation in this behalf of the citizens of the four counties. A. W. Morgan and R. W. Burt were appointed to solicit for further subscription to the capital stock.

A subsequent meeting was held April 20, 1860, at which the Atlanta Union Central Agricultural Society was formally organized, by the election of the following officers: President, A. W. Morgan; vice presidents,

Isham Atchison and Samuel Hoblit; Directors: A. N. Dills, A. D. Downey, Sylvester Strong, Jonathan Merriam, Joseph A. Pitts, R. W. Burt and A. C. Barnes. It was also decided to purchase grounds and hold the first fair during the coming October. The land purchased consisted of eighteen acres of rolling prairie adjoining the town plat, for which the society was to pay $65 per acre. To this original site, the society has since added some eighteen acres more and improved and beautified as these grounds have been, they have few equals for the purpose in the state. The site having been purchased, the eighteen acres were enclosed with a tight board fence, eight feet high, and within this enclosure the first fair was held Oct. 9, 10, 11 and 12, 1860. On Nov. 3, 1860, after the first fair, officers were again elected as follows: President, A. N. Dills; vice presidents, Joseph Bell, of Logan, J. S. Atchison, of De Witt, G. N. Bryson, of Tazewell and Ezra T. Kenyon, of McLean; recording secretary, S. D. Fisher; corresponding secretary, Benjamin Bean; treasurer. David Kern; directors, A. C. Barnes, J. E. Hoblit, Alexander Downey, P. R. Marquart, A. J. Ludlam, J. A. Pitts and Ellis Dillon.

The society was formally incorporated Feb. 15, 1861. The presidents of the association have been as follows: A. W. Morgan, 1860-61; A. N. Dills, 1861-63; A. C. Barnes, 1863-64; J. A. Mills, 1864-65; David Kern, 1865-67; Alex. Downey, 1867-68; Joseph Bell, 1868-69; August Reise, 1869-71; Benjamin Bean, 1871-72; W. H. Beverly, 1872-73; P. R. Marquart, 1873-74; August Reise, 1874-76; J. W. Yeazell, 1876-77; A. N. Dills, 1877-78; J. H. Bell, 1878-79; August Reise, 1879-80; Frank Hoblit, 1880-82; Ed. Stubblefield from 1882 to the present time. S. D. Fisher, the first secretary of the society, for many years secretary of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, was secretary of the Atlanta Fair Association from 1860 to 1875, inclusive, except the one year of 1868 when Frank Hoblit was secretary. C. L. Downey was secretary from 1875 to 1880, when J. P. Hieronymous was elected secretary and served in that capacity until he was succeeded by the present secretary, B. I. Pumpelly.

In 1880, in connection with the fair, a special old settlers' celebration was inaugurated and in 1881 a monumental log cabin was erected by the pioneers. In 1882, an unhewn log cabin was also constructed. A full account of these old settlers' meetings annually held in connection with the fair, the erection of the log cabin and the names of the Logan County old settlers who have been awarded prizes at the annual reunions, will be found in the chapter entitled "Old Settlers' Meetings." The Atlanta fair grounds are well located, with plenty of shade and water. It is equipped with commodious buildings, cattle pens, horse stalls, machinery and floral halls, amphitheater, band stand, circular race track and all the appointments of a successful fair.

The present officers of the society are as follows: President, Ed. Stubblefield; secretary, B. I. Pumpelly; treasurer, R. F. Quisenberry; vice

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presidents, Thomas E. Stubblefield, Roscoe Sumners, George S. Hunter and Laban Hoblit, of Logan County; directors, Jacob Funk, J. A. Hoblit, E. G. Ransdell, J. R. Patton, Byron Canfield, Joseph Crain and James Armstrong.

LOGAN COUNTY FAIR.

The first fair association in Logan County was what was known as the Logan County Agricultural Society. It antedated the Atlanta association ten years and conducted annual county fairs at Lincoln from that time until 1889, when it ceased to be active. Still while effective, it constituted an important feature in the life of the county and a history of the county without reference to it would be decidedly incomplete. The first meeting looking to its organization occurred at Lincoln, June 14, 1856. The meeting was called to order by Dr. John Deskins. Samuel Hoblit was made chairman and J. E. Cummings secretary. It was the sense of the meeting that a county fair be established and a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for stock. The value per share of the stock was fixed at $100. A meeting of the subscribers to this stock was held June 28, 1856, at Lincoln, at which an organization was effected. The following officers were selected: President, Colby Knapp; vice president, M. C. Hildreth; secretary, Wm. H. Young; treasurer, Wm. F. Ryan. It was decided to hold the first fair the ensuing October. The following general committee was appointed for the respective voting precincts: Atlanta, James Tuttle, R. Botkin, Samuel Hoblit; Middletown, Colby, Knapp, Thomas Nolan, D. G. Evans; Elkhart, L. B. Dean, F. Thompson, John Shockey; Salt Creek, D. James, S. Randolph, W. Mathews; Sugar Creek, Smith Stroud, J. Lindsey, Wm. F. Ryan; Prairie Creek, Alex Chesnut, John Linbarger, I. V. Cunningham; Mt. Pulaski, Thomas R. Skinner, John Buckles, John D. Gillett; Lincoln, J. M. Larison, D. Wright, Joseph Reed. A committee on constitution and by-laws was appointed as follows: S. C. Parks, J. E. Cummings, S. B. Dugger, Colby Knapp and N. W. Whittaker.

Following this meeting, ten acres of land was purchased one mile east of Lincoln, part of what is now the Strawn farm, the same was enclosed with a tight board fence and halls, barns, stalls and pens erected. The first fair was held Oct. 9 and 10, 1856. About $400 was distributed in premiums. The whole number of entries were 215. This included horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, household, garden and orchard products, dairy, fancy work, etc. There were 96 premiums awarded and the total receipts were $536. A charter was secured Feb. 19, 1857, and the incorporators were Colby Knapp, R. B. Latham, John D. Gillett, Wm. H. Young, George Musick, W. N. Dustin, James Coddington, David G. Evans, Ezra Boren and I. V. Cunningham. Fairs were held each year under this charter until 1872, when an entire reorganization occurred under the name of the Logan County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, with the following

officers: President, Joseph Ream; vice president, George Warren; secretary, C. M. Knapp; treasurer, William M. Dustin; directors, Sorel Doten, Thomas Wendell, John A. Critchfield, George Noble, William Armstrong, Thomas Edes, George W. Edgar, W. A. Mills, George D. Boyden, J. S. Randolph, M. Hinrichsen. The presidents of the association prior to this reorganization had been Colby Knapp, Benjamin Donnan and James Tuttle and the secretaries had been Wm. H. Young and George H. Campbell. In 1883, the fair association consolidated with the Logan County Agricultural Driving Park Association, with A. B. Nicholson, president; T. H. Stokes, secretary, and B. P. Andrews, treasurer. From 1872 to 1883, Joseph Ream had been president of the fair association and C. M. Knapp, A. B. Nicholson, W. H. Derby, W. A. Corwine and T. H. Stokes, successively secretaries. In 1887, the agricultural features were abandoned and a race meeting only held that year. In 1888, the agriculture feature was reestablished, but the meeting was not a financial success and in 1889 was again abandoned, since which time no agricultural fair has been held at Lincoln, the affairs of the association being wound up that year and the corporation dissolved. The grounds were sold in April of 1889 for $10,426, the indebtedness of the society being about $6,000.

CHAPTER XXXI.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

The commercial and industrial progress of Logan County has kept pace to a considerable extent with its agricultural growth and development. While the county is pre-eminently an agricultural county and the agriculture feature has naturally predominated, still the fact that underneath all the broad and fertile acres which comprise her fields there lies untold tons of the black carbon which produces heat and light and power has also placed the county in the lists as one of the large bituminous coal producing counties of the state. Since the discovery of coal in Logan County in 1867, coal mining has been one of the distinctive industries of the county. Likewise a number of manufacturing establishments have located in the county. Being one of the richest agricultural counties in Illinois, in addition to its mineral wealth, naturally one also finds here banking institutions that for financial stability and extended resources are not surpassed in any portion of the United States. It is not intended to make of this chapter a commercial and industrial directory, but to note briefly from a historical standpoint, the progress of the county along these lines.

BANKS.

Probably the first bank organized in Logan County was the banking house of T. N. Gill & Co., of Atlanta, which was launched upon the financial seas shortly after the platting of that town in 1854. This firm was succeeded by David Kern & Co., who were in turn succeeded by Dills, Kern & Co., who conducted the business until 1866, when it passed into the hands of the Hoblit brothers. A close second to this banking institution was the banking firm of Brainerd & Dustin, organized in Lincoln in 1856. Prior to the organization of these banks, the banking business of the county had been transacted over the counters of the Springfield and Bloomington banking houses. The banking concern of Brainerd & Dustin was a firm composed of Benjamin H. Brainerd and William M. Dustin. They organized their bank in 1856 in a wooden building on Chicago street near where the Spellman & Spitly grain office is now located. They continued in business until 1860, when Mr. Brainerd sold

his interest to George Musick and the firm of Dustin & Musick was formed. Sometime subsequent to 1866, Mr. Musick retired from the firm and it became known thereafter as Dustin & Co., its place of business being located on the corner of Kickapoo and Pulaski streets. This firm closed its doors in 1886. In 1866, Mr. Brainerd and J. F. D. Elliott opened a bank, with $50,000 capital in a building on the site of the present Commercial hotel.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK, LINCOLN: The Lincoln National Bank can be said to have originated in the Mayfield bank of 1869. In that year Manning Mayfield became associated with his brother, Abram Mayfield, in the private banking business, under the firm name of Mayfield & Co. This concern was organized in a building on Kickapoo street on the present site of the Lincoln National Bank building. In 1873, Abram Mayfield retired and Thomas B. Youtsey, of Newport, Ky., became a partner, under the firm name of Mayfield & Youtsey, and in 1877 the bank was reorganized under a state charter as a savings bank. In July of 1877, the Lincoln Savings, Loan and Trust Company was formed with S. A. Foley as president, J. A. Hudson as cashier and the following additional stockholders: John Hepperly, Arthur Quisenberry, Mary White, F. S. Selley, S. E. Hudson, Ezra White, E. G. Hudson and G. B. Hudson. The authorized capital was $100,000, one half of which was paid up. The same year, the Mayfield bank was absorbed by the Lincoln Savings, Loan and Trust Company. The latter organization continued until July 1, 1885, when it was reorganized into the present Lincoln National Bank with S. A. Foley as president; J. A. Hudson, vice president; George I. Harry, cashier, and the following directors: S. A. Foley, J. A. Hudson, George I. Harry, J. M. Moloney, B. F. McCord, S. H. Fields and Frank C. Orton. The deposits of the bank the year of organization was $139,332. The bank has been conducted continuously at its place of business on Kickapoo street from that date to this. S. A. Foley has been the president from the organization to the present. F. C. Orton succeeded George I. Harry as cashier in 1886 and continued in that capacity until January of 1892 when he was succeeded by the present cashier, Philip E. Kuhl. Henry C. Quisenberry is vice president; Elmer H. Sanford, assistant cashier; T. A. Cox, teller, and the following constitute the present directorate: S. A. Foley, P. E. Kuhl, H. B. Brown, H. C. Quisenberry, Joseph Hodnett, Frank Atlass and Isaac Stiefel. The bank is now located in temporary quarters pending the erection of a handsome new marble front building on the old site. The capital stock of the bank is $100,000 and the deposits amount to over a million dollars—in exact figures, $1,023,626.60. Since 1900, the bank has been on the "roll of honor" of the banks of the United States. The resources of the bank amount to $1,386,140.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, LINCOLN: The First National Bank of Lincoln was organized, in August of 1873, with John D. Gillett as president, H. B. Schuler as cashier and the following directors: John D. Gil-

lett, J. S. Randolph, D. G. Evans, S. A. Foley, William M. Galliard, H. B. Schuler and Uriah Warren. The capital stock was $50,000. The bank began business Oct. 29, 1873, in a building erected on Broadway by Mr. Gillett for a bank building. On March 1, 1882, Frank Hoblit bought out the interest of Mr. Shuler and became cashier. In 1902, the bank erected a modern two-story stone building on the corner of Broadway and Kickapoo streets, where the business of the concern is now conducted. At the death of John D. Gillett, Frank Frorer succeeded him as president. Mr. Frorer died in 1909 when he was succeeded by Walter Puterbaugh. In 1909, Frank Hoblit resigned as cashier and was succeeded by F. D. Hoblit. In 1910, F. D. Hoblit became president and was succeeded as cashier by F. W. Becker. Jacob Funk is vice president and the following persons comprise the directorate: Jessie D. Gillett, Patrick Bohan, Joseph W. Hoblit, A. L. Hoblit, Joseph Landauer, Samuel Sparks and C. H. Turner. The capital stock of the bank is $100,000 and its deposits were given in 1910 as $407,890; loans, discounts, stocks and securities, $356,710; cash and exchange, $150,680; total resources, $565,336.

German-American Bank, Lincoln: The German-American National Bank of Lincoln, was organized in 1886, with a capital stock of $50,000. Its first officers were as follows: President, Adolph Rimerman; vice president, F. C. W. Keohnle; cashier, L. C. Schwerdtfeger; directors, Adolph Rimerman, F. C. W. Keohnle, L. C. Schwerdtfeger, M. Reinhardt. Since then the bank has had a phenomenal growth. L. C. Schwerdtfeger served as cashier until 1907 when he became president and he was succeeded as cashier by Joseph A. Tabke, who had been assistant cashier of the bank for eighteen years previous. The bank occupies the building at the corner of Pulaski and Kickapoo streets. The present officers are L. C. Schwerdtfeger, president; Robert Schuster, vice president; Joseph A. Tabke, cashier; F. W. Longan, assistant cashier; directors, L. C. Schwerdtfeger, P. M. Biwer, Adam Denger, T. A. Donald. The capital stock is $100,000; total resources, $1,089,760; deposits, $763,144; cash and exchange, $230,434.

Lincoln State Bank, Lincoln: The Lincoln State Bank was first opened for business Jan. 16, 1904, with George I. Harry as president; August Berger as vice president; James E. Hoblit as cashier; J. O. Fortman, assistant cashier and the following directorate: George I. Harry, I. Altman, Wm. J. Harry, James E. Hoblit, O. M. Kiest, John McMath and Paul S. Fuson. Its place of business is on the north side of Broadway, between Chicago and Kickapoo streets. Its capital stock is $50,000; surplus and profits, $6,927; deposits, $251,054; cash and exchange, $53,600. The present officers and directors are Oscar M. Kiest, president; John McMath, vice president; James E. Hoblit, cashier; J. O. Fortman, assistant cashier; Albert A. Ahrens, I. Altman, George I. Harry, Wm. J. Harry, J. E. Hoblit, Oscar M. Kiest, John McMath, directors. Total resources, $307,982.

Scroggin & Son Bank, Mt. Pulaski: The banking firm of Scroggin & Son is the oldest banking concern in Mt. Pulaski, having been organized in 1872. It was first established by Leonard K. Scroggin and W. P. Sawyer. Subsequently Mr. Sawyer retired and Thomas A. Scroggin, son of Leonard K. Scroggin, became a member of the firm. In 1878, the latter erected a brick banking building on the corner of Cooke and Washington streets at the southwest corner of the public square and the banking house has occupied these quarters since that time. The junior partner, Thomas A. Scroggin, is cashier of the bank and G. A. Volle assistant.

First National Bank, Mt. Pulaski: The First National Bank of Mt. Pulaski was organized in 1887, with John Lincoln as president; D. Vanhise as vice president; C. W. Lincoln as cashier, and the following directorate: John Lincoln, D. Vanhise, John W. Mayer, John Lipp, John Buckles, C. K. Lucas, M. W. Barrett. It has a capital stock of $50,000. The present officers of the bank are Robert Aitchison, president; C. K. Lucas, vice president; George Rupp, cashier; R. D. Aitchison, assistant cashier; directors, C. K. Lucas, R. D. Clark, Elmer Turley, S. C. Dawson, Wm. Rupp, John W. Seyfer, Robert Aitchison. The deposits as reported in 1910 were $398,840; surplus and profits, $55,100; cash and exchange, $114,830.

Atlanta National Bank, Atlanta: The Atlanta National Bank was organized in 1887, with Samuel H. Fields as president, Wm. S. Dunham as vice president, J. P. Hieronymous as cashier and the following directorate: Augustus Reise, Wm. S. Dunham, J. P. Hieronymous, A. P. West, Wm. Gambrel, H. C. Quisenberry. The bank purchased the postoffice building and opened for business on April 1st of that year. The capital stock is $50,000; surplus and profits, $32,000; deposits, $120,000; cash and exchange, $41,000. The present officers are H. C. Hawes, president; J. F. Adams and J. P. Hieronymous, vice presidents; M. E. Stroud, cashier; Nellie F. Hawes, assistant cashier.

People's Bank, Atlanta: The People's Bank of Atlanta was organized Oct. 6, 1887, as a general partnership. The following officers and directors were selected: George W. Funk, president; P. R. Marquart, vice president; C. H. Turner, cashier; directors, Ed. Stubblefield, J. L. Bevan, John H. Burt, C. T. Rock, A. R. Marquart, C. H. Turner. A two-story bank building was erected on a corner lot opposite the Coleman House and this the bank now occupies. The capital stock is $40,000; surplus and profits, $14,000; deposits, $370,000; cash and exchange, $62,000. The present officers are George W. Funk, president; E. F. Verry, vice president; C. H. Turner, cashier; R. F. Quisenberry, assistant cashier; directors, George W. Funk, E. F. Verry, H. Crihfield, W. S. Dunham, Laban Hoblit, E. G. Ransdell, J. L. Bevan, Ed. Stubblefield, C. H. Turner.

FARMERS' STATE BANK, MIDDLETOWN: The Farmers' State Bank of Middletown was organized May 22, 1905. The present officers are H. A. Binns, president; G. H. Warren, vice president; Victor J. Ryan, cashier. The capital stock is $35,000; surplus and profits, $7,200; deposits, $130,000; loans, discounts, stocks and securities, $144,000; cash and exchange, $28,000.

FARMERS' BANK, EMDEN: The Farmers' State Bank of Emden was organized in 1891. The present officers are F. A. McCormick, president and Wm. M. McCormick, cashier. This institution is a private bank; deposits, $150,000; loans, discounts and securities, $120,000.

BANK OF HARTSBURG, HARTSBURG: The Bank of Hartsburg was organized in 1892 by C. Wendell, J. W. Musgrove, C. Van Gerpen, J. C. Skinner, H. Krominga, Philip Swille, E. Musgrove and J. N. Longan. The bank was reorganized in 1901 and the present officers are B. R. Behrends, president; C. Van Gerpen, vice president; Daniel Van Gerpen, cashier. The deposits are $100,000; loans, discounts and securities, $75,000; cash and exchange, $15,000.

BANK OF ELKHART, ELKHART: The Bank of Elkhart was first organized Jan. 14, 1890. It was reorganized in 1902, with a capital stock of $10,000. The present officers are J. F. Prather, president; L. W. Shafer, cashier and W. L. Perce, assistant cashier. It reports $23,000 surplus and profits; $195,000 deposits; $20,000 cash and exchange and $185,000 loans, discounts and securities.

BANK OF LATHAM, LATHAM: The Bank of Latham was organized in 1891. Its officers are Oscar J. Lucas, president; S. W. Gasaway, vice president; N. B. Allison, cashier; G. M. Gasaway, assistant cashier. The capital stock is $10,000; surplus and profits, $15,000; deposits, $210,000.

BANK OF CHESTNUT: The Bank of Chestnut was organized in 1902. The officials are M. Leimbach, president; J. T. Kretzinger, cashier; A. K. Leimbach, assistant cashier. The capital stock is $15,000; surplus and profits, $4,300; deposits, $125,000.

NEW HOLLAND STATE BANK, NEW HOLLAND: The New Holland State Bank was organized June 3, 1905, by L. Burchett, Oscar Burchett, D. H. Laforge, D. M. Burner and C. W. Binns. D. H. Laforge is president; D. M. Burner, vice president and C. W. Binns, cashier. The capital stock is $25,000; surplus and profits, $14,000; deposits, $196,000; loans, discounts and securities $160,000; cash and exchange $75,000.

BANK OF BEASON, BEASON: The Bank of Beason was organized in 1898, under the name of George A. Curry and Company, with a capital stock of $25,000. W. B. Curry is cashier.

COAL MINES.

LINCOLN MINING COMPANY: Coal was first discovered in Logan County by James Braucher, who began boring on his place, three miles south of Lincoln, in the early part of the year 1867. On Nov. 18, 1867,

at a depth of 240 feet, he struck a vein of coal, seven feet in thickness. At that time coal had to be brought from long distances, and the news of the discovery of coal at home, caused considerable excitement in Logan County. A stock company was soon formed with a capital stock of $50,000, divided into 500 shares at $100 per share. The new company was duly incorporated Dec. 9, 1867, with the following incorporators: James Coddington, James Congdon, Samuel P. Hodgen, A. M. Miller, Frank Frorer, David T. Littler and Silas Beason. Mr. Congdon was a practical coal man. After the company was formed, a site was secured on the south side of a tract of land owned by W. P. Bates, adjoining the Chicago & Alton railroad right of way, where the same now crosses the Champaign and Havana branch of the Illinois Central. The amount of land secured was one and a half acres. Work was begun on New Year's day, 1868, under the superintendence of Mr. Congdon. At a depth of 52 feet, a bed of quicksand and water, 18 feet in depth, materially retarded progress. Other delays resulted and it was not until September of 1869 that a satisfactory vein, five feet in thickness, was reached at a depth of 271 feet. In sinking the shaft veins of coal were struck as follows: At a depth of 100 feet, a vein of 18 inches; at 150 feet, a vein of 30 inches; at 220 feet, a vein of 42 inches; at 271 feet, a vein of five feet. Preparations were at once made to put in hoisting machinery, but it was not until Dec. 15, 1869, that coal was brought to the surface for commercial purposes.

The original cost of the shaft was $70,000, or $30,000 more than the amount of the capital paid in. Bonds of the corporation were issued to the amount of $10,000 and a trust deed was executed on the property of the company as security. The bonds maturing in August of 1871 and the holders refusing to extend the time, the property was advertised and sold Dec. 23, 1871. Frank Frorer became purchaser for the amount of the indebtedness of the company, for the use of all the stockholders who would join in forming a new company and contribute thereto in proportion to the stock held by them in the old company. By this purchase a new company was formed and a capital of $80,000 contributed. In 1888, the stock passed into the hands of Frank Frorer and D. H. Harts and the mine was conducted under the firm name of Harts & Frorer. In 1905 it was reorganized as a corporation under the name of the Lincoln Mining Company, with Walter Puterbaugh, D. H. Harts and D. H. Harts, Jr., as directors, and in 1909, the capital stock was increased to $100,000. The shaft experienced damaging fires in 1885 and 1903. In the latter year, it was discovered on fire in the entries on Dec 18th and the fire was not extinguished until Dec. 29th. The following statistics of the mine are reported for 1908: Total annual output, 99,298 tons; value of annual product, $107,000; days in active operation, 171; average number of miners, 95; other employes, 44. Connected with the company is an extensive tile factory, which has been operated since 1878.

CITIZENS' MINING COMPANY, LINCOLN: The Citizens' Coal Mining Company was incorporated Feb. 20, 1882, by A. Mayfield, Peter Obcamp, M. Hinrichsen, S. A. Foley, H. L. Pierce, N. E. Pegram, Henry Ahrens, John Tyler, W. H. Traner, Thomas Windle and others, with a capital stock of $30,000. H. L. Pierce was elected president; A. Mayfield, secretary; S. A. Foley, treasurer and the following were elected directors: A. Mayfield, M. Hinrichsen, Peter Obcamp, Henry Ahrens, S. A. Foley, H. L. Pierce, N. E. Pegram. Land was purchased of A. Mayfield near the junction of the present Peoria and Evansville and the Champaign and Havana branches of the Illinois Central railroad. Work was begun Aug. 14, 1882 and on July 2, 1883, a vein of coal five feet and four inches in thickness was struck at a depth of 266 feet. The annual output of the company is 120,000 tons; Miners employed, 104; other men employed, 84; total, 188; value of annual product, $102,000. Thomas Holmes is superintendent of the shaft.

LATHAM COAL COMPANY, LINCOLN: The Latham Coal Company at Lincoln was incorporated Sept. 25, 1900, by Henry C. Latham, P. F. Murphy and C. C. Brown, of Springfield, with a capital stock of $60,000. Henry C. Latham was elected president and Stuart Brown, secretary. Land was purchased near the junction of the Chicago and Alton railroad and the Peoria and Evansville branch of the Illinois Central railroad and in March of 1901, the work of sinking the shaft began. Coal was struck at a depth of 276 feet, after going through one underground lake in the hoisting shaft and two underground lakes in the escapement shaft. Over $250,000 has been spent in the equipment of the shaft. The plant has a double shaker screen for the loading of cars and a conveyor and revolving screen for the separation of various grades of coal; also self operating dumping cars. For the year 1908, the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics show the Latham mine as having the next to the largest output of any coal mine in the state; in fact substantially even with the Mt. Olive mine, which is reported as having the largest, as the Mt. Olive mine, in that year, produced 199,222 tons and the Latham mine at Lincoln 199,020 tons. The report shows the average number of employes during the year to be 406, of which 265 were miners. The aggregate value of the output was $224,449. The superintendent and general manager of the company is Michael Coogan.

MT. PULASKI MINING COMPANY: The Mt. Pulaski coal shaft originated at a meeting held at the old court house, in January 1882, called to consider the matter of sinking a shaft. John Meister, John Schick, W. C. Snyder, C. F. Schafer and Jacob Mayer were appointed to solicit subscriptions resulting in $1,500 being raised in two weeks. William Beard was contracted with to bore for coal and after a year's labor in May of 1883, struck a vein four and a half feet thick at a depth of 360 feet. The shaft passed into the hands of B. F. Fox in 1884, who sunk the shaft deeper, but with no more satisfactory results. The Mt. Pulaski Mining

Company was incorporated April 18, 1884, with a capital stock of $15,-600, and the mine property went into the possession of the new company soon after. The incorporators were L. K. Scroggin, John Lincoln, David Vanhise, H. C. Suttle, C. F. Schaefer and George Vonderleith. John Lincoln was president; H. C. Suttle, secretary; L. K. Scroggin treasurer and David Vanhise, superintendent. Since then the mine has been in various hands, but is now owned by Edward Buckley and W. P. Walsh, of Springfield, who purchased it in 1909. The annual output of the mine is 12,452 tons; value of product, $16,188; men employed, 34, of which 25 are miners.

The Middletown Coal Company: The Middletown coal shaft is located immediately across the Logan County line in Menard County, but is to all intents and purposes a Logan County enterprise. The company was incorporated Sept. 25, 1903, by J. T. Foster, Louis A. Buchner and James M. Graham, with a capital stock of $30,000. The directors selected were J. T. Foster, George W. Hatch, W. V. Guttery, Grant Heatherwick and Louis A. Buchner. Coal was struck at a depth of 210 feet, the vein being six feet thick. The annual output is 88,000 tons; number of men employed, 121, of whom 76 are miners.

LINCOLN BUSINESS COLLEGE.

The Lincoln Business College is one of the substantial, progressive institutions of Logan County. It is more properly an educational institution but is noted under this head, in consequence of its close connection to the business and commercial life of the county. It was organized in 1881 by its present principal, W. R. Whetsler. It was incorporated Dec. 3, 1883, by W. R. Whetsler, W. N. Bock and Miles K. Young. Origially it occupied rooms on Broadway but was moved to the Universalist church building on Kickapoo street in 1887. In 1910, the management erected a commodious college building on Logan street, where the school is now conducted on up-to-date methods, having in the neighborhood of 100 students. During its existence over 2,500 students have attended its sessions and over 250 have received diplomas of graduation.

LINCOLN SAND AND GRAVEL COMPANY.

Outside of the coal shafts, probably the most extensive industry in the county is the one conducted by the Lincoln Sand and Gravel Company, immediately south of Lincoln, near Salt creek. The company was organized in 1907, with W. C. Jones, of Cleveland, Ohio, as president and A. F. Green secretary. The present vice president and general manager is V. O. Johnston, of Lincoln. The company owns 300 acres of sand and gravel deposits and has installed the most improved machinery for handling its products. The gravel is carried by large revolving cranes and is washed and screened by powerful pumps and machinery and loaded into

cars upon the side tracks of the company. The cars are moved to the Chicago & Alton tracks by the locomotives of the Sand & Gravel company. The concern has a daily capacity of 50 cars and employs about 50 hands.

The Hydraulic Sand and Gravel Company was incorporated June 7, 1907, by P. L. McGrath, J. W. McGrath, J. C. O'Neil, C. P. Wychgel and C. P. Robinson; capital stock, $2,500.

LINCOLN CORK-FACED COLLAR COMPANY.

The Lincoln Cork-Faced Collar Company was incorporated Oct. 28, 1890, for the purpose of manufacturing patent horse collars with improved cork facings. The citizens of Lincoln became interested in this factory through the efforts of W. H. Hagebusch, of Washington, Mo., from which point the factory subsequently erected was removed. The original incorporators were S. A. Foley, D. H. Harts, A. C. Boyd, J. T. Hoblit, Frank Hoblit, Frank Frorer and W. H. Hagebusch. The first directors were James I. Jones, Wm. G. Ruge, Oscar H. Gunther, J. T. Hoblit, A. B. Nicholson, Wm. Hungerford and W. H. Hagebusch, and the capital stock was $50,000. The present factory building was erected in 1891, and is 80 by 60 feet in dimensions and three stories high. The horse collars manufactured are faced with granulated cork, and are light, cool, elastic, durable and prevent irritation to the shoulders of animals. There is only one other similar factory in the United States. E. B. Maltby is the present superintendent of the company and Will W. Houser, secretary.

LINCOLN CASKET COMPANY.

One of the leading casket factories in the United States has its location also in the city of Lincoln. The Lincoln Casket Company was first organized in 1895, under the management of Wm. H. Dowling, and operated a number of years in the furniture factory at the junction of the Chicago & Alton railroad and the Peoria and Evansville branch of the Illinois Central. In 1898, a building site was selected on Third street, west of the gas office and here a two-story brick, with dry kilns, was erected. In 1899, the company was incorporated with a capital stock of $16,000, which was subsequently increased to $25,000. The building occupied by the company covers an area of 100 by 225 feet on each floor and the company operates its own planing mill. It employs about thirty-five workmen and its capacity is about thirty caskets per day, the product being sold to undertakers direct, three men being constantly engaged on the road as salesmen and the shipments covering an area of five states. The president and manager of the company is Wm. H. Dowling; T. F. Dowling is vice president.

LINCOLN MATTRESS FACTORY.

The Lincoln Mattress Company was organized in September of 1899 by Charles A. Fisher and Frank Frorer. Some years previously a build-

ing had been erected near the junction of the C. & A. railroad and the Peoria branch of the Illinois Central for a furniture factory, but the enterprise was unsuccessful. This building was purchased by the Mattress factory in 1899 and has since been utilized for the manufacture of mattresses. The building is 50 by 125 feet in dimensions and is three stories high. The mattress factory is now conducted by the Frorer estate and E. C. Fisher is the present manager.

HARTS' MEDICINE COMPANY.

The Harts' Medicine Company was incorporated Nov. 27, 1900, by S. R. Moulden, R. B. Pegram, Wm. Foley, P. S. Fuson and O. L. Gambrel. On Feb. 3, 1902, the capital stock was increased to $25,000. Subsequently the company passed into other hands. It is engaged in the manufacture and sale of proprietary medicines, which have an extensive sale. The company owns its own factory on South Kickapoo street, occupying a two-story building with 6,500 square feet of space. The present officers are D. H. Harts, president; W. R. Deverman, secretary; J. W. Kennedy, treasurer and manager.

MT. PULASKI WINDMILL COMPANY.

The Mt. Pulaski Windmill Company was incorporated Sept. 23, 1902, by A. O. Vonderleith, George Rupp and F. W. Obermiller. The first directors were A. O. Vonderleith, George Rupp, W. C. McGavock, F. W. Obermiller, W. H. Bryson. The capital stock is $10,000 and the company are engaged at Mt. Pulaski in the manufacture of windmills, pumps, towers, etc. W. H. Bryson is the president of the company; F. W. Obermiller, vice president and A. O. Vonderleith, treasurer and manager.

LOGAN COUNTY FARMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Logan County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized Jan. 8, 1887. The first officers elected were as follows: President, Frederick Dittus; secretary, T. H. Stokes; directors, Frederick Dittus, William Rupp, Chris Lohrenz, John H. Kiest, Adolph Rimerman, Jacob M. Morris, August Berger, John M. Forbes. The company have 1,393 policies in force in the county at the present time, amounting to $2,826,227. Of this amount $578,590 is on farm property, $61,150 on live stock and $8,975 on rural churches and schools. The present directors are Adolph Rimerman, H. H. Dierker, George Wieber, David Herlihe, J. Q. Adams, Ferdinand Fulscher, Daniel Buehler, Wm. Baumann, John W. Kline, J. T. Gelsthorpe, Philander Simcoe, Nanke

Harms, Henry Shirley, W. F. Watt, C. F. Sparks. J. Q. Adams is president; J. F. Huston, secretary, and H. H. Dierker treasurer.

LOGAN COUNTY CORPORATIONS.

Lincoln Mutual Insurance Co.; 1865; A. Mayfield, R. D. Neal, A. R. Crihfield, L. K. Scroggin, W. A. Pegram, incorporators.

Lincoln Gas, Light & Coke Co.; Feb. 16, 1865; W. D. Wyatt, A. M. Miller, A. Mayfield, N. Travis, N. E. Pegram, Lewis Rosenthal, John Wyatt, incorporators.

Lincoln Coal, Wood & Lumber Co.; Feb. 16, 1865; J. F. D. Elliott, A. M. Miller, A. Mayfield, David Littler.

Farmers' Warehouse Association, Atlanta; April 19, 1865; James P. Martin, George M. Angell, R. S. Gill, W. S. Curry, Joseph Bell, Allen Quisenberry, John Strong, Wm. Beverly, James Tuttle; capital stock, $10,000.

Lincoln Horse Railway & Carrying Co.; Feb. 19, 1867; R. B. Latham, Wm. McGalliard, John Wyatt, F. C. W. Keohnle, George S. Dana, H. W. Dana, Hugh Hemphill; capital stock, $50,000.

Union Hall Association, Atlanta; Feb. 25, 1867; Benjamin Bean, James Shores, Alex Downey, C. B. Van Horn, Asa C. Barnes, A. N. Dills, Morgan Williams, incorporators.

U. S. Hydro-Caloric Light Co.; 1867; Abram Mayfield, president; R. W. Miller, vice president.

Lincoln Coal Co.; Dec. 9, 1867; James Coddington, James Congdon, Samuel P. Hodgen, A. M. Miller, Frank Frorer, D. T. Littler, Silas Beason, incorporators; capital stock, $50,000.

Lincoln Manufacturing Co.; 1873; I. J. Cantrall, superintendent.

Mt. Pulaski Music Hall Association; May 28, 1874; S. C. Beam, A. J. Aldrich, J. W. Ewing, F. V. Nicholson, J. H. Toole, S. Linn Beidler, incorporators.

Latham Grain Co.; Sept. 21, 1874; John L. Waddell, Henry Hall, James W. Gasaway, R. H. Templeman, Andy Simpson, George Johnson, James D. Gasaway; capital stock, $6,000.

Lincoln Building and Loan Association; May 30, 1874; H. H. Glidden, J. N. Reece, J. W. Johnston, J. A. Dickinson, commissioners.

Atlanta Building Association; June 12, 1874; same commissioners as above; capital stock, $500,000.

Mt. Pulaski Homestead & Loan Association; Feb. 12, 1874; J. H. Toole, A. J. Aldrich, F. V. Nicholson, S. Linn Beidler, commissioners.

Masonic Hall Association, Mt. Pulaski; 1876; John Weckel, George Mayer, W. P. Sawyer, S. L. Beidler, W. A. Schafer, Alex Morrow, John Krieg, commissioners; capital stock $4,000.

Atlanta Coal Co.; March 10, 1879; L. H. Hoblit, I. J. Hitchcock, J. L. Bevan, commissioners.

Mt. Pulaski Milling Co.; June 20, 1881; J. W. O'Brien, Henry Leimbach, W. W. Martin, commissioners.

Citizens' Coal Mining Co.; Feb. 20, 1882; Peter Obcamp, Henry Ahrens, A. M. Miller, A. Mayfield, M. Hinrichsen; capital stock, $30,000.

Lincoln Savings & Building Association; April 10, 1883; L. C. Schwerdtfeger, Frank Hoblit, H. W. Dana, Wm. Hungerford, J. T. Hoblit, F. B. Mills, I. Altman, John A. Lutz, R. N. Lawrance, A. O. Wiltz, C. E. Knorr, B. P. Andrews, T. H. Stokes, George Lechleiter, J. B. McKenzie, J. B. Paisley, commissioners; capital stock, $300,000.

Lincoln Business College; Dec. 3, 1883; W. R. Whetsler, W. N. Bock, M. K. Young, commissioners.

Mt. Pulaski Mining Co.; April 18, 1884; L. K. Scroggin, John Lincoln, David Vanhise, H. C. Suttle, incorporators; capital stock, $15,600.

Lincoln Gas & Electric Light Co.; Aug. 30, 1884; Frank Frorer, D. H. Harts, S. A. Foley, J. A. Hudson, R. B. Latham, directors; capital stock, $80,000.

Oran Threshing & Clover Hulling Co.; Feb. 3, 1887; Wallace Gordon, J. B. Hanger, W. A. Jones, trustees.

Lincoln Natural Gas Co.; June 15, 1887; H. Sherman, J. W. Collins, L. C. Schwerdtfeger, L. L. Leeds, W. P. Randolph.

Home Building & Loan Association; May 9, 1887; L. C. Schwerdtfeger, D. C. Smutz, Joseph Schott, H. Sherman, D. H. Harts, incorporators.

Lincoln Diamond Polishing & Soap Co.; Jan. 5, 1888; E. Lynch, J. T. Hoblit, J. A. Lutz, J. F. Tearnan, E. F. L. Rautenberg, incorporators; capital stock, $24,000.

Logan County Creamery; 1883; Adam Denger, proprietor.

Union Coal Mining Co., Mt. Pulaski; June 30, 1888; A. McKinney, A. O. Vonderleith, N. H. Adams, commissioners.

Mt. Pulaski Grain Co.; March 14, 1889; John Lincoln, C. W. Lincoln, H. F. Lushbaugh, incorporators; capital stock, $8,000.

Lincoln Electric Light & Power Co.; June 17, 1889; E. D. Blinn, J. T. Hoblit, A. J. Aldrich, commissioners.

Lincoln Press Drill Co.; Jan. 3, 1890; F. C. Orton, W. H. Traner, Frank Frorer, incorporators. Dissolved Feb. 29, 1904.

Lincoln Excelsior Co.; Aug. 13, 1890; J. T. Hoblit, W. H. Hagebusch, C. A. Nicholson; capital stock, $12,000; factory burned.

Mt. Pulaski Electric Light Co.; 1890; C. J. Parke, W. H. Parke, W. S. Chambers, commissioners; capital stock, $6,000.

Lincoln Electric Street Railway Co.; Feb. 21, 1891; E. D. Blinn, A. Quisenberry, John F. Mundy, F. C. Orton, J. T. Hoblit, J. S. Haller, incorporators and directors; capital stock $65,000.

Lincoln Canning Co.; April 20, 1891; John A. Lutz, Daniel S. Patterson, J. W. Noel.

Lincoln Light & Power Co.; June 15, 1891; E. D. Blinn, J. F. Mundy, D. C. Turley, Jacob Mundy, John Parsons, H. C. Quisenberry, incorporators and directors.

Hartsburg Butter & Cheese Factory; June 14, 1892; George M. McElhiney, George B. Crawford, Canada Wendell, John R. Barnett, C. Van Gerpen, P. Hamer, George L. Minch, incorporators; capital stock, $5,200.

Lincoln Washing Machine Co.; Dec. 20, 1892; Frank Frorer, George W. Parker, E. F. L. Rautenberg, incorporators; capital stock, $25,000.

Atlanta Co-operative Creamery Co.; April 20, 1892; A. P. Miller, Horace Crihfield, John Strong, W. B. Stroud, Jr., W. H. Morphis, Wm. Bode, E. W. Kenyon, incorporators and directors; capital stock, $5,400.

Hartsburg Building & Loan Association; Dec. 10, 1892; John R. Barnett, Canada Wendell, J. O. Brady, H. A. Leathers, C. E. Quisenberry, J. N. Long, C. Van Gerpen, incorporators.

Bloomingdate Mutual Telephone Co.; Feb. 14, 1893; E. T. Jett, R. J. Randolph, G. A. Randolph, J. T. Stewart, incorporators.

Lincoln Nursery Co.; 1893; L. E. Vinyard, W. H. Vinyard, C. D. Talmage, incorporators; capital stock, $5,000.

D. L. Bowles Co., Emden; 1893; D. L. Bowles, Luke Bennett, James Inskeep, incorporators; capital stock, $5,000.

Lincoln North Side Improvement Co.; May 2, 1893; E. D. Blinn, Vincent Cherney, George I. Harry, L. C. Schwerdtfeger, incorporators.

Lincoln Furniture Co.; Feb. 11, 1893; S. A. Schneider, Richard Latham, E. D. Blinn, incorporators.

Laenna Building & Loan Association, Latham; Feb. 20, 1893; W. F. Henn, W. D. Griffin, A. R. Leisch, P. M. Gilbert, T. A. Gasaway; capital stock, $300,000.

Mutual Building & Loan Association, Lincoln; Feb. 11, 1893; L. C. Schwerdtfeger, John A. Lutz, P. M. Biwer, John Edmond, F. C. W. Keohnle.

Lincoln Mutual Telephone Co.; Feb. 9, 1894; A. R. Crihfield, S. S. Hoblit, J. W. Collins, A. C. Boyd, T. A. Reynolds, E. Burton, E. F. L. Rautenberg, A. Denger, incorporators.

Logan County Electric Light Co.; 1895; John A. Lutz, C. C. Reed, John St. Cerney, T. A. Reynolds, Adam Denger, D. H. Harts, R. H. Gaines.

John A. Lutz Co.; Feb. 16, 1895; John A. Lutz, John A. Lutz, Jr., Edward C. Lutz.

Lincoln Casket Factory; W. H. Dowling, T. F. Dowling, Wm. Fogarty, Jr., incorporators; capital stock, $16,000.

Latham Coal Co., Lincoln; Sept. 25, 1900; Henry C. Latham, P. F. Murphy, C. C. Brown, incorporators; capital stock, $60,000.

Harts Medicine Co.; Nov. 27, 1900; S. R. Moulden, R. R. Pegram, P. F. Fuson, Wm. Foley, O. L. Gambrel.

Mt. Pulaski Telephone & Electric Co.; Dec. 13, 1900; J. W. Collins, H. S. Bekemeyer, George H. Hubbard, incorporators; capital stock, $5,000.

Logan County Telephone Co.; Feb. 14, 1901; J. W. Collins, P. M. Biwer, L. C. Schwerdtfeger, incorporators; capital stock, $15,000.

New Holland Grain & Coal Co.; March 7, 1901; J. M. Sharp, C. W. Mangold, K. Bartman, incorporators.

Logan County Abstract Co.; March 16, 1901; R. C. Dana, H. C. Maltby, Wm. McGalliard, incorporators; capital stock, $25,000.

Lincoln Grain Co.; April 7, 1902; J. H. Miller, C. W. Day, Paul Brown, J. C. Diffenderfer, incorporators; capital stock, $25,000.

Lincoln Water & Light Co.; Aug. 29, 1902; Ralph Blaisdell, P. R. Warren, G. H. Withrow; capital stock, $255,000.

Mt. Pulaski Wind Mill Co.; Sept. 23, 1902; A. O. Vonderleith, George Rupp, F. W. Obermiller; capital stock, $10,000.

Home Coal Co., Mt. Pulaski; Oct. 20, 1902; C. F. Schafer, F. E. Danner, W. H. Clear, R. D. Clark, M. J. Myers; capital stock, $6,000.

Hartsburg Grain, Coal & Lumber Co.; April 3, 1903; John McMath, John R. Chaney, J. H. Shirley, incorporators; capital stock, $6,000.

Lincoln Electric Railway Co.; April 4, 1903; D. H. Harts, Jr.; E. G. King, A. D. Cadwallader, incorporators; capital stock, $6,000.

Middletown Grain & Coal Co.; June 20, 1903; John Treakle, S. R. Kirby, J. A. Glenn, Wm. Squire, Evan Worth, incorporators; capital stock, $5,000.

Mt. Pulaski Grain & Elevator Co.; July 2, 1903; John C. England, George F. Lachenmyer, Joseph Roemer, Charles Brooker, C. J. Roos, D. A. Alspach, J. E. Turley, incorporators; capital stock, $7,000.

Atlanta Grain & Lumber Co.; July 30, 1903; Samuel Iddings, Edgar Dyer, J. S. Rice, J. S. Grinter, incorporators.

Middletown Coal Co.; Sept. 25, 1903; J. T. Foster, L. A. Buchner, J. M. Graham, incorporators; capital stock, $30,000.

Primm Jump Gate Co.; Sept. 26, 1903; J. Q. Primm, John Edmonds, J. A. Tabke, W. A. Fusch, incorporators; capital stock, $10,000.

Peoples' Savings and Loan Association, Mt. Pulaski; July 15, 1904; C. F. Schafer, H. W. Schafer, W. B. Mitchell, A. O. Vonderleith, incorporators.

Charles C. Reed Co.; Aug. 17, 1904; Charles C. Reed, K. M. Reed, Paul C. Reed, incorporators.

Farmers' Grain Co., Latham; 1904; S. R. Newlin, W. S. Ritchie, J. H. Sallee, J. W. Everly, J. N. Vaughn, P. Allison, F. Mooney, incorporators.

Lincoln and Mt. Pulaski Interurban Railway Co.; Feb. 18, 1905; H. S. Bekemeyer, J. C. England, X. F. Beidler, P. S. Fuson, F. S. Mayfield, incorporators.

Lincoln Mining Co.; June 30, 1905; Frank Frorer, D. H. Harts, E. G. White, John M. Harts, incorporators.

Steele-Leffel Operating Switch Co.; Jan. 13, 1906; L. E. Steele, P. Steele, P. H. Leffell, incorporators.

Lincoln Automobile Co.; June 27, 1906; B. F. Coffman, R. M. Berry, C. L. Hyde, incorporators; capital stock, $100,000.

Lincoln Railway & Light Co.; March 28, 1907; M. O. Payne, C. R. Scott, Thomas Marshall.

Mutual Coal Co., Mt. Pulaski; May 1, 1907; M. J. Myers, F. E. Danner, C. E. West, incorporators; capital stock, $10,000.

Mt. Pulaski Independent Telephone Co.; May 16, 1907; Wm. Baumann, J. C. England, S. C. Dawson, G. T. Lucas, H. Rentmeister, incorporators; capital stock, $8,500.

Frank Atlass Produce Co.; Jan. 22, 1909; Frank Atlass, Sarah B. Atlass, A. M. Landauer, incorporators.

Mt. Pulaski Farmers' Grain and Elevator Co.; Elmer Turley, president; E. G. Schafer, secretary; capital stock, $7,000.

CHAPTER XXXII.

LOCAL SOCIETIES.

Every fifth man with whom you shake hands in the United States is a member of a secret society. A large number of the ladies are likewise members of secret fraternities and those who are not are likely associated with social or literary organizations or clubs. Logan County is bountifully supplied with clubs, societies and secret fraternities of various kinds and it is the intention in this chapter merely to briefly mention a few of the leading organizations, secret and otherwise, with reference to their historical origin:

WOMAN'S CLUBS.

The Woman's Club of Lincoln has played an important part in the civic life of the community in which it is located. It was organized at the City Hall, July 7, 1896. The first officers elected were as follows: President, Mrs. Caroline C. Lutz; recording secretary, Mrs. Harry Maltby; corresponding secretary, Miss Anna Pegram; treasurer, Mrs. E. S. Hunting; vice presidents, Mrs. C. E. Ross and Mrs. J. T. Hoblit; directors, Mrs. Jacob Seyfer, Mrs. F. C. Orton, Mrs. J. W. Collins, Mrs. R. M. Wildman, Dr. Alma E. Braucher, Mrs. F. B. Mills. Mrs. Patton, of Springfield, was present and assisted in the organization and some 75 ladies associated themselves as members of the club. Since its organization the club has assisted generally in advancing every public benefaction in the city. Among the movements with which it has been identified have been the following: Beautifying the city; improvement in municipal sanitation; park improvement; abatement of public nuisances; introduction of manual training in the schools; erection of a public drinking fountain in the court house square; aid and assistance to the hospitals; erecting permanent buildings and attractive entrances on the Lincoln Chautauqua grounds, and the general literary and social improvement of the community. The Administration building at the Chautauqua and the marble fountain in the court house square are monuments to their efforts. The latter was unveiled Oct. 26, 1906, and cost in the neighborhood of $1,000 when completed. It is from the chisel of Charles J. Mulligan, of Chicago, and is an artistic triumph of the sculptor's art. Mrs. Caroline

C. Lutz has been president of the club since its organization. The present vice presidents are Mrs. Caroline Orton and Mrs. J. C. Diffenderfer; the secretaries are Mrs. Edward Klatt and Miss Emma Paisley, and the treasurer is Mrs. J. H. Boyd.

The Atlanta Woman's club was organized in Atlanta in 1899. The membership is limited to forty individuals and meetings are held every alternate Wednesday afternoon. The club has taken a prominent part in aiding the library and other beneficial movements in Atlanta since the organization of the society. The present officers are as follows: President, Mrs. Julia Forrest; vice president, Mrs. Minnie Hieronymous; secretary, Mrs. Mary Patton; treasurer, Miss Nellie Hoblit.

PHYSICIANS' CLUBS.

The earliest doctors of the county were necessarily located at the three oldest towns, Mt. Pulaski, Postville and Middletown. One of the founders of Mt. Pulaski in 1836 was Dr. Barton Robinson, who practiced medicine in the county from that date until 1857, when he moved to Kansas. Dr. John Clark was probably the next physician, as he came soon after the town was platted. He died in 1877, after practicing 43 years in Logan County. He was one of the early commissioners of the county. Dr. Granville Fain came to Mt. Pulaski in the early forties and practiced until 1860. Dr. Dickinson located at the same place in 1844 and died in 1854, and Dr. John C. Mershon was another Mt. Pulaski physician of the forties. Dr. Green Hill first came to the county in 1836, entering land in Hurlbut township. He located in Middletown later, where he practiced medicine until his death. Postville in an early day boasted of three physicians, Dr. H. P. Kelso, Dr. John Deskins and Dr. Peck. The latter went to New Orleans in 1854. Dr. Deskins was the first sheriff of the county and was a member of the legislature. Dr. Kelso died during the war. The first doctor in Lincoln was Dr. L. L. Leeds, who came June 4, 1854. He died in Lincoln in 1909, after a life of extended usefulness. Soon after him came Dr. F. F. Fuller, who resided in Lincoln but a few years. The first doctors in Atlanta were Doctors Win, Proctor, Rankin, Angell, Tenny and Kirk.

The first county medical society was organized in 1866. At a preliminary meeting in May, Dr. Samuel Sargent presided and a committee was appointed on by-laws as follows: A. M. Miller, R. S. Miller, L. L. Leeds and S. B. McGlumphy. Subsequently the first set of officers were elected as follows: President, J. B. Tenney; secretary, S. B. McGlumphy; treasurer, L. L. Leeds; censors, A. M. Miller, F. D. Cass, L. M. Perry. In addition to the physicians above named those who participated in the exercises were J. B. Sims, T. Newkirk, J. C. Ross, W. D. Little, J. Walsche, M. Wemple, John Finch and R. W. Philips. This organization continued to hold monthly meetings for a number of years, but later

on became inactive. In 1877, the Brainard District Medical society was organized at Mason City, with Dr. L. L. Leeds as president. This society, at the time of organization, included Logan, Mason and Menard Counties. Its scope of territory has since been increased until it includes substantially all of Central Illinois. The present president is Dr. H. G. Hardt, of Lincoln. Dr. H. S. Oyler, of Lincoln, is secretary; Dr. C. C. Reed, of Lincoln, is treasurer, and Dr. J. H. Butler, of Hartsburg, is a member of the board of censors. A physicians' club was organized in Lincoln in 1904, with Dr. L. L. Leeds as president. The present officers are as follows: President, W. W. Howser; vice president, C. C. Montgomery; secretary, H. S. Oyler; trustees, C. Rembe, F. M. Hagans and L. T. Rhoads.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

Lincoln Encampment, No. 78: Shortly after the Civil war there was a general soldiers' organization formed throughout the country. This was many years prior to the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic and this early organization was the nucleus around which the G. A. R. was formed. A branch of the former organization was organized in Lincoln , July 17, 1866, and its charter was dated Aug. 25 of the same year. It was known as Lincoln Encampment, No. 78. The charter members were T. S. Windsor, T. J. Larison, John H. Cherry, W. M. Beason, V. A. Jones, G. W. Ross, R. B. Fryer, C. H. Miller, Henry Sturgis, A. Allee, J. W. Yelton, J. S. Wright, T. L. Ormsby and Robert Russell. The encampment increased to 52 members, but in subsequent years was allowed to become inactive.

Leo W. Myers Post, G. A. R.: Leo W. Myers Post, G. A. R., No. 182, of Lincoln, was organized Jan. 30, 1883, with 42 charter members. The post took the name of Leo W. Myers, a well known early citizen of the county, who was in both the Mexican and Civil wars and who was killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. The post was mustered in by Capt. Adair, of Springfield, with the following officers: Commander, James Hill; senior vice commander, J. B. Paisley; junior vice commander, J. C. Wallace; adjutant, Sol R. Smith; quartermaster, J. Q. Smith; officer of the day, W. J. Pettit; officer of the guard, J. C. Young; chaplain, Jerry Simpson; surgeon, C. H. Norred. On the erection of the new court house, a room was set apart for the G. A. R., where the meetings of the society are now held.

Atlanta Post, G. A. R.: The Atlanta Post, No. 326, G. A. R., of Atlanta, was mustered Aug. 27, 1883, with 45 charter members, and with the following officers: Commander, F. J. Fields; senior vice commander, H. C. Hawes; junior vice commmander, Daniel Gardner; quartermaster, A. P. West; chaplain, John Wikel; surgeon, W. T. Kirk; officer of the day, J. W. Spindle; officer of the guard, James Lambert; adjutant, James

Ladew; sergeant major, A. W. Chenoweth; quartermaster's sergeant, W. L. Jones.

SAMUEL WALKER POST, G. A. R.: Samuel Walker Post, No. 205, G. A. R., of Mt. Pulaski, was organized March 23, 1883, with 29 comrades. C. C. Mason was the first commander.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS: Connected with each of the G. A. R. posts in the localities above named and auxiliary thereto, are organizations of the Woman's Relief Corps.

SONS OF VETERANS: A Sons of Veteran camp was organized in Lincoln in 1887, with 21 charter members. It was known as Robert B. Latham camp, No. 105. Henry Fox was the first captain. Sons of Veterans camps were likewise organized in Atlanta and Mt. Pulaski. The Lincoln camp, having become inactive, was re-organized in 1909.

The Lincoln Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in 1896, by Miss May Latham, who was the first regent of the chapter.

MASONIC.

Lincoln Lodge, No. 210, A. F. & A. M., of Lincoln, was chartered Oct. 7, 1856, the petitioners being R. B. Latham, Joseph F. Benner, Robert Leslie, Solomon Kahn, John T. Jenkins and D. M. Jackson. Col. Latham was the first Worshipful Master. Logan Lodge, No. 480, A. F. & A. M., of Lincoln, was organized Feb. 12, 1866, with 14 members. The petitioners were A. M. Fellows, A. Mayfield, F. S. Selley, Joseph Murphy, T. F. Ladue and Samuel Stern. Constantine Commandery, No. 51, K. T., of Lincoln, was chartered in 1878, with the following members: J. W. Poindexter, A. Mayfield, J. E. Hill, Minor Davis, W. F. Bromfield, J. T. Hoblit, G. H. Campbell, T. F. Ladue, J. A. Miles, J. T. Boyden, George Skinner, L. B. Davis, C. T. Wilbur, W. E. Seip, E. G. Hudson and L. L. Leeds. Lincoln Chapter, No. 147, R. A. M., was chartered in October of 1871. Lincoln Chapter, No. 351, O. E. S., was organized June 17, 1896. Lincoln Council, No. 83, R. & S. M., has also been organized in recent years.

Mt. Pulaski Lodge, No. 87, A. F. & A. M., of Mt. Pulaski, was chartered Oct. 8, 1858. D. P. Bunn was the first Worshipful Master, I. R. Braucher the Senior Warden and Robert Carlisle the Junior Warden. Mt. Pulaski Chapter, No. 121, R. A. M., was chartered Oct. 29, 1868, with 17 members. Mt. Pulaski Commandery, No. 39, K. T., was chartered Oct. 24, 1871, with 12 memebers. A chapter of the O. E. S. has also been organized in Mt. Pulaski, being Chapter No. 466.

Atlanta Lodge, No. 165, A. F. & A. M., of Atlanta, was chartered Oct. 2, 1855, with Richard T. Gill as Worshipful Master, Robert H. Killen as Senior Warden and George W. Rowell as Junior Warden.

There were 33 charter members. Atlanta Chapter, No. 188, R. A. M., was chartered Oct. 27, 1882. The charter members were W. T. Kirk, George F. Bennett, A. E. Church, J. G. Bourne, A. W. Chenoweth, J. W. Regents, J. S. Perriton, S. H. Fields, A. J. Ludlam, Wm. Danenbaum, Dennis Kenyon, C. C. Aldrich and S. I. Leach.

Latham Lodge, No. 853, A F. & A M., of Latham, was instituted in October of 1879 with M. M. Vaughn as Worshipful Master. New Holland Lodge, No. 741, A. F. & A. M., was chartered Oct. 3, 1876, with T. P. Garretson as Worshipful Master.

ODD FELLOWS.

Lincoln Lodge, No. 204, of Lincoln, was chartered Oct. 17, 1856, the charter members being D. H. Cox, James H. Lee, H. P. Kelso, L. M. Reber and T. J. Haughey. The first trustees were J. M. Handschey, D. H. Cox, William Roach, H. P. Kelso and E. W. Bradley. Mozart Lodge, No. 345, of Lincoln, was chartered Oct. 9, 1867, the charter members being J. N. Lipp, Fred Herkman, George Lechleiter, Felix Kahn, David Auer, Chris Kirchoff, John G. Fox, Henry Roach, G. Zimmerman and E. Meyers. John G. Fox was the first Noble Grand. The first trustees were Alois Gans, N. H. Dierkes, J. N. Lipp, George Miller and B. Sickel. Orphans' Home Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, of Lincoln, was instituted March 24, 1891, with 15 charter members. Mrs. M. L. Joseph was the first Noble Grand. Boone Encampment, No. 41, of Lincoln, was organized Jan. 9, 1876. The latter has been reorganized as Logan Encampment, No. 99.

Logan Lodge, No. 176, of Atlanta, was chartered Oct. 12, 1855, with the following members: B. F. Dalzell, C. B. Vanhorn, F. M. Tuttle, J. L. Dugger, J. M. Gill, A. N. Dills, J. P. Mead, W. B. Vanhorn, J. M. Fisher, I. V. Gray, Lewis Eichberg and Andrew Downey. Whittier Lodge, No. 242, Daughters of Rebekah, was instituted in Atlanta, Jan. 31, 1889, Mrs. Joseph A. Uhr being the first Noble Grand.

Mt. Pulaski Lodge, No. 454, of Mt. Pulaski, was chartered Oct. 10, 1871. The charter members were John G. Fox, Henry Fox, P. L. Corby, J. M. Reetz, Milton Deere and Jacob Bollin. The first trustees were J. M. Reetz, P. L. Corby, Milton Deere, Ernst Wittig, Henry Fox, J. G. Fox. Lucas Lodge, No. 516, was chartered Oct. 14, 1873, with 15 members. The first trustees were John Meister, John Krieg, Michael Broehle, John Vogel and Wm. Wagner. Henry Fox was the first Noble Grand and George Huck, Secretary.

Broadwell Lodge, No. 727, of Broadwell, was organized in March of 1883, with the following charter members: L. M. Perry, George W. Read, Samuel Caskie, Charles Martinie, Andrew McKnight, J. W. McCollister, Mark Gordon, B. F. Corwine, John A. Critchfield and O. B. Hardy. Myrtle Lodge, No. 470, of Middletown, was chartered Oct.

8, 1872. The charter members were Abel McKay, L. M. Lake, John Brewsaugh, Charles H. Norred, C. C. Reed, William Squires and A. J. Reed. Charles H. Norred was the first Noble Grand and C. C. Reed, Secretary. The Middletown lodge erected a building in 1874. Elkhart Lodge, No. 307, was chartered Jan. 27, 1869.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Glendower Lodge, No. 45, of Lincoln, was instituted March 19, 1874. The first officers of the lodge were as follows: R. B. Fryer, P. C.; J. M. Van Patten, C. C.; T. P. Joseph, V. C.; G. F. McAllister, Prelate; C. H. Newkirk, M. of F.; G. H. Snell, M. of E.; L. B. Davis, K. of R. and S.; G. M. Seik, M. at A. The lodge had 30 charter members. Mortimer Lodge, No. 35, of Latham, was instituted June 5, 1873. It has 73 members. Summit Lodge, No. 290, of Mt. Pulaski, was instituted April 27, 1891, this lodge being a reorganization of Hotspur Lodge, No. 27. It has 110 members. Acme Lodge, No. 332, of Atlanta, was instituted Feb. 26, 1892, and has a membership of 74. Kenwood Lodge, No. 405, of Elkhart, was instituted Feb. 7, 1893; membership, 32. Virginius Lodge, No. 591, of Beason, was instituted March 1, 1900; membership, 71. Adelphia Lodge, No. 628, of Middletown, was instituted Jan. 9, 1903; membership, 40; Chestnut Lodge, No. 668, of Chestnut, was instituted Aug. 17, 1905; membership, 49. Emden Lodge, No. 549, of Emden, was instituted July 17, 1896. Ivy Leaf Temple, Rathbone Sisters, of Lincoln, No. 136, was instituted in 1904. A temple of the Pythian Sisters has also been instituted at Mt. Pulaski.

RED MEN.

Lodges of the Improved Order of Red Men have been organized at Lincoln, Mt. Pulaski, Atlanta and Middletown. Keokuk Tribe, No. 67, of Lincoln, was organized Dec. 7, 1887. Kickapoo Tribe, No. 188, of Lincoln, was organized July 6, 1903. Chickasaw Tribe, No. 277, of Atlanta, was organized in 1906, with 35 charter members. Chipeta Tribe, No. 271, of Mt. Pulaski, was chartered in 1906. A council of the Daughters of Pocahontas has also been organized in Lincoln under the name of Waneta Council, No. 16.

OTHER ORDERS.

Local organizations of the Modern Woodmen of America are to be found in all the cities, towns and villages of the county, with several organizations of the Royal Neighbors.

Lincoln Council, No. 1250, Knights of Columbus, was chartered May 16, 1907, initiation taking place June 9th ensuing. William Ryan was the first Grand Knight and George Sieb first Recorder.

Lincoln Lodge No. 914, B. P. O. Elks, support extensive club rooms in the Lincoln House block.

Lodge No. 274, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, a Hebrew benevolent organization, was instituted March 17, 1878, with 22 members. The first officers were: M. Henrichsen, president; Louis Rosenthal, vice president; Albert Rothschild, recording secretary; Joseph Landauer, financial secretary; Solomon Kahn, treasurer; Felix Kahn, monitor.

Lincoln Court, No. 192, Catholic Order of Foresters was instituted in 1903, with about 50 charter members. David Devine was first chief ranger, Frank Savage recording secretary and William Ryan treasurer. The first trustees were Stephen Grachek, Killian Meyer and Thomas Ryan.

Other secret fraternities in Lincoln are as follows: A. O. U. W., instituted in 1878 with 45 members; Division No. 1, Logan County, Ancient Order of Hibernians; Ladies Auxiliary, A. O. H.; Lincoln District, No. 102, Court of Honor; Lincoln Aerie of Eagles, organized in 1903; Knights of the Maccabees, Crystal Lake Hive, No. 121; Lincoln Camp, No. 109, Modern Woodmen; Lincoln Council, No. 101, Yeomen of America.

TRADES AND LABOR SOCIETIES.

The following trades and labor societies have organizations in Lincoln: American Federation of Labor; Barbers' Union, No. 328; Clerks' Union, No. 74; Bartenders I. L. of A., No. 139; Cigar Makers' Union, No. 154; Leather Workers' Union, No. 15; Lincoln Carpenters' Union, No. 327; American Federation of Musicians, No. 208; Painters' Union, No. 266; Teamsters' Union; United Mine Workers' Union, No. 224; United Mine Workers' Union, No. 593; United Mine Workers' Union, No. 815.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Lincoln was incorporated June 18, 1883, with the following directors: E. R. Harrington, Mary Edgar, Elizabeth Harry, Sarah J. Warfield, Chloe Wright, S. L. D. Cortright, Lavina Coddington, Prudence Maltby, Mary Cossitt and Elizabeth Miller. In 1887, the society purchased the old Presbyterian church that was located on the present library site and moved it to Logan street, where it was dedicated as a W. C. T. U. tabernacle, Feb. 14, 1888.

Logan County Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, Carl Gundlach, president, holds annual poultry exhibits in Lincoln, in December of each year.

The Polish Aid Society of St. Stanislaws was organized Oct. 3, 1904.

The Mutual Aid Society of the employees of the Latham Coal Company was incorporated July 9, 1903, Dennis Neylor, W. W. Miller and Wm. Cashen, trustees.

The Teutonia Mannerchor was organized in November of 1868 by Albert Bree, Henry Fox, E. F. L. Rautenberg, Otto Schleicher, Adolph Funk, R. Schweikert and S. Rethaber. It was incorporated July 8, 1903.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

CITY OF LINCOLN.

The genesis of the city of Lincoln, the present county seat of Logan County, was the old time town of Postville. The former now includes what remains of the latter, but as Postville antedates Lincoln some eighteen years, the history of the latter cannot be written without a sketch of the former.

TOWN OF POSTVILLE.

There was a time when Postville was not, but at that time there was very little of Logan County that was. The only town in the county which antedates it is Middletown and that only in the formal date of its laying out, for in the second year of Postville's career it was larger than Middletown. Postville, like Middletown, is older than Chicago, dates back to a time when Logan County was part of Sangamon and it was laid out for a town while John Reynolds was governor of Illinois and Andrew Jackson was president of the United States. Moreover much of the history of Postville has already been told, for the history of the county, from its establishment to 1848, was largely the history of Postville, then its county seat.

Reference has already been made to the fact that in 1812, as somewhat of a side issue of the war of that year, Governor Edwards, governor of the Territory of Illinois, sent a military expedition against the Indians around Fort Clark, now Peoria. This expedition came from Camp Russell, near Edwardsville, marched through timber and prairie up through the present counties of Macoupin and Sangamon, past Elkhart Grove, crossed Salt Creek west of the present Lincoln Chautauqua grounds, crossed Sugar Creek in the northeastern part of what is now West Lincoln township and from thence moved to the Illinois River to Fort Clark. The road thus blazed by Gov. Edwards' small army was known as the "old Edwards' trace," and it is queer how this "trace" is ever the beginning place of Logan County history, for when made there was not a white settlement in what is now Logan County, and when settlement did come, seven years after, it first came along this "trace," at "Elkhart Grove" and "Robert Musick's on Sugar Creek." In 1825, a

county road was established by the commissioners of Sangamon County from Springfield to Fort Clark (Peoria), and it followed the "old Edwards' trace," past Elkhart Grove, McClure's Ferry on Salt Creek, and Musick's on Sugar Creek. Later, in 1834, McClure's Ferry was abandoned and the road crossed Salt Creek at Evans' Ferry at the foot of the hill where Union Cemetery is now located.

In 1835, a ship chandler from Baltimore came to the Mississippi Valley and landed at Waynesville, then a promising new town, in search of his fortune. He was a heavy-set, rough, uncouth and resolute kind of man, of a roving disposition, a speculator by nature and always looking for an opportunity to drive a sharp bargain, a habit he had formed at the seaboard. If this were fiction, instead of history, a great story could be woven about the character of Russell Post, for such was the ship chandler's name, and still the writer need not draw on imagination to make the character interesting. Post became interested in Waynesville, opened up a store and real estate office in the new town and started to build a hotel but never completed it. He took occasion to inspect the country about him. Pleasantly rolling, with excellent drainage, surrounded by fertile prairies, the present location of Postville attracted him as a model town site. Railroads he did not dream of, but the site was rendered more ideal by the fact that it was near the stage road from Springfield to Fort Clark, the main highway of travel—the "old Edwards' trace." Here he entered eighty acres of land and received title from the government, and here in 1835 he had John B. Watson, deputy surveyor of Sangamon County and co-laborer with Abraham Lincoln, survey and plat a town and he named it for himself and called it Postville. He also entered land in Kickapoo creek and spent considerable money on a water mill. He also bought hogs and packed pork. It was in the days of the town lot booms and he expected that Postville would make him a fortune and become a populous city, so ideal was its situation. Finally, the financial crash of 1837 came and Post found himself financially embarrassed. His numerous ventures all failed. He owed many of the farmers for hogs but could not pay them and got a bad name as one who would not pay his debts—an unenviable reputation in those days. He disposed of substantially all his Postville lots at a tithe of what he had expected to receive. Afterwards he made plows and wagons at Waynesville and opened another store there. He still dabbled in town lots and tried hard to get the capitol of Illinois located at Waynesville. He went to Vandalia during the last session of the Legislature held in that town and lobbied energetically for Waynesville but with poor success, as Abraham Lincoln and the rest of "the Long Nine" were "pulling for" Springfield. Post managed to get one vote for Waynesville and that was the vote of Lieutenant Governor Moore of McLean County. Soon after this Post went to New Orleans, spent a couple of months there, returned and then went to St. Paul, Minn., where he became quite well

known as a faith healer and where he died. He had been unsuccessful in all his ventures, but that of faith healing, and even in that he failed to have faith enough to heal himself. But whether as ship chandler, adventurer, speculator, town site boomer, merchant, real estate dealer, hotel builder, mill-wright, farmer, stock buyer, pork packer, wagon maker, lobbyist or faith healer, he was always and at all times a novel character.

Postville, as Russell Post laid it out, contained 40 blocks. The street names were Washington, Main, Evans and McGraw in one direction and from First to Ninth streets in the other direction. It contained a public square which was donated to the public. This square is still reserved as a public park, being the only park really owned by the city. The original Postville was built on the south and west sides of this square and extended south to what is now the Illinois Central right of way and west to the present city limits of Lincoln. The common impression that the original Postville centered about the old court house building is erroneous. The court house section constituted a later Postville. The original business section of Postville was two blocks west and one south of the old court house and was in every respect an excellent site. The portion of Postville upon which the court house was later erected was known as Knapp, Bird and Tinsley's add to Postville. This was platted July 20, 1836. The proprietors were Moses L. Knapp and Seth M. Tinsley, of Springfield and one Henry Bird, who resided in Philadelphia and furnished the finances. When Russell Post failed in 1837, it was to this firm that he sold most of his holdings in original Postville. This first addition to Postville was laid out on land entered from the government by Moses L. Knapp, Feb. 27, 1836, contained 80 acres, continued the original town from Ninth to Sixteenth streets and added the streets of Jackson, Adams, Monroe, Madison and Jefferson. Later in 1840, Knapp sold out his interest to Tinsley and Bird. A second addition was made to Postville, Aug. 8, 1836, by Richard Ackman and Wm. Rankin, on the theory that Postville was to be a great city. This addition included 64 blocks. Substantially all of this addition has been vacated and is now farm lands. Kasebier's blacksmith shop occupied the northeastern extremity of this addition for many years. The plat of this addition contained a public square and a market range and the north and south streets, now no longer in existence, were named Center, Market, Columbia, Chester and York.

The first house built in Postville and hence the first house built in Lincoln was probably built by John Sutton. This was a log structure, about 14 by 16 feet in size and afterwards formed a part of John Melton's house. Samuel Martin, a Methodist preacher, helped hew the logs in constructing this house and after helping construct it, held meetings therein. In this crude structure, which faced the old park northward, John Sutton served pioneer meals to travelers and when not too numerous housed them over night. His house was both the first house and the

first "hotel" in Postville. The first store in the town was also a primitive structure and was erected in 1836 by Richard Ackman and William Rankin and was known far and wide as "Ackman & Rankin's store." Hiram Edwards constructed the building, which was a hewn log structure, and received $70 for his services. The logs were hewn to a thickness of six inches and as wide as the log would cut. The roof was of clapboards. The store was erected on the southwest corner of the park square on the corner of Fourth and Main streets. Soon after Seth M. Tinsley erected a store on the corner of Fifth and Main streets, on the site later occupied by J. F. Boy. James Primm conducted the store for Mr. Tinsley. Mr, Sutton's house being too small for the entertainment of travelers who began to be more numerous in 1836, a more commodious "hotel" was constructed by William McGraw. This was located about where Mrs. Bowman now resides, in the middle of the block, facing the park northward. The difficulty in securing merchandise for the early Postville stores can be realized when it is considered that the goods were purchased principally in Alton and boated up the Illinois river to Pekin and then teamed across the country to Postville. One of the oldest residence houses in the town still remains, fronting the park northward and known as the Melton house. This rude structure is constructed of riven timber. It was occupied in the earlier days by William Russell, a veteran of the War of 1812 and father of John J. Russell.

Soon after the platting of Knapp, Bird and Tinsley's addition in 1836, Dr. John Deskins built a one story house on Fifth street, almost opposite the site where the first county court house was erected four years later, and in 1837 he added a second story. This was the recognized hostelry of the town during terms of court. Dr. Deskins was the first sheriff of the county and later a member of the State Legislature from this district. His "hotel," being substantially the first one of much consequence in Postville, is famous for the many happenings that there took place when the lawyers "traveling the circuit" and the court, jurors, witnesses and litigants made it their headquarters. It was conducted for a while by John Allison. It was the regular stopping place for Abraham Lincoln. For incidents associated with Abraham Lincoln and his temporary stay at the old Deskins' hotel, reference is made to the chapter on "Abraham Lincoln." Further references have also been made to this early hostelry in the chapters on "Bench and Bar" and "County Government." The doors, sashes and stairs of this hotel were made by George W. Edgar and it was weatherboarded with black walnut from Orendorff's mill. The old building was dismantled about ten years ago.

Logan County was established by act of the Legislature of date Feb. 15, 1839. The commissioners named in the act on June 3, 1839, located the seat of justice "at the town of Postville, in said county of Logan, on the public square and enclosed by blocks numbered 60, 62, 58 and 68." This was the public square of Knapp, Bird and Tinsley's addition to

Postville. The first election in the county occurred April 1, 1839. An account of this election is given elsewhere. The court house was built in 1841 and the first jail was built by Elisha Parks. Full descriptions of these structures and the facts connected with the location of the county seat at Postville have also been given in former chapters. In 1841, the Legislature permanently located the county seat at Postville. The first person to hold religious services in the Postville court house was Rev. Samuel Martin and here the first church society was organized, known as the Postville Methodist church. The association of such names as Abraham Lincoln, David Davis, John T. Stuart, E. D. Baker, Judge Treat and Peter Cartwright with the Postville court house has been noted at length in former chapters.

The post office was established in Postville in 1840 and James Primm was the first postmaster. Mr. Primm continued as postmaster until 1848, when he was succeeded by Solomon Kahn, and the latter held this position until the postoffice was abolished upon the absorption of Postville into the city of Lincoln. Solomon Kahn opened up a store in Postville in 1842. His brother became associated with him in 1848 under the name of the Kahn Brothers. The road from Postville to Mt. Pulaski was established by the county commissioners in 1841. Prior to the Mexican war, the mail was carried on horse-back. After that war mail hacks were run between Springfield and Bloomington, and from Middletown through Postville to Mt. Pulaski. John L. Clough, afterwards county treasurer, drove the first hack. It was a two-horse affair. The first tavern kept at Postville was conducted by Elijah Lucas. Taverns in those days were considered necessary adjuncts to civilization. John and George Musick were early merchants in Postville. Capt. John Hurt conducted a harness shop. He afterwards raised a company around Postville for the Mexican war and on his return was elected sheriff. He died May 26, 1856. John D. Seick and David Smith were early Postville carpenters. Two young men by the name of Stone conducted a store during the thirties. The first physician in the town was Dr. John Deskins and the first preacher, Rev. Samuel Martin. Samuel Briggs was likely the first school teacher. A shoemaker by the name of Christian was the perennial perpetrator of the joke that he was "the only Christian in Postville." By 1848 the business directory included Kahn Brothers, general store; John and George Musick, general store; John Allison, harness shop; George and Samuel Webb, blacksmiths; August Skelly, shoe shop; Mathew Smith, tavern; Conrad Miller, tannery; Zadock Mundy, wagon shop; James McGraw, hotel; Doctors Peck, Kelso and Cody; Elijah Lucas, justice of the peace. Great public occasions in Postville in the forties were the militia musters twice a year. All able-bodied men in the county were required to answer to roll call for drill in May and September. These were gala occasions but eventually

the practice ceased, even before the law was repealed. Judge Skinner was the county colonel and there were several companies.

In 1848, the county seat was voted to Mt. Pulaski and from that time on Postville began to wane, particulars of the removal of the county seat having been before noted. The county commissioners sold the court house to Solomon Kahn on July 1, 1848, for $300 and he moved a general stock of dry goods and groceries into the same, continuing business as a retailer in the old court house until 1856, when he went into business in Lincoln. The post office in Postville was in his store in the court house.

For some reason or other not apparent and seemingly unknown, as far as the writer can ascertain, on March 3, 1845, the name of the town of Postville was changed to that of Camden. Despite this new name, which is used in all official documents and deeds from that date until 1861, every one still clung to the old name, which while perhaps not so elegant was historic and gave the auditor to understand what place was meant. Tiring of a name which few used, except in legal papers, by act of Feb. 21, 1861, the name of the town was changed back to that of Postville. By this act, John Russell, William Dornan, L. L. Andrews and John Hill constituted "the Town Council of Postville" and the boundaries of the town included territory a mile square. This was the first incorporation of Postville. By this time, the town of Lincoln, which had been platted in 1853, a mile distant from the Postville boundary, had grown until the boundaries of the two corporations in 1861 joined and by act of Feb. 16, 1865, the two towns were united under the name of the city of Lincoln.

TOWN OF LINCOLN.

The coming of the railroad to Logan County was the immediate cause of the platting of the city of Lincoln. The land upon which the original town of Lincoln was platted was entered by Isaac and Joseph B. Loose, who received a government patent for the same, May 21, 1839. This land constituted the northwest quarter of section thirty-one in what is now East Lincoln township. None of the original town of Lincoln was in what is now known as West Lincoln township. In 1847 the Legislature created "the Alton & Sangamon Railroad." The road was completed in 1852, the termini being Alton and Springfield. The same year a movement was set on foot to extend the road from Springfield through Logan County to Bloomington. The name of the road was thereupon changed to the Chicago & Mississippi Railroad and right to extend was granted by legislative act. At that time, through passengers from St. Louis would go from St. Louis to Alton by boat, from Alton to Springfield by the new railroad, then from Springfield to Bloomington, through Logan County by Frink & Company's stage, then by the Illinois

Central to LaSalle and by the Rock Island road to Chicago. This stage line through Logan County kept relays of horses at James Latham's, at Elkhart and at Timothy Hoblit's, east of what is now Atlanta.

A survey for the extension of the Chicago & Mississippi Railroad (now the Chicago & Alton) was made through Logan County in the summer of 1852, the first condemnation suit for right of way in the county being filed Dec. 1, 1852, against land owned by Silas H. Gard, a non-resident. Virgil Hickox, of Springfield, had been a director of the Alton & Sangamon road from its inception; John D. Gillett, of Elkhart, had been interested through Mr. Hickox, and Col. Robert B. Latham, then sheriff of Logan County, was the railroad company's agent in securing the right of way through the county. These three gentlemen had inside information that a station of the road would be located near the center of Logan County on the northwest quarter of section thirty-one aforesaid. From the central location of this proposed station and the fact that it was to be on the new line of railroad it seemd to them an ideal site for a new county seat of Logan County.

As a first step in the laying of the new town, Col. Latham journeyed to Franklin County, Pennsylvania, where resided Isaac Loose, the owner of the fee to "the northwest quarter of section thirty-one." Before leaving Pennsylvania, on Feb. 3, 1853, Col. Latham secured the signatures of Mr. Loose and his wife, Eliza, to a deed to the land, for the consideration of $1,350, although Col. Latham afterwards stated that before the signature of Mrs. Loose could be obtained, she exacted a pledge from her husband that she was to receive a silk dress as her portion of the consideration. Simultaneously with the effort to secure a deed, Colby Knapp, then a member of the Legislature from Illinois, introduced in that body a bill providing for a special election to be held in Logan County, at which the legal voters should "vote for or against the removal of the seat of justice from the town of Mt. Pulaski to the northwest quarter of section thirty-one, township twenty, range two west of the third principal meridian." The bill was passed and approved Feb. 14, 1853, and provided that the said election should be held at the regular election in November and that the owners of the said quarter section should convey to the county certain lots and grounds for public buildings, in the event the proposition to remove the county seat should carry.

On April 15, 1853, Col. Latham deeded a right of way through the quarter section to the Chicago & Mississippi Railroad, together with a strip of land adjacent to the right of way, 80 feet wide and 1,500 feet long, including what is now Elm park and the railroad property north and south of same, now enclosed between the railroad and Chicago street. On Aug. 24, 1853, Col. Latham also deeded a two-thirds interest in the northwest quarter of section thirty-one to Virgil Hickox and John D. Gillett, this being but the legal recognition of the joint ownership of the said track of land and proposed town site by Messrs. Latham, Hickox

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and Gillett. On the same day, there was drawn up a power of attorney to Col. Latham by Messrs. Hickox and Gillett, reciting their joint ownership of the land with Col. Latham and empowering Col. Latham "to lay off a town" on the said tract "*to be named Lincoln,*" to have same surveyed and platted and to sell the said lots at public or private sale.

NAMED LINCOLN.

The document last above named is important in that it is the first one connected with the laying out of the proposed new town site, which contains the word "Lincoln" as the name of the town so proposed. Even the Legislative bill submitting the proposition of removal of county seat located the proposed new town by designating the section. Another important fact connected with this matter is that the attorney and legal adviser of Messrs. Latham, Hickox and Gillett, with reference to the laying out of the proposed town was Abraham Lincoln, of Springfield. Mr. Lincoln drew all the deeds and papers and the document of Aug. 24, 1853, which contained for the first time the word "Lincoln," was also drawn by Mr. Lincoln in Mr. Lincoln's office in Springfield. Mr. Lincoln was not only the attorney of Messrs. Latham, Hickox and Gillett in this matter, but had been their attorney for all other matters for years past. He was more than that; he was and had been their personal, confidential friend, visited their homes frequently and was their political as well as their legal adviser. Even in that early day, Abraham Lincoln was not unknown to fame. He was then the most conspicuous Whig leader in Illinois. He had been a leader in the General Assembly nearly ten years before, had served four terms in that body, being twice the Whig candidate for speaker. He had been the leader of "the Long Nine," who had landed the capitol at Springfield. He had represented the district, of which Logan County was a part, in Congress, seven years before, being the only Whig in the Illinois delegation and had fought the Mexican war. He had been the candidate of the Whig party for the United States Senator in the Legislature, three years before. His coming greatness was being clearly foreshadowed in the growing anti-Nebraska movement, which was looking to him as a leader. Two years later he was again a candidate for senator, five years later accurred the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates and seven years later he became president of the United States. It is no wonder that being the friend and attorney of the proprietors of the proposed new town, drawing the preliminary papers which created it, that when created the town bore his name.

It is authoritatively stated that the town was named in Lincoln's office in Springfield at the time the power of attorney above referred to was drawn, that Messrs. Latham, Hickox and Gillett were present for the purpose of making arrangements for the contemplated sale of lots in the proposed new town, that Mr. Lincoln was drawing up the power of

attorney in order that Mr. Latham could proceed to have the town surveyed, that Mr. Lincoln in drawing the document asked the three gentlemen what was to be the name of the new town, that they stated that a name had not been discussed, that Mr. Lincoln suggested that a name should be selected at once so that it could be incorporated in the power of attorney, that several names were suggested and that finally Col. Latham suggested that it be named for Mr. Lincoln, that Mr. Lincoln added, "You'd better not do that, for I never knew anything named Lincoln that amounted to much," that the name Lincoln was however agreed upon and was incorporated in the power of attorney. It is further stated that on the day of the sale of lots Mr. Lincoln was present and going to a temporary street stand that had been erected by a vendor of eatables, there being no eating house yet erected, Mr. Lincoln purchased two watermelons, at about the noon hour, brought them, one under each arm, to the new square, invited Messrs. Latham, Gillett and Hickox to help him dispose of them, with the remark "Now we'll christen the new town." This latter incident was told the writer by Col. Latham himself, in which conversation he also substantially corroborated the incident first mentioned with reference to the naming of the town.

In 1866, Col. Latham, as one of the trustees of Lincoln University, had published over his signature and that of the other trustees, an appeal to the public for endowment funds for that institution. This appeal, to which Col. Latham subscribed, appeared in the Chicago Tribune, Feb. 12, 1866, and among other things, contained the following: "The town of Lincoln was named after Abraham Lincoln, before presidential honors had any influence, by the proprietors, who were the personal and intimate friends of Mr. Lincoln." A sketch of Col. Latham, prepared for an old atlas of Logan County in 1870, by Prof. I. Wilkinson, then principal of the Lincoln High School, said article having been approved by Col. Latham before being printed, contained the following: "Col. Latham, in connection with John D. Gillett and Virgil Hickox, bought a tract of land, upon which they founded a town, and which Mr. Latham named Lincoln, in honor of his friend Abraham Lincoln." Abraham Lincoln had been known to Col. Latham from the time the latter had attended school in Springfield. Frequently as the boy Robert Latham passed by Lincoln's office on his way from school, Mr. Lincoln would call Robert into the office and go over his lessons with him. Mr. Lincoln's education was meager and he was glad to have opportunity of fortifying his own information this way, both being mutually helpful to the other. Mrs. R. B. Latham recently informed the writer that on one of Mr. Lincoln's visits to her husband at Lincoln, Mr. Lincoln said to her that her husband had been one of his (Mr. Lincoln's) instructors. Mrs. Latham is also authority for the statement that the town of Lincoln was named for Abraham Lincoln at her husband's suggestion, enthusiastically approved by Mr. Gillett and acquiesced in by Mr. Hickox, the latter not being

so highly impressed with Lincoln's ability at that time as he was later on, but nevertheless consenting to the name.

SALE OF LOTS.

The town was surveyed Aug. 26, 1853, by County Surveyor Conway Pence and the chain carriers were Leroy Brown, Silas Allison and Levi Lucas. The platted town was all in what is now East Lincoln township and contained 27 blocks. By this time the railroad had been substantially completed between Springfield and the new town site. The railroad company had erected a water tank and a large wood shed, opposite what is now Elm park, where soon afterwards they erected a depot. Pending the erection of the latter, the woodshed was used for a depot. Fink's stage line company built temporary stables near the depot. Construction trains only were run on the road for some time, passengers coming on the construction train from Springfield being carried by the stage to Bloomington where connection was made with the Illinois Central. As the road was built, a station was made every ten miles, when the stage company would remove its stables to that point and carry passengers therefrom.

The first public sale of lots in Lincoln occurred August 29, 1853. The construction train from Springfield brought quite a number of people on the day of the sale, among whom, as has already been noted, was Abraham Lincoln. Ninety lots were sold, varying in price from $40 to $150. The lots fronting the railroad brought the highest price. The total proceeds of the sale was $6,000. The contracts for the sale had been prepared by Mr. Lincoln and they provided that payment was to be made for the lots in one year, conditioned on the location of the county seat in the new town. In case the county seat was not so located, the sale was null and void. Among those purchasing lots at the sale or soon after were John M. Handschey, Allen F. Peck, Charles Riley, Joseph Ream, Jonas Hoffman, Jefferson Britt, Richard Latham, James Nolan, Jefferson Bruner, George W. Webb, Isaac N. Buck, A. E. Constant, W. F. Ryan, Thomas Clarke, John G. Glenn, Lewis Eichberg, John S. Medcalf, S. R. Shull, M. M. Rawlings, George Musick, Andrew Bruner, W. H. Young, Leroy T. Brown, A. M. Doake, Martin Dozle, O. W. Barnett, S. A. Francis, Philip Klinck, James Fitzgerald, William Roach, John Offell, W. R. Robbins, M. W. Higgins, George F. Stillman, L. L. Leeds, James Ratekin, J. W. Ratekin, F. F. Fuller, John Snyder, Charles Fassett, Thomas Townsend, Leo W. Myers, J. T. Jenkins, S. C. Parks, J. H. Russell, Martin Spitly, Michael Baker, J. B. Sharp, J. T. Laird, J. E. Cummings, Joseph Jackson, Elisha Ray, A. C. McMahan, Henry Johnson, George Allis, H. C. Judy, Joseph Reed, Osbert Bigelow, J. B. Cowardin, H. L. Bennett and George Doolittle.

In a short time building began. John Allison erected the first building on the town site. It was a dwelling, was located on Chicago street, facing the railroad, about the middle of the block, fronting Elm park. The house had beaded weatherboarding and the lath had been "split out." The first store building in the town was built by Ezra Boren and Jesse Forbis, and a general stock of goods installed. The store was opened in December of 1853 with M. L. Higgins as clerk. The building was located on Chicago street, north of Broadway, facing the railroad. It was afterwards occupied by George A. Brown and was burned Dec. 6, 1871. Soon after Samuel Long also built a small grocery store in 1853. The first railroad station agent was I. N. Buck and he built one of the first houses in town. It was located on the north side of Broadway.

IN THE FIFTIES.

On Sept. 5, 1853, the proprietors of the town deeded to the county the present court house square, the jail lot and the north and south parks, and in the November election of 1853, the proposition to locate the county seat at Lincoln prevailed. Lincoln naturally then began to grow. Work was commenced on a court house early in 1854 and the building was ready for occupancy during that year. The structure was 70 by 55 feet in dimension and the yard was enclosed with a fence, having a single gate entrance on Kickapoo street. Following the erection of the court house came the erection of numerous other buildings. George W. Edgar and Henry Johnson put up a store building on the corner of Chicago and Pulaski streets and opened a general stock of goods. Dr. L. L. Leeds opened an office in the second story. George W. Webb opened a blacksmith shop. Michael Hinrichsen built a store on the north side of Broadway, on the opposite side of the alley from the present site of the Lincoln State Bank. Mr. Hinrichsen had a residence next door to the store. He was succeeded in business in 1857 by the Kahn Brothers. John Small opened up a hotel on Chicago street, on the site of the present Revere House.

In January of 1854, the proprietors of the town began the erection of a hotel on the south corner of Broadway and Chicago streets, now known as the Lincoln House corner. It was a two story frame structure and it was opened to the public as the Lincoln House, Jan. 1, 1855, by D. M. Jackson as manager. Mr. Jackson had been conducting a hotel in Postville. Mr. Jackson purchased the hotel in 1857, but sold it to Henry Palmer in 1859. It was leased during the early sixties to J. M. Floyd, Husbrook & Harlow and others, but in 1867, Mr. Palmer took charge again, changing the name of the hotel to the Eagle Hotel. It was destroyed by fire, April 19, 1870, and upon its site the present Lincoln House block was erected. The first school house was built in 1854 on Clinton street, facing the south park on the present site of the Washington

school. Two additions to the town were laid out in 1854. One of these was known as the town of West Lincoln and the proprietors were James Primm and Erastus Wright, two well known early settlers. The addition included 10 blocks and extended from Union to Elm streets and from Third to Sixth streets. The other addition was Zadock Mundy's addition of 24 lots. These additions geographically connected the new Lincoln with the old Postville. The first hall in the town was Musick's Hall, built in 1855 by George Musick, on the corner of Pulaski and Kickapoo streets and for some time was used as a school room, as well as an entertainment hall and a place of meeting at times for church societies pending the erection of their churches. A number of secret societies also met in the hall. It was located on the present site of the German-American bank. The building was removed in 1873 to the corner of Pulaski and McLean streets and converted into a hotel conducted by John Small. It is now utilized as a grocery store.

Up to the year 1855 there had been no town government in Lincoln. In that year a town organization was effected under the state law by the election of the following town board: George W. Edgar, Ezra Boren, Hopkins C. Judy, Robert Leslie and John E. Cummings. These were sworn into office by David P. Lee and on Nov. 17, 1855, met for organization. George W. Edgar was thereupon elected first president of the first town board of Lincoln and J. E. Cummings was elected clerk. The board then appionted the following officers: George W. Stillman, street commissioner; J. W. Ratekin, assessor; Joseph F. Benner, treasurer; Leroy T. Brown, constable. The latter resigned soon after appointment and J. T. Rudolph was appointed in his stead. The board then adopted seven ordinances and adjourned. Subsequently on Jan. 19, 1856, the board adopted the first liquor ordinance, fixing the license fee at $300 per annum. It also defined the boundaries of Lincoln, which included the original town and the two additions already named. The town continued under the general law organization until Feb. 18, 1857, when the town was incorporated by special legislative act. In this act the boundaries of the town included territory one mile square, the center being the center of the west half of the northwest quarter of the original section thirty-one. The government of the town was vested in a president and four trustees to be elected annually. A justice of the peace and a constable were to be elected annually in April and the justice so elected was to be the president of the board. All "free white inhabitants" only were allowed to vote and every male inhabitant was required to work on the streets for three days or pay one dollar for each day omitted.

In addition to Musick's Hall, built in 1855, Logan, Cox & Company erected a hall in 1856 for the use of the Masonic fraternity. The Lincoln Mills were erected in 1856 by William Roach at a cost of $10,000. The property was purchased in 1859 by L. C. Richter who conducted it for over 25 years under the name of the Richter Mill. The property

was located on Elm street. In later years the property was purchased by John A. Lutz and others and converted into a canning factory. In 1856 Solomon Rothschild and Lewis Rosenthal put up a two story brick building at the southeast corner of the square, which was probably the first brick building in the town. In the same year Martin Spitly started a stage line between Lincoln and Mt. Pulaski, the fare being one dollar a passenger round trip. In 1856 John Handschey and William Roach erected a large elevator on railroad property between Chicago, Broadway and Pekin streets. Later the property fell into the hands of C. H. Geer, then was sold to Martin Spitly and David T. Littler, who conducted it successfully for a number of years, but sold it to H. F. Lewis, who in turn disposed of it to Boyden & Barrett. It then passed into the hands of Aurelian Esten and Orrin A, Carpenter, was known as the Esten elevator and played a part in the Zura Burns' tragedy. It was burned to the ground in 1893, supposedly by an incendiary.

The first county fair of the Logan County Agricultural Society was held Oct. 9 and 10, 1856, and on January 1 of the same year the first issue of a newspaper appeared in Lincoln, namely, the Lincoln Herald, which was established by Moudy & Fuller. In a few months they sold the paper to Joseph Reed, who turned it over to O. C. Dake in 1857. Shortly after the first issue of the Herald in 1856, also appeared the first issue of the Logan County Democrat. In 1856, Latham's first addition to Lincoln and Wright's addition to West Lincoln were laid out. By the close of the year 1856 the following business concerns were operating in the new town: G. F. Stillman & Co., Howser, Metcalf & Co., Kahn Bros., James Coddington, J. W. Logan, William White, Edgar & Johnson, Crang & Co., S. F. Eager, L. Livingston, R. K. Webster, John Truby & Bro., Howser & Hukill, H. H. Simmons, O. J. Beymer, Marvin Brewer, J. F. Boy, W. F. Ryan, James Ratekin & Son, Becker & Keil, James Webb, D. W. Small, Leslie & Brady. To this list in 1857 were added Brainerd & Dustin, Howser & Higgins, Logan, Cox & Co., Rosenthal & Gaver, Smith & Hodgen, H. A. Mack, Miller & Metcalf, J. C. Hilton, Blain & Dickson, Rock & Eckert, Henrichsen & Rothschild, Fox & Wood and T. Blackburn. In 1856, Benjamin H. Brainerd and William M. Dustin, organized the first Lincoln bank in a wooden building on Chicago street.

The first church buildings were erected in 1857, the societies prior to that time worshiping in halls or in the old school house on Clinton street. Five church buildings were erected during the year as follows: The Methodist Episcopal church, at the corner of Pekin and McLean streets, the present library site; the Catholic church, at the corner of Broadway and Sherman streets, the present site of the A. M. E. church; the Baptist church, corner of Fourth and Maple streets, the present site of St. Mary's parochial school; the Cumberland Presbyterian church, corner McLean and Clinton streets, at the northeast corner of the South

park; the Christian church, at the site of the present church on Pekin street facing Latham park. None of these churches remain intact today except the Methodist church, which, after having been sold to the Presbyterians, was later purchased by the Women's Christian Temperance Union and moved to Logan street. The old Catholic church was sold to the city in 1866 for a school house; the old Baptist church was sold to St. Mary's Catholic parish in 1866 and has since been torn down and the Christian and C. P. churches have also been dismantled. All of these church societies have new edifices, but on different sites, except the Christian church which occupies its original site.

The first fire that occurred in the new town took place on the night of April 15, 1857, and consumed the most important edifice in the town, the county court house. The fire broke out at midnight and when discovered was so far advanced that the building burned to the foundation, including all the county records, except three or four books in the circuit clerk's office. So suddenly did the fire start and so rapidly did it progress that incendiarism was suspicioned. A more detailed account of the fire will be found in the chapter on "County Government." A new court house was soon erected on the foundations of the old one, at a cost of about $15,000, and was ready for occupancy in June of 1858. Separate offices for the county and circuit clerks were built to the north and south of the main building and these were ready for occupancy Oct. 1, 1857. (See chapter on "County Government.") An Odd Fellows' Hall was also erected by William Roach in 1857. In 1859 Martin Spitly purchased the property on the corner of Broadway and Sangamon streets and in 1860 opened the "Western House" to the traveling public. Subsequently in 1865, he erected a three-story frame hotel on the adjoining lot, and in 1867 he removed the front portion of the old "Western" to the corner of Sangamon and Pekin streets. He then built the present Spitly House on Broadway and Sangamon streets, fronting 80 feet on the latter street, four stories high and costing in all about $30,000. W. R. Sponsler was the first proprietor of the hotel. A brewery was also erected in the south part of town in the later fifties and its environments went by the name of "Limerick" for many years. The brewery was burned in 1878. Wyatt & Latham's addition to Lincoln was laid out Feb. 25, 1859, and Wright's second addition to West Lincoln was laid out May 8, 1861.

The rapid growth of Lincoln in the later fifties and its importance as a shipping point in the early sixties, outrivaling at that time cities like Alton, Joliet and even Springfield, is evidenced by the following statement of the revenues from forwarded freights in cities and towns on the line of the then St. Louis, Alton & Chicago (now the Chicago & Alton) railroad for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861: Bloomington, $56,312; Lincoln, $52,314; Springfield, $40,885; Alton, $38,216; Joliet, $18,085; Pontiac, $17,627. In 1861 the Elliott Mills were built by J. F. D. Elliott

at a cost of $40,000, being three stories high and having a capacity at that time of 165 barrels of flour per day. They were built on South Chicago street. In 1870 the mills passed into the hands of Elliott, Congdon & Co., and later were operated by Harts & Frorer and then by Gordon & Son. They were burned to the ground in 1910. Wm. P. Bates' addition to West Lincoln was laid out July 7, 1862; Bates' second addition on March 23, 1864, and Wyatt and Latham's second addition to Lincoln, containing 17 blocks, was platted Nov. 5, 1864. In 1864 a Congregational church building was erected at the corner of Kankakee and Pulaski streets, on the present site of the Zion Lutheran church.

While the town of Lincoln dates from 1855, the city of Lincoln began its municipal existence Feb. 16, 1865, being called into being by a legislative act of that date. Prior to that the old town of Postville and the new town of Lincoln had been separate and distinct towns, with a mere artificial boundary line between, the new town of Lincoln having grown until it had reached the Postville line. The rising generation of those days, perhaps more rigidly recognized this imaginary line than did their elders, for it was considered a "dead line" either way, over which the Lincoln or Postville boy passed at his peril and many a fistic encounter, in which at times even scores participated, occurred on this line in an effort to drive the enemy back into his own bailiwick. The act of Feb. 16, 1865, effaced this line and united the town of Lincoln and the town of Postville into "the city of Lincoln," the town of Postville becoming the fourth ward of Lincoln. The town board of one president and four trustees gave way to a mayor and a city council of eight aldermen. The presidents and members of the town board and officers of the town of Lincoln from its organization to the creation of the municipality of Lincoln were as follows:

Presidents: George W. Edgar, 1855-57; E. L. Austin, 1857-58; E. Bowman, 1858-59; Joseph F. Benner, 1859-61; Charles H. Geer, 1861-63; Ezra Boren, 1863-64; E. Burnell, 1864-65.

Town Boards: 1855 and 1856, Ezra Boren, H. C. Judy, Robert Leslie, J. E. Cummings; 1857, Robert Leslie, John Kirkpatrick, W. G. Starkey, R. B. Latham; 1858, D. H. Cox, Joseph Reed, R. B. Latham, Ezra Boren; 1859, David Blain, Ezra Boren, John Evans, David Warner; 1860, Henry Johnson, F. C. W. Keohnle, A. Mayfield, Abram Miller; 1861, Moritz Kahn, Wm. Hargadine, Michael Lawler, John Truby; 1862, D. H. Cox, John Evans, Michael Lawler, Samuel Rock; 1863, A. Vandeventer, J. F. Miller, Simon Rock, B. Graham; 1864, Ezra Boren, Simon Rock, John Eckart, Michael Lawler.

Town Attorneys: J. E. Cummings, 1855-57; W. D. Wyatt, 1857-60; W. P. Randolph, 1860-61; Silas Beason, 1861-65.

Treasurers: Joseph F. Benner, 1855-57; George Brady, 1857-58; M. L. Higgins, 1858-60; Moritz Kahn, 1860-61; Solomon Kahn, 1861-62; George Musick, 1862-63; Felix Kahn, 1863-65.

VIEW ON WYATT AVENUE, LINCOLN

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ASSESSORS: J. W. Ratekin, 1855-58; Isaac Bowman, 1858-59; George W. Warner, 1859-60; Nicholas Travis, 1860-61; Joseph F. Benner, 1861-62; M. L. Higgins, 1862-63; J. F. Miller, 1863-65.

COLLECTORS: James Ratekin, 1855-57; George W. Chowning, 1857-60; J. F. Miller, 1860-61; David Hummell, 1861-65.

STREET COMMISSIONERS: G. W. Stillman, 1855-58; George W. Chowning, 1858-59; J. F. Miller, 1859-61; David Hummell, 1861-62; George Seibert, 1862-63; Leroy T. Brown, 1863-65.

An important matter was passed upon by the board at its session of April 8, 1862, which had to do with the present magnificent street shade trees in Lincoln, which distinguishes it from other cities in Illinois in the luxuriousness of its summer shade, many of the streets being completely arched over. Upon the date mentioned the proposition to plant and box trees on both sides of Kickapoo, McLean, Logan, Fourth and Broadway streets and "such other streets as thought best" was considered and there was a tie vote upon the motion, the president, Charles H. Geer, deciding the motion in favor of planting the trees. President Geer and members Truby and Hargadine were appointed to superintend the work, which a future generation can well testify was creditably and magnificently done.

CITY OF LINCOLN.

The first election of officers in the city of Lincoln occurred March 13, 1865, and resulted as follows: Mayor, Joseph C. Webster; city justice, Joseph T. Benner; city treasurer, Solomon Kahn; aldermen first ward, Marvin Brewer and Franklin Fisk; aldermen second ward, F. F. Ladue, A. M. Fellows; aldermen third ward, Hiram Sherman, Lot H. Crawford; aldermen fourth ward, J. M. Shackelford, J. F. Boy. At the first meeting of the council, W. D. Wyatt was chosen city clerk and attorney, James Coddington as assessor and Charles C. Bracket as marshall. Following the organization of the city government in 1865, and during the same year, the following additions were platted and laid out: Keohnle's addition of 6 blocks, Latham's second addition of 14 blocks and Bernard Sigg's survey of 25 lots. Other additions during the sixties were Parks' addition of 7 blocks in 1866, Zadock Mundy's survey of 6 blocks on Delavan street in the same year, Latham and Gillett's addition in 1868 and Bates and Bates' addition of four blocks in 1869. To these was added John Wyatt's addition to Lincoln, containing 49 blocks, laid out Oct. 1, 1870.

Ground was first broken for the erection of Lincoln University, Feb. 12, 1865, that institution having been located in Lincoln that year. The corner stone was laid Sept. 14th, and the building was completed and ready for occupancy in November of 1866, when the university was formally opened. A strong effort was also made in 1866 to secure the location of the proposed Illinois State Agricultural and Industrial College,

now the State University at Lincoln and committees were appointed to present the matter to the Legislature and devise ways and means. It was proposed that the county should vote a bonus of $300,000 for the school and the city of Lincoln $50,000 additional. A special county election was held Feb. 6, 1867, to vote upon the proposition of appropriating the former sum and it was carried by a vote of 1,340 to 140. The $50,000 proposition also carried in Lincoln at a city election held two days prior to the special county election. On Feb. 12, 1876, a legislative committee visited Lincoln and were banqueted and shown the city. It developed that Lincoln's bid was the largest, but the plum went to Urbana instead. In the committee, Lincoln received 7 out of 25 votes and on a roll call in the House of Representatives marshalled 21 votes. An effort was also made in 1867 to secure a proposed Catholic Educational Convent to be erected by the Catholic authorities.

In 1867 John D. Gillett began the erection of the Gillett Block on the corner of Broadway and Kickapoo streets. Prior to this date this corner had been occupied by corn cribs and in the winter of 1865, Palmer's circus wintered there. The corn cribs were removed from the corner in June of 1867 and work on the new block began. The block is three stories in height, built of brick and has a frontage of 80 feet. The first floor originally contained five store rooms, the second floor contained office rooms and the Masons occupied the third story. The contractor was T. F. Ladue and the building was completed in August of 1868. In 1866 buildings were erected on Pulaski street by John Evans and George Musick. In 1867 J. A. Niles built a brick building on Chicago street, next door to the Elliott bank building, which was erected the same year. J. F. D. Elliott also established a planing mill in 1866. The Lincoln Woolen Mills were built in 1866 by S. P. Hodgen and operated very successfully, manufacturing over twenty varieties of woolen goods. The mills were afterwards conducted by Tibbetts & Webster but were destroyed by fire in August of 1872. A number of church buildings were also erected in 1867. A Catholic church was built at the corner of Union and Eleventh streets by St. Patrick's parish, the Universalist church was erected on Kickapoo street facing Latham park and a new Cumberland Presbyterian church was erected at a cost of $16,000. The next year the Methodists erected their present church building on the corner of Broadway and Logan streets, at a cost of $22,000. Two other important events occurred in 1867. One was the surveying of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville (now the Peoria branch of the Illinois Central) railroad, but the construction was not completed to Lincoln until 1871. The other event was the organization of the Lincoln Coal Company. Work on the shaft was begun Jan. 1, 1868, and a workable coal vein struck in September of 1869.

In 1868 the Logan Mills were built by Wm. M. Dustin at the corner of Chicago and Clinton streets, on the C. & A. right of way. The mills

were leased by Vandevender & Clark, and later were purchased by Randolph & Co. In 1885 they were sold to Moloney, Spellman & Co. and burned to the ground in 1886. The present county jail on Broadway was erected in 1868 at a cost of $36,000. The Gillett building, on Broadway, the second story of which was known as Gillett's Hall was erected in 1868. The hall is 57 by 85 feet in dimensions, was the largest hall in the town until the opera house was built and for many years was not only the theater of the town but the place where dances, lectures and entertainments of various kinds were held. Other structures erected in 1868 were the Hungerford & Beach planing mill, Gerard's carriage factory, Rock's new block, and Latham's brick building on Kickapoo, opposite the court house. In 1869 Hiram Sherman also erected a brick building on Kickapoo street. In connection with the erection of Gillett's Hall, it may be noted that among the first entertainments given in the hall in 1868 was a lecture by a man whose name is now internationally immortal, Ralph Waldo Emerson. In a four line notice of his lecture, a local paper referred to the address as "quite interesting!"

EARLY FIRES.

A remarkable series of disastrous fires occurred in the early seventies which wiped out a large portion of the business section of the city, yet in the end paved the way for more substantial improvement. Prior to 1870 the court house had furnished the only fire of importance, but from April 7, 1870, to April 1, 1878, ten different fires occurred in the business district. On the night of April 14, 1870, the Eagle House burned to the ground including some smaller adjacent buildings. On May 13, 1871, the planing mill of Hungerford & Beach burned, with all machinery and stock, and with it were burned Haines' lumber yard, Eager's paint shop, two brick dwelling houses and five barns. The losses were as follows: Hungerford & Beach, $15,000; J. P. Haines, $6,000; S. T. Atkins, $1,500. About midnight of Dec. 6, 1871, fire was discovered in the rear of Pegram & Sons' warehouse on the north side of Broadway and in one hour all the buildings on the northwest half of block ten were laid in ashes, including all buildings from the site of the present Revere House to the corner of Broadway and Chicago streets and from said corner on Broadway to the present site of the Lincoln State bank on the alley. The larger buildings consumed were occupied by George A. Brown, McNeal & Jones, S. Kahn, and John Small. The Brewer block was burned on March 8, 1872, destroying four store buildings; loss, $25,000. The Lincoln Woolen Mills burned in August of 1872, at a loss of $30,000. A very disastrous fire occurred on the night of March, 1873. It originated in the second story of a building occupied by Hart & Eves as a bakery and the fire consumed all the buildings on the north side of Pulaski street from the alley to Kickapoo street and then around on Kick-

apoo street to Latham's block, opposite the Kickapoo street entrance to the court house square. The loss was estimated at $30,000, 16 firms being burned out. The next fire occurred June 4, 1874, commencing at Keil's building on Chicago street and consuming all buildings to Pulaski street and on the north side of Pulaski street to the alley, thus connecting up with the fire of 1873; loss estimated at $15,000. Another fire, on July 14, 1874, originated in A. S. Guthrie's livery stable on Broadway on the north side of the square, destroying the buildings from that point east to the present site of the First National bank building and then north up Kickapoo street to the alley; loss about $10,000. On March 4, 1875, the Gessner building on Chicago street burned; in 1877, Lowrey & Johnson's machine shop was destroyed by fire at a loss of $5,000, and in 1878 the brewery of Peter Mueller & Son was consumed.

Despite this series of fires which had destroyed over one-half of the best business portion of the town, improvements were soon noticeable on every hand and new buildings were before long erected on the burned sites, the new buildings being more modern and substantial and all being constructed of brick and stone. In 1870 the new central school building was erected between Union, Maple, Seventh and Eighth streets at a cost of $50,000, including grounds. In 1870 William Hungerford rebuilt the planing mill, on the corner of Logan and Clinton streets, at a cost of $20,000. In the same year the Mayfield bank built a building on Kickapoo street on the site of the present Lincoln National bank building. In 1871 D. H. Harts constructed the building on the northwest corner of Broadway and Kickapoo streets. In 1872 J. P. Houser erected a two story structure on Pulaski street. In 1873 the following buildings were erected: The Gillett building on the south side of Broadway, adjoining the alley on the west, occupied by the First National bank; the Musick block, two stores, southwest corner of the square, on Kickapoo street; Latham's four buildings on Kickapoo street, the same being sold, when built, one to Frank Frorer, a second to Sims & Bros., and the other two to H. Sherman; the Dustin block on the north side of Pulaski street, beginning with what is now the German-American bank building and including buildings erected by James Coddington, S. A. Foley, George W. Edgar and John D. Evans; buildings on Broadway built by George W. Parker, W. H. Eves, E. Lloyd and Ream & Randolph; the Brewer building on Broadway built by S. T. Atkins as representative of the Brewer heirs; buildings erected by J. E. Dehner, H. F. Friend, H. Sherman, J. Eckert and H. Ahrens.

The Commercial hotel was constructed in 1874, by William Shea, who purchased the brick stores on Chicago street owned by J. F. D. Elliott and J. A. Niles, and these buildings were used as a nucleus for the new hotel. The hotel was opened June 8, 1875, by Sponsler & Lacey. Brick business buildings were erected in 1874, by D. H. Harts, E. W. Bates, A. Keil, Joseph Ream, J. T. Cadwallader and P. Obcamp. Trinity

ENTRANCE TO UNION CEMETERY, LINCOLN

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Episcopal church was erected at the corner of Kankakee and Kickapoo streets in 1873 and in 1874 St. Patrick's Catholic church was moved to the site of the present church and rebuilt. What is probably the most extensive business block in Lincoln, the Lincoln House block, was erected in 1875, partly on the site of the old Eagle hotel, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Chicago streets. It is a four story structure, surmounted by a tower, the top of the tower being 80 feet from the ground and the main building is about 110 feet square. It was built by John D. Gillett and cost $50,000. Work began on the building in July, 1875, and it was completed in time for a formal opening as a hotel Oct. 12, 1876, J. W. Hutchinson being the first manager. The building is now utilized entirely for business houses, offices and lodge halls and the like. Other business houses were built in 1875 by G. Gessner, D. H. Harts and F. Frorer, and a new Congregational church was constructed at the corner of Broadway and Ottowa streets in the same year. It was estimated that the entire cost of business block improvements in Lincoln from 1871 to 1876 aggregated a half million of dollars. In addition to this the State Asylum for Feeble Minded Children was located at Lincoln in 1875, work beginning on the main building Nov. 5, 1875, and being completed in June of 1877, at a cost of $155,000. The present church edifice of St. Mary's parish was erected in 1879. Jacob Mundy's addition to Lincoln was platted in 1872 and Littler's addition in 1879. The present Champaign and Havana branch of the Illinois Central railroad was completed to Lincoln in 1872, and the Lincoln Gas Works were constructed in 1873.

The Union Cemetery Association was organized in 1880 with F. C. W. Keohnle as president and L. C. Schwerdtfeger as secretary. The first telephone exchange was installed in 1881 with 50 subscribers. In his trip through the United States, after his trip around the world, Gen. U. S. Grant stopped at Lincoln on May 4, 1880. By somewhat of a coincidence just fifteen years previous to a day, the funeral car of Abraham Lincoln had been halted at the station at Lincoln, on its way from Washington to Springfield. Ayres' drug store was destroyed by fire, Dec. 5, 1882, and Gerard's Carriage factory was consumed June 3, 1883, at a loss of $8,000. The Citizens' Coal Mining Company was organized Feb. 20, 1882, and the last shaft sunk soon after. St. Clara's hospital was opened July 9, 1884, in two frame buildings on Third street. The present building on the present site was erected in 1886. The Washington school was erected in 1885, the Jefferson school in 1888, and St. Patrick's parochial school in 1887. St. John's Lutheran church was erected in 1884, on the corner of Fifth and Union streets, at a cost of $10,000. Mayfield's addition to Lincoln was platted May 21, 1884. The Moloney and Spellman elevator on the corner of Chicago and Clinton streets burned to the ground in 1886, at a loss of $8,000 and a new elevator was

erected on the same site in 1887. Fire also consumed the hoisting tower of the Citizens' coal shaft, Oct. 29, 1889.

WATER WORKS AND FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Up to the year 1886, Lincoln had operated under its special charter secured in 1865, when Lincoln and Postville were combined in the city of Lincoln. On March 8, 1886, a proposition was submitted to a vote of the people to abandon the special charter and organize under the general law. The proposition carried by a vote of 716 in favor and 344 against the proposition. In reorganizing under the general law the city was redistricted into five wards in place of four. Organization under the general law brought on an era of prosperity and growth for Lincoln. The first expression of this civic revival was the passage of an ordinance on Dec. 21, 1885, authorizing Frank A. Hinds, John F. Moffett, H. C. Hodgkins and J. V. Clarke, of Watertown, N. Y., to construct and operate a water works plant. These parties subsequently assigned their interests to the Lincoln Water Works Company. Work on the plant was begun in April of 1886. A parcel of land, 40 by 153 feet, on Sixth street was purchased, it being the highest point of land in the city, and work on the erection of a tower on that location began May 14, 1886. The first ground for the mains was broken on May 26, 1886, on Tremont street, a half block from Union street. Over 100 men were employed on the mains. The first supply well was located near the north bank of Salt Creek, about 300 feet east of the C. & A. bridge. A second well was connected with the first by a pipe. The tower is 100 feet high, 16 feet in diameter, is made of 25 rings of wrought iron, and has a capacity of 150,000 gallons of water. The pumping plant was located about 1,100 feet northwest of the wells, about two-thirds of a mile below the junction of the C. & A. and the Champaign and Havana branch of the Illinois Central railroads. About seven miles of mains were laid in 1886. Since that time there have been about thirteen miles more of wrought iron mains laid, but this does not include several miles of smaller piping connected with the mains. From time to time, the system has undergone repeated improvements and about twelve tubular wells have been driven, in addition to the regular wells. The installation of the water system was the occasion of a monster civic celebration held in Lincoln, Sept. 29, 1886, known as "water works' day" and it is estimated that the largest number of visitors were in the city that day than have ever been present before or since.

Preceding the completion of the water works, the Lincoln Fire Department was organized Aug. 13, 1886, on the volunteer plan, with 38 members. A hose company and a hook and ladder company was formed, Charles Laux being captain and Harry A. Houser secretary of the former organization, and J. H. Starkey, captain, and L. B. Stringer, sec-

retary, of the latter organization. W. H. Stafford was the first chief of the new department. He was succeeded by Thomas L. Blackburn in 1887. State firemen's tournaments have been held in Lincoln in 1888 and again in 1908. The present chief of the Lincoln Fire department is Sol Rhodes. The department boasts of the possession of "Barney and Bill," the two famous fire horses, who hold the championship of the world as a fire team.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Street paving was first inaugurated in Lincoln in 1886. The first paving ordinance was passed June 30, 1886, and provided for the paving of one block on Pulaski street, from Chicago street to Kickapoo street. During 1886, 1887 and 1888, substantially all the business portion of the city was paved. Since then, all the main streets of the city have been paved to the city limits. The pavement is all of brick, except College avenue, which is of asphalt. There having been surface indications of natural gas in Logan County, in 1887 a company was formed in Lincoln to prospect for gas, oil or minerals. Borings were made on the site of the present Latham mine to the depth of about 1,000 feet, when salt water was reached and the project abandoned without success. The Excelsior factory was organized in 1889, but after running a number of years was discontinued. The building burned in 1908. The Lincoln Electric Light and Power Co. was organized June 17, 1889.

The years of 1890 and 1891 were banner years in Lincoln's progress. In the former year, the Odd Fellows' Orphans' home was secured for Lincoln and the corner stone of the main building was formally laid May 21, 1891. The Cork-faced Collar Company was brought to Lincoln from Washington, Mo., in 1890, and a factory building erected south of the Havana branch of the Illinois Central railroad. The Lincoln Press Drill factory was located in December of 1890, and a canning factory established in 1891 in the old Richter mill building. The Lincoln Street Car Company was incorporated Feb. 21, 1891, by E. D. Blinn, Arthur Quisenberry and John F. Mundy, and the Woodlawn addition to Lincoln platted in connection therewith. A franchise was given the company by the City Council, March 19, 1891. Four and a half miles of track were laid by Dec. 1, 1891, a power house and car barn were erected west of the Washington school on Clinton street and the first car ran to Woodlawn, the asylum and the Illinois Central depot, on Christmas Day, 1891. In addition to the Woodlawn addition laid out in 1891, in the same year were platted Harts & Frorer's additions, Latham's North side addition and North Lincoln. Several new brick buildings were erected in 1890, over 100 private residences built, a free postal delivery system installed, over two miles of sewer pipe laid and several blocks of walled sewer, four miles of brick sidewalk laid and a new custodial building erected at the

asylum at a cost of $40,000. In 1892, the Immanuel Lutheran society erected their church on Logan street. In 1893, the Lincoln Furniture Company was organized and a factory built at the junction of the Peoria branch of the Illinois Central with the C. & A. railroad. This factory is now owned and operated as the Lincoln Mattress factory. Fire consumed the Esten elevator building and the Gerard carriage shops in 1893. In 1895, the City Hall was built on the corner of Broadway and McLean streets at a cost of $19,000. The building is a brick structure, modern Roman style of architecture, 52 by 116 feet in dimensions, two stories high, with tower, and was opened to the public March 2, 1896. In the same year, the "Broadway Theater" was erected at a cost of $18,000. The ground was staked off Aug. 6, 1895, on Broadway near the corner of Logan street, and the structure was 60 by 110 feet in dimensions. The theater was opened on the night of Nov. 27, 1895, with the Louis James Company in "Virginius." The seats were sold at auction for this opening night and netted over $4,000. The Odd Fellows' Hall and the Atlas brick building were erected in 1895, as was also the new Madison school building. The present Presbyterian church building on Pekin and Ottawa streets was built in 1896 at a cost of $21,000. The hospital building and the school and chapel at the asylum were erected in 1897; also the Cellulose factory was established the same year. The Adams and Monroe school buildings were erected in 1898 and the magnificent new high school building on Broadway was built in 1899. (See City Schools.) The Lincoln Casket factory building was erected on Third street in 1898. The Canning factory, formerly the Richter mill, was destroyed by fire May 23, 1895, at a loss of $12,000.

The Latham Coal Company was incorporated Sept. 25, 1900, and work on the shaft began soon after. The shaft and workings of the company cost over $250,000. The Harts' Medicine Company was organized in 1900 and a building subsequently erected near the right of way of the Havana branch of the Illinois Central railroad. The Lincoln Chautauqua Association was organized in 1902 and the auditorium erected in 1904 at a cost of $10,000. The new $25,000 college building was built in 1902. Construction of the present court house was begun June 15, 1903, and the structure was completed May 15, 1905, at a cost of $200,000. The new library building was also erected in 1903. Fire consumed the brick and tile works of the east shaft May 14, 1903. The Deaconess Hospital was constructed in 1900. The boys' and girls' cottages at the asylum were built in 1901 and 1902 at a cost of $200,000. Three handsome new churches were erected in 1904, St. Patrick's Catholic church at a cost of $25,000, dedicated Nov. 6; the Christian church at a cost of $17,000, dedicated Sept. 11, and the Zion Lutheran church, at a cost of $25,000, dedicated May 1. The Interurban line was completed to Lincoln in 1906, the first car making the trip from Springfield to Lincoln, Dec. 15, 1906. The Lincoln Automobile factory was built in 1907 and

the Lincoln Sand and Gravel Company began to establish its plant and tracks during the same year. The new Lincoln Business College was erected on Logan street in 1910 and the Beth El synagogue was built the same year, at the northeast corner of Latham Park, at a cost of $7,000. A new Lincoln National Bank building and a government post office building are now in course of construction.

POST OFFICE.

The first postmaster in Lincoln was Michael Hinrichsen and the post office was kept in his place of business, cornering on the alley on the north side of Broadway, on the opposite side of the alley from the present site of the Lincoln State Bank. Mr. Hinrichsen was succeeded as postmaster by Robert Leslie. The latter held the position until 1861, when he was succeeded by John S. Metcalf. In May of 1869, Albert D. Cadwallader was appointed postmaster and he served in that capacity until 1886. During his incumbency, the office was located three doors east of its original location. In 1886, A. M. Miller was appointed and the office was moved to the Lincoln House corner. In 1889 Jacob M. Morris became postmaster. He resigned in 1892, R. C. Maxwell being temporary postmaster for a portion of that year and Samuel L. Wallace holding the position temporarily in 1893. In 1894, Thomas H. Stokes was appointed and was succeeded in 1898 by the reappointment of Mr. Wallace. In 1903, L. B. Davis was appointed and the office was moved to the Edmonds building on the east side of the court house square. In 1907, Thomas H. Stokes, the present postmaster, was reappointed. Some time prior to 1906, Congressman John A. Sterling, of this district, introduced a bill in Congress for an appropriation for a government building in Lincoln and in the year mentioned the bill was finally passed. The measure carried with it an appropriation of $75,000. As a site for the new building, the government on Nov. 7, 1907, closed a deal for what was known as the Sheer corner, cornering on Broadway and McLean streets. The work of excavation for the building began in the spring of 1910. The building is a one story structure with a large basement, fronts 65 feet on McLean street and 80 feet on Broadway.

POPULATION.

The census returns for Lincoln in the successive decades show a steady increase in population and a constant growth. The returns as to the population of the city have been as follows: 1860, 1,679; 1870, 4,850; 1880, 5,639; 1890, 6,743; 1900, 8,962. The 1910 census has not been made public at the time of this writing, but the writer has it, upon

semi-official information, that the new census will show for Lincoln a population over 10,000 and less than 11,000.

LIST OF CITY OFFICERS.

The town officials and town boards from 1855 to the organization of the city of Lincoln have already been named. The following is a list of the city officials from 1865 to the present:

MAYORS: Joseph C. Webster, 1865-66; Silas Beason, 1866-69; Colby Knapp, 1869-70; George Warren, 1870-71; Abram Mayfield, 1871-76; Silas Beason, 1876-78; D. L. Braucher, 1878-79; J. E. Hill, 1879-80; Silas Beason, 1880-81; D. H. Harts, 1881-82; Abram Mayfield, 1882-83; Albert Rothschild, 1883-86; Simon Rock, 1886-87; C. M. Knapp, 1887-93; J. E. Hill, 1893-95; D. Turnbolt, 1895-97; W. O. Jones, 1897-1901; J. Ed. Miller, 1901-03; Paul Fuson, 1903-05; E. G. King, 1905-07; E. B. Maltby, 1907-09; W. D. Gayl, 1909—.

CITY CLERKS: W. D. Wyatt, 1865-66; J. F. Benner, 1866-68; A. D. Cadwallader, 1868-69; G. W. Montague, 1869-72; C. M. Knapp, 1872-83; W. G. Starkey, 1883-89; John H. Starkey, 1889-93; Frank Bollin, 1893-99; Donald Danken, 1899-1903; R. M. Berry, 1903-05; J. C. Greenslate, 1905-07; Charles E. Barrows, 1907—.

CITY ATTORNEYS: W. D. Wyatt, 1865-66; Rufus Mayfield, 1866-67; J. T. Hoblit, 1867-68; Edmund Lynch, 1868-69; J. T. Hoblit, 1869-70; Edmund Lynch, 1870-72; T. T. Beach, 1872-73; E. G. Hudson, 1873-75; C. J. Forsyth, 1875-77; W. W. Stokes, 1877-78; R. C. Maxwell, 1878-79; Lee Head, 1879-80; S. J. Woland, 1880-82; O. C. Sharp, 1882-83; Robert Humphrey, 1883-85; O. C. Sharp, 1885-86; S. L. Wallace, 1886-89; Robert Humphrey, 1889-90; E. G. King, 1890-91; E. C. Perkins, 1891-93; Emil C. Moos, 1893-97; Donald McCormick, 1897-1901; John A. Larison, 1901-03; Paul Houser, 1903-05; John Beckers, 1905-07; Uri Kissinger, 1907—.

CITY TREASURERS: Solomon Kahn, 1865-85; W. A. Corwine, 1885-87; Lewis Rosenthal, 1887-91; George W. Esders, 1891-93; E. B. Maltby, 1893-95; R. Schuster, 1895-97; P. B. Weymer, 1897-99; J. F. Hyde, 1899-1901; P. B. Weymer, 1901-03; J. F. Hyde, 1903-05; Adam Denger, 1905-07; J. Q. Smith, 1907; J. F. Hyde, 1909—.

In the list of aldermen following, the date indicates the date of election, councilmen being elected for a two years' term. Where two are given, the latter name indicates an alderman elected to fill an unexpired term. As one alderman is elected each year for a two years' term, there are in the council each year two aldermen from each ward. At the first election, two aldermen were elected, one for one year and one for two years. The first one named held the one year term.

ALDERMEN FIRST WARD (until 1887, the first ward included substantially what is now both the first and fifth): 1865, Franklin Fisk, Marvin Brewer; 1866, John Wyatt; 1867, M. W. Barrett; 1868, J. C. Ross; 1869 and 1871, N. E. Pegram; 1870 and 1872, H. F. Elliott; 1873 and 1875, H. Simonton; 1874 and 1876, John Wyatt; 1877 and 1879, N. E. Pegram; 1878, George W. Webb; 1880 and 1882, H. G. Bramwell; 1881, R. B. Latham; 1883, H. F. Elliott; 1884, J. Q. Smith; 1885, N. E. Pegram; 1886 and 1887, S. Rethaber; 1888 and 1890, L. L. Leeds; 1889, Jasper Yelton; 1891, J. S. Haller; 1892, 1894 and 1896, George J. Brockett; 1893, A. S. Mohr; 1895, 1897 and 1899, H. N. Becker; 1898, James Davis; 1900 and 1902, George J. Brockett; 1901, C. D. Walker; 1903, Frank Bollin; 1904, George Bowers; 1905, E. F. Routson; 1906 and 1908, Wm. Voepel; 1907, John L. Healey; 1909, Frank Bollin; 1910, August Keller.

ALDERMEN SECOND WARD: 1865, A. M. Fellows, T. F. Ladue; 1866, A. C. Boyd; 1867, T. F. Ladue; 1868, J. A. Niles; 1869, F. C. W. Keohnle; 1870, Nelson Andrews; 1871, H. Maltby; 1872 and 1874, Hiram Sherman; 1873, James Ritchie; 1875 and 1877, Simon Rock; 1876, 1878 and 1880, James A. Hudson; 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885 and 1887, Ezra N. Davis; 1882, L. L. Hatton; 1884 and 1886, James A. Hudson; 1888 and 1890, J. W. Collins; 1889, 1891, 1893 and 1895, E. D. Shackleford; 1892, L. C. Schwerdtfeger; 1894, Arthur Quisenberry; 1896, 1898 and 1900, George D. Corwine; 1897, S. M. Guttery; 1899, 1901 and 1903, Thomas Ryan; 1902, E. D. Shackleford; 1904, L. C. Schwerdtfeger; 1905, P. L. McGrath; 1906, E. B. Maltby; 1907 and 1909, A. E. Brown; 1908 and 1910, Colvin Wasson.

ALDERMEN THIRD WARD: 1865, L. H. Crawford and H. Sherman; 1866, Henry Sturges; 1867, E. P. Hurlbut; 1868, J. N. Lipp and J. S. Randolph; 1869, Israel McCord; 1870, W. P. Randolph; 1871, James Congden; 1872, Silas Beason; 1873, Wm. Hargadine; 1874, W. H. Rigdon; 1875, J. B. Montague; 1876, Wm. Hargadine; 1877, J. H. Russell; 1878, David Hummell and A. Crandall; 1879 and 1881, Wm. Hungerford; 1880, John Ahrens; 1882 and 1884, Israel McCord; 1883, Thomas Kenyon; 1885, P. H. Beach; 1886, A. R. Crihfield; 1887, Wm. Hope; 1888 and 1890, T. W. Kenyon; 1889, Adolph Rimerman; 1891 and 1893, Joseph Tabke; 1892, 1894 and 1896, J. W. Condell; 1895, G. Altman; 1897 and 1899, W. H. Rigdon; 1898, J. Ed. Miller; 1900 and 1902, Adolph Rimerman; 1901, Paul S. Fuson; 1903 and 1905, W. H. Rigdon; 1904, Charles Warfield; 1906, 1908 and 1910, Adolph Rimerman; 1907, Charles Anton; 1909, C. H. Knapp.

ALDERMEN FOURTH WARD: 1865, J. F. Boy and J. M. Shackleford; 1866, David Bumcrats; 1867, J. F. Boy; 1868, Hamilton Tibbets; 1869, Henry Rathbun and W. A. Cowdrey; 1870, J. M. Shackleford; 1871, Henry Rathbun; 1872, 1874 and 1876, John J. Russell; 1873, Daniel

Baldwin, 1875, George L. Ogilvie; 1877, Charles White; 1878, David Reed; 1879, Peter Biwer; 1880, John Spatz; 1881, J. F. Boy; 1882, George N. Williams; 1883, Fred Goosman; 1884 and 1886, John J. Russell; 1885, C. A. Nicholson; 1887, George L. Ogilvie; 1888, 1890 and 1892, John Miller; 1889 and 1891, Adam Feuerbacher; 1893, C. A. Nicholson; 1894, W. A. Russell; 1895, B. F. Poe; 1896 and 1898, Andrew Comstock; 1897 and 1899, Adam Feuerbacher; 1900, Dode Wilson; 1901, Ernst Moos; 1902, W. D. Gayle; 1903, Mathew Stoll; 1904, John Malerich; 1905, Adam Feuerbacher; 1906 and 1908, Mathew Stoll; 1907, Joseph Malerich; 1909, Charles Werlich; 1910, F. P. Weindorff.

Aldermen Fifth Ward (ward created in 1887): 1887 and 1889, H. Sherman; 1888, 1890 and 1892, R. C. Maxwell; 1891, C. H. Foster; 1893, 1895 and 1897, Richard Latham; 1894, 1896 and 1898, Michael Coogan; 1899 and 1901, Wm. Schulte; 1900, D. C. Simpson; 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908 and 1910, Michael Coogan; 1905, J. A. Simpson; 1907 and 1909, R. Schuster.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

CITY OF MT. PULASKI.

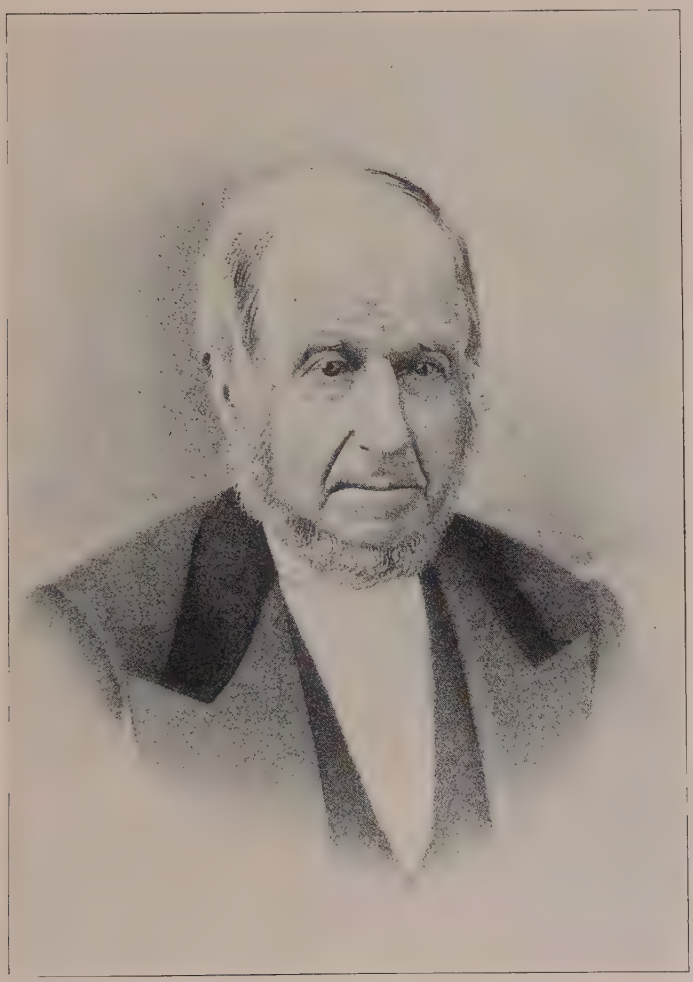
The beginning of Mt. Pulaski can be said to be enveloped in the mists of pre-historic times when the polar world was a desolation of icy wastes. From these dreary realms of enduring frosts, vast glaciers, moving southward with irresistable power, grooved and planed down the rocks, gathering up and carrying with them the abraded material and later melting in the warmer latitudes, distributing this detrital matter upon the bottom of an inland sea. The track of these ice-formed navies have been indelibly stamped upon the surface of Central Illinois even to this day, are scientifically known as moraines and the terminus of one of these ancient moraines was Mt. Pulaski hill, now towering gracefully above the surrounding plains, an eminence of beauty surrounded by fields as fertile as the valley of the Nile and as productive as Eden's magnificent bowers. For three-quarters of a century Mt. Pulaski, first settlement, then village, then municipality, has occupied this beautiful summit, as a "city set upon a hill, whose light cannot be hid."

The first government patent to land in what is now Mt. Pulaski township was made to James Turley, in 1824, this being the first year of the establishment of the land office at Springfield, and the land so patented was about four miles southwest of Mt. Pulaski hill. About the same time, Jeremiah Birks and Robert Buckles received patents to land a short distance to the southeast. By 1836, land entries had been made in present Mt. Pulaski township by the following settlers of early days: William Everly, John Vandeventer, John R. Burns, John Lucas, Robert Cast, Thomas R. Skinner, Isaac L. Skinner, Lewis Barney, Luther Barney, Michael Mann, George Girtman, Robert Downey, John Williams, George W. Turley, Charles Barney, Abraham Lucas, Carter Scroggin, Peter Buckles, Charles Brady, Champney Pendleton, Rial Birk, John Voshall, John Turner, William Copeland, Larkin Johnson, Barnabas M. Blue, Solomon Blue, Roland Birks, John D. Copeland, James Morrow, James Wade, John Shoup, Isaac Constant, Abraham L. Mann, David Birks, Benjamin Constant, J. W. Carrico, Charles Morgan, Cornelius Dunham, Thomas J. Scroggin, Landon Key, Berry Constant, John Mann, Lucien Barney, James Powers, John Johnson, Stephen Lloyd,

Bailey F. Bell, Leonard K. Scroggin, Abraham L. Copeland, Hiram H. Hedrick, Samuel Myers, Riley Barber, Hiram Starr, Adam Starr, Moses Patterson, Edmund Sams, Ninian R. Cast, J. C. Morgan, William Buckles, Robert C. Lawrence, Isaac Copeland, John Sinclair, Nathan V. Skinner, Elvanah Glover, Isom Birks, Abraham Myers, John Skinner, H. B. Truett, William Mason, Granville Patterson, Samuel Martin, David Winter, Thomas Shoup, John Capps, W. S. Bradstreet, Andrew Hughes, A. G. Burnett, George R. Spottswood, Squire Foster and William Armstrong. James Turley, above mentioned, was born in Virginia, migrated to Kentucky about ten years after the close of the Revolutionary War and came to what is now Logan County (then Sangamon), at an early date, among the very first settlers. He brought with him fourteen children, one of the eldest of whom was George W. Turley, who also entered land in 1829 about four miles west of the present site of Mt. Pulaski. Here he subsequently laid out an embryo town to which he gave the name of "Georgetown."

JABEZ CAPPS.

The real history of Mt. Pulaski, however, begins with the departure of Jabez Capps from the land of his birth in 1817. He was born in London, England, Sept. 9, 1796, and embarked for the United States in the year before mentioned, landing in Boston, Oct. 7, 1817. Remaining a few weeks in Boston, he walked to New York. In New York, he remained a short time and then walked to Philadelphia. After a short stay there, he walked westward over the Alleghany mountains to Pittsburg, where he arrived in January of 1818. Here he remained until the Ohio river opened in the spring of the year, when he worked his passage on a flat-boat to Cincinnati. After about a year's stay in Cincinnati, where he was employed in pottery making, he was joined by his brother, Ebenezer Capps, who had subsequently come from England. Together they left Cincinnati and walked to St. Louis. Having heard a great deal about the "Sangamo country" in Illinois, they started, in the spring of 1820, to visit it. They first stopped at Clark's old mill on the south fork of the Sangamon river and here Jabez Capps taught the first school ever taught in Sangamon County. In 1822, a town had been laid out in Sangamon County by the name of Calhoun. Early in 1824, Springfield was laid out adjacent to Calhoun, with streets corresponding to those of Calhoun, and a few months later Calhoun became part of the new town of Springfield. In 1823, Jabez and Ebeneezer Capps moved to Calhoun, where the former taught the first school in Springfield. In 1824, he abandoned school teaching and purchased a log house of Stephen Stillman, the first postmaster of Springfield, and opened up one of the first stores in Springfield, in which he kept an assortment of the various articles needed by the pioneers. In 1828, he married Prudence A. Stafford, daughter of



JABEZ CAPPS
One of the proprietors of Mount Pulaski

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Oliver Stafford, who had located in Sangamon County in 1825. She died May 13, 1836, three children surviving her, namely, Charles S., born in 1830; Ebeneezer S., born in 1834, and Oliver T., born in 1834.

In 1828, Nicholas Moore had entered land north of the present site of Mt. Pulaski, in what is now Chester township, near what was known as Hurricane Point, later as Yankeetown, on the present Lincoln-Mt. Pulaski road. Some time in the early part of 1836, some of the members of Mr. Moore's family were in need of a physician's services and Mr. Moore rode to Springfield and brought back with him Dr. Alexander Shields on a professional call. Dr. Shields boarded with Jabez Capps at Springfield. He afterwards married a sister of Jabez Capps. On Dr. Shields' return to Springfield he spoke to Mr. Capps in the most glowing terms of the country he had passed through and referred especially to a beautiful hill or mound between Lake Fork and Salt Creek, in the midst of the prairie, which in his judgment was an ideal spot for a town site. In another part of the primitive home lived Dr. Barton Robinson. Dr. Robinson had come from England about 1830, with his brother, James T. Robinson, and had first located at Buffalo Hart Grove. In 1832, he went to Springfield, where he married Mahala Barber. Dr. Robinson overheard the conversation between Mr. Capps and Dr. Shields and became interested. Mr. Capps was not well satisfied with his location in Springfield and the idea of founding a new town on the site proposed met his hearty approval. He proposed to Dr. Robinson that they make a visit to the "mound" and if found satisfactory lay out the town site. Dr. Robinson agreed and in a few days they made the trip, first stopping with George W. Turley at his place east of the "mound." Mr. Turley accompanied them to the proposed location and all were highly pleased with the prospect. Mr. Turley agreed to join the enterprise and abandon the "Georgetown" venture.

LAYING OUT OF THE TOWN.

Returning to Springfield, Dr. Robinson and Mr. Capps organized a company to boom the new town. The company consisted of Barton Robinson, Jabez Capps, George W. Turley, George McDaniel, James Scott, J. F. Davis, Wm. L. Hatch and W. A. Knight. Ringrose D. Watson and Ebeneezer Capps were also interested. On July 5, 1836, Barton Robinson, on behalf of himself and the company, entered 480 acres of land in what is now Mt. Pulaski township and on July 20, 1836, he brought with him to the "mound" Thomas R. Skinner, afterwards County Surveyor and later County Judge, who surveyed 140 acres of said land into blocks and lots. As an evidence of the loyalty of the new proprietors to the land of their adoption, they named the new town "Pulaski," in honor of the Polish nobleman who came to America during the Revolutionary War and offered his services as a private soldier to General

Washington, afterwards rose to be general in the Colonial army and was killed in battle, Oct. 11, 1779. Later in December of 1836, the word "Mount" was prefixed to the name, making it Mt. Pulaski, although in official documents and otherwise the name Pulaski was used until in the forties. The time of the change of name is indicated by the fact that in dividing up the town lots among the members of the company, Barton Robinson deeded to George McDaniel, on Dec. 10, 1836, certain blocks in the "town of Pulaski;" to George W. Turley, on Dec. 17, 1836, certain blocks in the "town of Mt. Pulaski," and subsequently to James Scott, W. L. Hatch, J. F. Davis and W. A. Knight blocks in the "town of Mt. Pulaski."

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

After completing the survey, Mr. Capps rented a small log cabin of Jeremiah Birks, who resided on the Lake Fork, and arranged with Mr. Birks to have the cabin removed to the south side of the public square as laid out on the plat of the town, this being the same as the present public square. Reference has already been made to the death of Mr. Capps' first wife. Upon his return to Springfield after the survey, he was remarried to Elizabeth Baker, of Rochester, Ill. Preparatory to his removal to his new home, he secured a retailer's license to sell goods and conduct a tavern in the new town, from the Commissioner's of Sangamon County, of which Logan County was then a part, as the following, taken from the records of the County Commissioners of Sangamon County, will show: "Sept. 5, 1836; Jabez Capps came into court this day and applied for a license to retail goods, wares and merchandise in the town of Pulaski, in Sangamon County, and states the amount of his stock in trade; it is therefore ordered by the court he have license therefor, by paying to the treasurer the sum of five dollars for one year from date and it is further ordered that the said Jabez Capps have license to keep a tavern in the town of Pulaski for the term of one year, upon his producing to the clerk the treasurer's receipt for five dollars and entering into bond as required by law."

Soon after, Mr. and Mrs. Capps and three sons left Springfield for "Pulaski." Mr. Capps loaded into his wagon the necessary furniture, some provisions and a few goods and started out on the road leading to the Lake Fork settlement. From this settlement to the "mound" was only a trail, which instead of leading to the summit of the hill passed around the base and on to Salt Creek. Arriving at the "mound" the family moved into the log cabin, the first white settlers in Mt. Pulaski. In the meantime, Mr. Turley had erected a temporary log store room for Mr. Capps on the west side of the square, the location of the same having previously been a wolves' den burrowed in the sand. Into this store room Mr. Capps unloaded what goods he had brought and then returned

to Springfield for more supplies. Soon after, he purchased a story and a half frame building, which had been built for Bealer Webster to be erected on a proposed town to be laid out on the present farm of R. H. Templeman. This latter town was abandoned and Mr. Capps erected this building on lot ten, block fourteen, on the west side of the square. In 1838, this building was enlarged and made full two stories, Mr. Capps and family moving into the upper story and the store being conducted in the lower story. The stone for the foundation came from Rocky Ford, 16 miles away. The building was 30 feet square, with attic and cellar. For many years it was known as "Capps' Headquarters." It was torn down in 1867 to make room for a more pretentious structure.

Mr. Capps' stock contained a miscellaneous assortment of merchandise suitable for a pioneer store. Trade developed rapidly. Settlers from the present sites of Clinton, Decatur and neighboring territory came to Mr. Capps' store to purchase their goods, many coming a distance of forty miles. Those who could not pay in money brought peltry of various kinds which Mr. Capps took to Springfield and exchanged for goods. He made most of his purchases, however, in St. Louis, his goods being shipped up the Mississsippi and Illinois to Pekin, where he received them and hauled them through Postville to Mt. Pulaski in a wagon. During the first two years of his life at the "mound," he and the adjacent settlers often drove their hogs to Pekin, where they were slaughtered and the pork shipped to St. Louis by the rivers. Occasionally, he would exchange goods for dressed pork. Mr. Capps continued in the mercantile business in Mt. Pulaski until 1858, when he retired and established the Mt. Pulaski nursery in conection with his son, Charles C. Capps. On the organization of Logan County, in 1839, he was elected Recorder of the county, which position he held for eight years. He was appointed postmaster of Mt. Pulaski, March 2, 1838, and served until Jan. 7, 1854. In addition to his three children by his first wife, he had ten children as a result of the second marriage. He died in Mt. Pulaski in 1896, lacking three months of being a century old. It might also be stated in this connection that his compatriot in the founding of Mt. Pulaski, Dr. Barton Robinson, also located in Mt. Pulaski in 1836 and practiced medicine there from that time until 1858, when he moved to Kansas, where he died. George W. Turley, another one of the proprietors, built a large residence at the northwest corner of the square and lived in Mt. Pulaski until his death, Feb. 28, 1865. He was continuously a justice of the peace from 1835 to his death and tried several law suits in which Abraham Lincoln was a contesting attorney.

Referring to life in Mt. Pulaski in 1836, Charles S. Capps in a letter to the Old Settlers' Association in 1878 said: "In 1836, father removed with his family to Mt. Pulaski, where he was the first, and in fact for several months, the only settler. He had located a log cabin on the site of the present post office building and put in a small stock of goods. The

cabin when I first saw it, was not chinked or daubed and as he lacked clapboards enough to cover the roof, there was a space about a yard square left open. My uncle, John Stafford, and I were left in charge of the store. Prairie grass was cut in front of the store and placed in a heap on the floor and this with some blankets constituted our bed. There came up a storm one night which wet us thoroughly. Our cooking, until mother came, was done in a sand hole, over which some lumber was put to season; this sand hole had formerly been a wolf's den. Our nearest neighbor lived two and a half miles north on Salt Creek. My father had a sugar hogshead which he used as a smoke house. One night a pack of wolves, smelling the meat, gathered around the smoke house and howled for hours. I remember seeing mother, sweeping the floor one day, stoop hastily to pick up what she thought was a calico apron, but which on closer inspection proved to be a large rattlesnake coiled. She dispatched it speedily with the broom handle. One night while father was away from home, a prairie fire ran over the hill and set fire to our cabin. Mother had considerable difficulty in saving the 'city,' the fire department not having yet been organized and there being no water nearer than the spring, a quarter of a mile away. The fire consumed our hay stack, which was on a platform on forks, six or seven feet high."

FURTHER SETTLEMENT.

In 1838, Mr. Capps was joined by two carpenters, Horace Bowe and a Mr. Miles, who boarded with Mr. Capps and worked at their trade. They found plenty of work for the surrounding settlers. They were joined in 1839 by Willis Rowe, who afterward lost his life by the fall of a beam in a building on which he was working. In the fall of 1839, Andrew Danner came from Pittsburg to Springfield and then to Mt. Pulaski. In Springfield, he purchased a set of blacksmith tools and opened up the first blacksmith shop at the "mound." The next year he was joined by his brother, Christian Danner, who went into the blacksmith business with him. Christian Danner built the second building in the town, the same being a frame dwelling house, which he erected on the south side of the square. The Danners were the only blacksmiths between Clinton and Springfield. There were no roads or bridges in the county and price for labor was low. In the fall, farmers would take their pork to Mr. Capps, who paid them $1.50 per hundred pounds for it, deducting the amount of their blacksmith bill, from which Mr. Capps would deduct what the Danners owed him for iron and then pay them the balance. The Danners made the first iron plows in Mt. Pulaski, buying the pattern in St. Louis and doing the work themselves. Prior to iron plows, the plows were wooden mold boards and attached to the plow-point was an iron shoe, in which a socket was made for the insertion of the wooden plow-point.

The second store in the town was built by Benjamin Davis near the corner of the square, on the ground upon which the Scroggin Hotel was later erected, west of the present bank building of Scroggin & Son. About this same time Jefferson Scroggin also built a house, in which he accommodated travelers. About 1837, Frank Schick located in the town and opened a boot and shoe shop, he being the first shoemaker at the "mound." In 1842, he opened a general store. The only tannery in the vicinity was at Carter Scroggin's, south of the town. It was what was called a "trough" tannery. Later Mr. Schick started a tannery in the town. The Mt. Pulaski Hotel, the first brick structure in the village, was built on the northwest corner of the square by Alexander Morgan in 1843, and he conducted the same until 1848, when a D. B. Wright became landlord. Mr. Wright was succeeded as landlord by Ninian R. Cass about 1850. In 1852, Col. N. M. Whitaker bought the hotel of Mr. Morgan and conducted it until 1859, when he sold it to Martin Spitly, who disposed of it to Henry Shriver, Mr. Spitly moving to Lincoln. About 1841, Dr. John Clark located in the village and built a residence.

In 1844, the first school house was built, a small frame building, and until the court house was erected in 1848, it was the public hall of the town, religious services being conducted therein by the early church societies. In 1846, the third store in the town was built by Thomas Lushbaugh. The first brick store building was erected by Dr. Barton Robinson for rental purposes. Among those who purchased lots in Mt. Pulaski up to 1848 were Jacob Jackson, Champney Pendleton, George R. Spottswood, Frank Schick, Henry Vonderleith, Adam Schick, Alexander W. Morgan, Leonard Albert, Michael Finfrock, T. J. Scroggin, C. Harper, Horace B. Rowe, Samuel Dement, Timothy Leeds, James J. Snyder, B. F. Dickinson, John H. Horn, I. R. Braucher, Samuel C. Beam, Richard S. Spencer, Thomas P. Burnett, John Rohrer, Alexander Rigdon, John M. Handsbey, Charles Capps, John M. Downing, Christopher Mason, John A. Harry, James G. Cox, Christian Danner, Andrew Danner, Henry Krieg, D. B. Wright, J. M. and R. D. Tomlinson, J. O. Turley, William Frederick, John T. Clark, George and John Mayers, Wm. Stallings, N. M. Whitaker, Mathias Lohr, Christian Schick, Gotlieb Schafer, Dorothea Buiter, David S. Clark, R. V. Paranteau, C. Crockett, John Capps, George Meister, Gotlieb Seyfer, Wm. C. Snyder, Wm. Gibbs, John Huston, A. J. Turley, John W. Gibson, Adam Bierlein, Luther Hill, George Snyder, J. M. McIntosh, Emery C. Ross, Cyrus Tinkham, A. Alexander, L. D. Briggs, Ezekiel Bowman, John R. Thomas, Wm. Mitchell, Isaac Tomlinson, John Martin, W. M. Marshall, Dietrich Suedmier, George W. Smith, Frederick Spitzenmyer and others.

COUNTY SEAT.

By 1846, Mt. Pulaski had outgrown Postville, the county seat, and a movement was organized looking to the removal of the seat of justice to

Mt. Pulaski. Mt. Pulaski at this time had over 300 inhabitants. Michael W. Swing, representative in the General Assembly, was prevailed upon to introduce a bill in that body providing for the submission to vote in Logan County of the proposition to remove the county seat from Postville (then called Camden) to Mt. Pulaski. This bill passed Feb. 23, 1847, and provided for an election on the first Monday in April. The removal was conditioned on the citizens of Mt. Pulaski erecting a court house building. At the election a majority favored the proposition of removal. The following year the court house was erected in the center of the public square, where it still stands today in complete preservation, the lower story being utilized for the postoffice and the upper story for the library. Particulars with reference to this court house and the history of the county, during the period the county seat of justice was at Mt. Pulaski, have been given in the chapter on "County Government." The court house building cost $3,000, all but $300 having been contributed by the citizens of Mt. Pulaski. Mt. Pulaski continued to be the county seat until 1855 and during that period the town experienced a substantial growth. During court terms it was an exceedingly lively place, Lincoln, Douglas, Swett, Trumbull, Stuart and other great legal luminaries of former days being frequently in attendance. During the county seat period, many business buildings were erected around the square and in Mt. Pulaski as well as many private residences. In 1849, George Meister established a brick yard in the town and in the same year George and John Mayer opened up a store. In 1851, Samuel C. Beam built a saw mill and six years later erected a flouring mill in connection with the same. The first churches erected in the town were the Methodist and the First Lutheran Zion's church, both erected in 1852. New edifices have since been erected. By special act of March 4, 1854, the boundaries of the town were extended to include the additions platted and laid out subsequent to the original survey.

The removal of the county seat from Mt. Pulaski to the new town of Lincoln, by virtue of a vote on the proposition submitted at the general election in 1853, has already been noted at length in the chapters on "County Government" and the "City of Lincoln," and need not be recounted here. It was, of course, a great disappointment to the citizens of Mt. Pulaski, but still did not daunt their civic pride and courage, and in a few years, the "mound" had substantially recovered from the shock.

By act of the Legislature in 1857, the old court house was turned over to Henry Vonderleith, Jabez Capps and George W. Turley as trustees for two years, to be by them turned over to the Board of Education and soon thereafter, the building was utilized as a school building. In 1861, the Evangelical Association erected what was the third church building in the town. In 1865, the First Lutheran society sold their

PUBLIC SQUARE, MOUNT PULASKI

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church building to the Catholic denomination and one block from the old site erected their present house of worship, at a cost of $21,000.

EMMA ABBOTT.

An incident connected with the history of Mt. Pulaski, worthy of note, is the fact that the world's great singer, Emma Abbot, made her professional *debut* at Mt. Pulaski in the summer of 1863. She was then to fame unknown and in rather straitened financial circumstances. A troupe was organized at Mt. Pulaski with Miss Abbott as the star, she being assisted by a Miss Frazier of Peoria. O. T. Capps, of Mt. Pulaski, was the advance agent. The troupe made dates at "Yankeetown" in Chester township and at Lincoln, but failed to draw at either place. It is stated that at "Yankeetown" the troupe was pelted with mud. Twelve years later, Emma Abbott's reputation as a cantatrice was international in scope, the musical world ranking her with Patti and Neilson. She appeared at Springfield in 1878 and over 200 Logan County people who had refused to hear her at their own homes in her earlier days, paid their fare to Springfield and paid exorbitant prices for seats. Among these were a number of the "mud-pelters," although they vociferously denied the charge.

COMING OF THE RAILROADS.

Up to the year 1871, Mt. Pulaski was entirely an inland town, a stage line connecting it with Lincoln. The first railroad came in 1871, connecting Peoria with Decatur, passing through Mt. Pulaski and being known as the Peoria, Lincoln and Decatur railroad. Mt. Pulaski citizens gave this enterprise hearty encouragement from the start, one of its citizens, S. C. Beam being one of the first directors. Work began on the road at Pekin in 1869, was completed to Mt. Pulaski in August of 1871 and to Decatur in October of the latter year. The road is now a part of the Illinois Central system. (See chapter "Transportational.") A second railroad, known as the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield railroad, was also built through Mt. Pulaski in 1871. The road was so far completed on Oct. 12, 1871, that an excursion was run to Chicago that passengers might view the ruins of the great fire. The road is now part of the main Chicago to Springfield line of the Illinois Central system. The coming of the railroad ushered in a new era to Mt. Pulaski and for a number of years thereafter it experienced a substantial growth.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

In 1870, the Christian church building was erected and in July of the same year, the first Mt. Pulaski newspaper, the Sentinel, was established. In 1872, the Scroggin & Sawyer bank was established, being the first banking institution, and several additions to the town were laid out.

Many business buildings were erected in 1873, the improvements of that year amounting to over $35,000. The St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church building was also erected in 1873. The Mt. Pulaski Music Hall Association was incorporated May 22, 1874, and the first hall erected in the town as a result of the organization. The Schick brick structure was erected in 1875, in addition to other building operations in the same year. The Scroggin hotel, opera house and bank building were erected by Leonard K. Scroggin in 1878 at the southwest corner of the square. In the spring of 1877, the school system was reorganized and a commodious brick school building was erected that year in the eastern portion of town at a cost of $16,000. (See chapter on "City Schools.") The Masonic Hall association was organized in 1876. On Dec. 16, 1880, the first large fire occurred in the town, the McFarlin & Woods elevator being consumed. It was rebuilt in 1882 as the Junction elevator. In 1881, the Mt. Pulaski mill and elevator were erected, with a capacity of over 200 barrels of flour per day. This made three elevators in operation in the town in 1882. The Mt. Pulaski mill and elevator was destroyed by fire Jan. 17, 1885, together with 6,000 bushels of wheat; loss, $40,000. The first telephone exchange was installed in the town in 1881, being connected with the Lincoln plant. In 1881 C. E. Snyder established a saw mill and a barrel and lath fence factory in connection with the same. The Meister block was erected in 1882 and the Jenner building, including the present Jenner hotel property, was built in 1884. In the latter year a new Methodist church was erected on the old site and in 1886 a new Catholic church edifice was built. Boring for coal was begun in 1883 and an excellent vein of the mineral discovered. An account of this industry has been noted in the chapter on "Commercial and Industrial."

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The citizens of Mt. Pulaski take special pride in their fire department, it being the first regular permanent organization of that kind in the county. It was organized as the Phoenix fire department March 13, 1885, with eighteen charter members: J. F. Schick, F. E. Danner, J. G. Jenner, Andrew Bertrang, H. W. Stafford, D. J. O'Brien, George Wynd, Philip Schweigckhardt, B. F. Peltz, J. M. Hopkins, George Schafer, John Klotz, H. F. Gordon, Edward Meads, J. H. Newton and Otto G. Bekemeyer. The department is the possessor of a gold medal, which they hold as the champion hose team in the State Firemen's Association. The following members of the department have served as chief: W. H. Stafford, March to July, 1885; J. M. Hopkins, 1885-93; J. G. Jenner, January to April, 1893; M. J. Myers, 1893-95; John Zah, 1895-96; M.

J. Myers, 1896-98; F. E. Danner, Feb. 4, 1898 to the present. Claude Holler is the present secretary and J. G. Jenner, treasurer.

WATER WORKS AND CITY HALL.

On Sept. 15, 1886, Mt. Pulaski celebrated its semi-centennial with a magnificent demonstration, the estimated attendance being 15,000. In 1890, the electric light plant was established. The present water supply system was established in 1895, at a cost of $30,000. The source of supply is four wells which are spring-fed and inexhaustible. At the apex of the hill is a steel tank reservoir holding 60,000 gallons. The tank furnishes gravity pressure. There are five miles of water mains and 37 fire hydrants. The pump has a capacity of 500,000 gallons per day. The water works system is under the management of W. H. Stafford. The city hall and fire engine room was built on the east side of the square in 1899. It is a two-story brick with Bedford stone front, has slate roof and a bell tower. The lower story contains the engine house and the city jail, the upper story being council room and fire department headquarters. The building cost $3,500. In 1902, a new Catholic church was erected at a cost of $4,000, in 1904 St. Agnes Episcopal chapel was erected, in 1906 the Christian society built a new edifice at a cost of $9,000. A new Methodist structure was also built in 1907. A new Odd Fellows' Hall is in the process of erection. The Obermiller pasture southeast of town was the scene of the descent and subsequent flight of the first airship to pass over Logan County soil. This event occurred Sept. 29, 1910, the aviator being Walter Brookins, who on that date made a flight from Chicago to Springfield and who lighted near Mt. Pulaski to obtain needed supplies for his machine.

ADDITIONS.

Since the original laying out of the town in 1836, the following additions have been made from time to time: Shields' and Capps' addition, April 22, 1837, 16 blocks; S. C. Beam's addition, April 10, 1872, 4 blocks; C. C. Mason's addition, Nov. 6, 1871, 6 blocks; R. E. Turley's first, second, third and fourth additions, from 1877 to 1883; Turley's and Beard's addition, Nov. 27, 1883; Clark's addition, May 22, 1900; Girtman's addition, April 28, 1899. The city has a population of about 1,750.

POSTOFFICE.

Jabez Capps was the first postmaster of Mt. Pulaski, receiving his appointment March 2, 1839. The government records, however, show a postoffice by the name of "Scroggin," prior to that date, with Thomas J. Scroggin as postmaster, but it is likely that this was located at the town of "Georgetown," referred to before. Mr. Capps was postmaster until

Jan. 7, 1854, when J. L. Ream held the office from that date until Oct. 31, of the same year. Following Mr. Ream the postmasters and dates of their appointments have been as follows: Ezekiel Bowman, Oct. 31, 1854; John Clark, Oct. 15, 1855; N. M. Whitaker, Jan. 12, 1858; S. Linn Beidler, Feb. 12, 1858; J. H. O. Matfeldt, Sept. 20, 1866; S. Linn Beidler, March 23, 1869; J. W. Seyfer, May 16, 1882; J. H. Beidler, May 25, 1886; F. V. Nicholson, April 12, 1890; X. F. Beidler, April 11, 1894; Fred W. Obermiller, 1898; John Lincoln, the present incumbent, 1902.

LIST OF OFFICIALS.

The records of the early incorporation of the town of Mt. Pulaski have been completely lost and unfortunately no data of same has been preserved. In 1876, the town was organized as a village under the general law and the boundaries of the town were for the first time correctly stated in the petition for organization. An election for town officers was held April 26, 1876, at which the following trustees were elected: Uriah Snider, William A. Schafer, John W. Seyfer, Alexander Fisher, John Krieg and Charles S. Capps. The board met April 28 and elected Charles S. Capps as president of the board. From that date until 1893, when Mt. Pulaski was reorganized as a city, the following were town officers in the respective years:

PRESIDENTS: Uriah Snider, 1877-78; David Vanhise, 1878-79; Uriah Snider, 1879-82; Charles S. Capps, 1882-83; Uriah Snider, 1883-86; John F. Schick, 1886-87; George P. Zeiss, 1887-88; W. A. Schafer, 1888-89; J. F. Schick, 1889-90; A. O. Vonderleith, 1890-93.

CLERKS: Charles S. Capps, 1877-81; John H. Capps, 1881-84; Charles S. Capps, 1884-87; G. J. Schweigckhardt, 1887-89; Frank Fiegenschuh, 1889-93.

ATTORNEYS: S. L. Wallace, 1877-80; A. G. Jones, 1880-83; W. H. Ambrose, 1883-85; A. G. Jones, 1885-88; F. L. Tomlinson, 1888-91; Joe A. Horn, 1891-93.

TRUSTEES: William A. Schafer, 1877-78; Uriah Snider, 1877-78; John W. Seyfer, 1877-78; C. J. Hurt, 1877-78; J. N. Pumpelly, 1877-78; S. C. Beam, 1877-78; Peter Reinders, 1878-79; Charles S. Capps, 1878-79; J. R. Ayres, 1878-80; J. H. Masten, 1878-79; I. N. Rankin, 1878-79; David Vanhise, 1878-79; Henry Vonderleith, 1879-81; Uriah Snider, 1879-87; William A. Schafer, 1879-80; John W. Seyfer, 1879-80; S. L. Wallace, 1879-80; Charles S. Capps, 1880-83; Horace B. Rowe, 1880-84; W. H. Ralston, 1880-82; George P. Zeiss, 1880-81; J. F. Schick, 1881-90; G. L. Schafer, 1882-93; Jacob Mayer, 1882-92; L. B. Scroggin, 1883-85; H. C. Philbrick, 1884-86; E. A. Danner, 1885-87; George P. Zeiss, 1886-88; S. Linn Beidler, 1886-88; Frank Hoyle, 1887-89; John Lipp, 1887-89; A. O. Vonderleith, 1888-93; P. H. Oyler, 1888-

90; F. V. Nicholson, 1889-91; E. A. Danner, 1889-91; W. H. Ralston, 1890-93; Jacob Seyfer, 1890-93; George W. Connelly, 1890-93; William Hunter, 1891-93; W. H. Stafford, 1892-93.

CITY OF MT. PULASKI.

On Jan. 3, 1893, an election was held to ascertain the wish of the voters as to reorganization under city government. There were 198 favorable votes cast and 34 negative votes and the town of Mt. Pulaski became the city of Mt. Pulaski. The following is a list of city officials:

MAYORS: A. G. Jones, 1893-95; John W. Mayer, 1895-97; A. G. Jones, 1897-98; John M. Rothwell, 1898-1901; George Rupp, 1901-03; W. H. Clear, 1903-07; F. L. Tomlinson, 1907-09; R. D. Clark, 1909-11.

CLERKS: Frank Fiegenschuh, 1893-94; H. B. Capp, 1894-97; Frank M. Schuler, 1897-1905; Claude Holler, 1905-09; John T. Downing, 1909-11.

TREASURERS: George W. Vonderleith, 1893-95; T. A. Scroggin, 1895-97; F. W. Meister, 1897-99; T. A. Scroggin, 1899-1901; E. O. Mayer, 1901-03; H. W. Schafer, 1903-05; L. F. Myers, 1905-07; J. P. Fowler, 1907-09; W. A. Drobisch, 1909-11.

ATTORNEYS: J. A. Horn, 1893-95; F. L. Tomlinson, 1895-97; J. A. Horn, 1897-99; Carl Bekemeyer, 1899-1905; F. S. Wilson, 1905-06; F. L. Tomlinson, 1906-07; A. F. Reinders, 1907-09; George J. Smith, 1909-11.

ALDERMEN FIRST WARD: Jacob Jenner, 1893-94; George W. Connelly, 1893-94; G. L. Schafer, 1894-98; W. J. Hagel, 1895-1901; Jacob Jenner, 1898-04; F. B. Snyder, 1901-03; G. L. Schafer, 1903-05; F. W. Obermiller, 1905-06; Jacob Roemer, 1906-08; W. J. Hagel, 1907-11; A. T. Zimmerman, 1910-12.

ALDERMEN SECOND WARD: M. T. Vaughn, 1893-94; Jonathan Combs, 1894-98; Frederick Dittus, 1895-97; J. B. Gordon, 1897-99; N. A. Jones, 1898-1902; A. C. Wilson, 1899-1901; Frank Shoup, 1901-03; Wm. Clobes, 1902-03; T. O. Snyder, 1903-05; G. A. Huck, 1904-08; F. M. Schuler, 1905-09; R. D. Clark, 1908-10; A. H. Tomlinson, 1909-11; E. J. Anderson, 1910-12.

ALDERMEN THIRD WARD: P. H. Oyler, 1893-94; J. M. Whitney, 1893-94; Z. K. Wood, 1894-96; F. E. Danner, 1895-97; S. Linn Beidler, 1896-97; J. P. Fowler, 1897-1901; John Zah, 1898-1900; John Roth, 1900-06; C. D. Snyder, 1901-11; John Zah, 1906-08; Fred J. Roth, 1908-12.

CHAPTER XXXV.

CITY OF ATLANTA.

In some respects the history of Atlanta runs in parallel grooves with that of the county seat. The same condition which created Lincoln created Atlanta, namely, the laying of the Chicago and Alton highway of commerce through the heart of the state. One of the first railroads in the state, it was the first to penetrate Logan County and simultaneous with its establishment the cities of Lincoln and Atlanta were platted and laid out and for several years their growth was parallel. If any difference there was up to 1857, it was Atlanta that was in the lead. After that Lincoln, being the county seat, had the advantage and forged ahead. As Postville, laid out in 1835, was the antecedent of Lincoln, so also was New Castle the antecedent of Atlanta.

TOWN OF NEW CASTLE.

In the year of the town boom craze, along with Mt. Pulaski, a year later than Postville and contemporaneous with Bloomingdale, Albany (surveyed by Abraham Lincoln), Madison and Eminence and other now forgotten towns of Logan County, the town of New Castle was laid out on Section 28, of present Atlanta township, by Timothy B. Hoblit and James Allen, Dec. 2, 1836. The former had come from Ohio in 1829 and entered land in that vicinity. The immediate land upon which New Castle was located had been owned by George Forquer, a half brother of Gov. Thomas Ford and later attorney general of Illinois. The town was located on the old stage line between Springfield and Bloomington and it was platted into 150 lots, the streets "on the plat" being named respectively, White, Tremont, Harrison, Van Buren, Jackson, Webster, Main and McLean. The surveyor was Elbert Dickison. The first purchasers of lots were John Nimmo, Cheney Spear, Mahlon S. Hoblit, Cornelius Lambert and Thomas H. Gellatly. New Castle boasted of several stores, a blacksmith shop, and a few residences. The Baptists built a church here in 1839, the first pastor being Rev. J. D. Newell.

The following list of names are found subscribed to a petition for the sale of school lands in the Congressional township in 1841 and will indicate the settlers in and around New Castle at that early date:

Samuel Hoblit, William Gard, Thomas Larison, William Bonine, Samuel Bevan, Henry Hornbaker, John E. Hoblit, John Druly, Ezekiel Hedges, Benjamin Shipley, Isaac A. Dungan, J. D. Tinney, James Shipley, Adam Stephens, Fleming Lynch, W. H. Seward, A. K. Martin, James Hedges, Harvey Turner, James Downey, Sylvester Strong, Samuel Jones, William Houchins, William Foley, Cornelius Lambert, Andrew Fogg, John Wintine, Elisha Bushnell, Jesse Dobby, J. P. Dunham, Joseph M. Cantrall, John Cline, O. T. Crawford, James Barr, Zebulon Cantrall, M. S. Bushnell, Edwin E. Bushnell, John Miller, William Dyer, George Dyer, Henry Williams, Raymond C. Rathbone, Charles Council, Noah Snedaker and Sampson Rees. There were exactly 58 legal voters in the township at that time. Soon after Atlanta was laid out, in 1853, about a mile and a quarter to the northwest of New Castle, the latter town, stores, people and the church, moved into Atlanta.

TOWN OF XENIA.

The town of Atlanta was surveyed and platted, May 22, 1853. The town was not platted, however, as Atlanta, but as Xenia. The proprietors were Richard T. Gill, Morgan Williams and Calvin Riley, but Richard T. Gill was the real promoter. Mr. Gill had come to Illinois in 1840 and had located in Pekin, Tazewell County. He was sheriff of Tazewell County from 1846 to 1850. He came to Logan County in 1852 and early in 1853, having ascertained that the Alton & Sangamon (now the Chicago & Alton) railroad was to be extended from Springfield to Bloomington, he bought of Lemuel Evans, who had entered it, the land on which Atlanta now stands. The proposed new town was surveyed on Section 20, of what is now Atlanta township, by the county surveyor of Logan County, Conaway Pence. As surveyed, the town included 59 blocks and 383 lots. Lots were placed on sale on June 23, 1853, although the railroad was not completed until in the fall. When completed to Atlanta a construction train with two or three coaches made daily trips from Alton and Frink & Company's stages and carried Chicago passengers from Atlanta to Bloomington. The town was first called Xenia at the suggestion of some of the earlier settlers thereabouts, who had come from in and about Xenia, Ohio. The town continued to be called Xenia until 1855, when it was discovered that another town in Illinois had prior claims to the name, and the name Hamilton was suggested, but on application for a postoffice, it was discovered that that name had also been pre-empted. Mr. Gill, who had some time previously visited Atlanta, Georgia, and had been attracted by the town, suggested that the town be called Atlanta and the name was adopted. A short act passed by the Legislature, Feb. 14, 1855, recites: "That from and after the passage of this act, the name of the town of Xenia in Logan County shall be and the same is hereby changed to Atlanta." There was no town government in existence while the town was known as Xenia.

Among those purchasing Xenia lots were: Lewis Eichberg, Wm. A. Downey, James Lambert, John Young, W. S. Leonard, Charles Reise, J. J. Williams, Peter Miller, J. H. Paullin, John E. Hoblit, Wm. Murphy, Dan Proctor, James Tuttle, Ambrose Hall, Hezekiah Armington, M. L. Fuller, C. C. Keifer, Harvey Turner, W. H. Booker, John Kaufman, J. Q. A. Lewis, A. N. Dills, Philip Foust, W. Deuterman, James Conden, J. R. Ash, A. C. Rankin, George J. Reid, H. C. Montgomery, J. Strong, J. Hamilton, John King, J. S. Greene, Augustus Reise, E. H. Dunnegan, P. Eiterman, B. P. Dalzell, George Dyer, George Denman, J. B. Hunt, George I. Harry, A. L. Waldon, Isaac Gray, Henry Carpenter, Sarah Parker, James Bailey, Peter Bruner, David Howser, J. H. Ball, A. D. Morgan, Joseph Waldon, James Lindsey, J. B. Tenney, Daniel Small, John Jordan and Wm. P. Hunt. The first building in the town was erected by Mr. Gill, at the corner of Vine and Railroad streets. Shortly after, he erected a store building. Other buildings, both for stores and residences went up thick and fast. During 1853 twenty houses were erected, several store buildings and two warehouses. A large school building was erected in 1853, being one of the first structures in the town. The school was chartered Feb. 14, 1855, as Atlanta Seminary; Samuel Bevan, Lemuel Foster, James Tuttle, A. C. Rankin and R. T. Gill being the first trustees. At the end of the year 1855 the town contained over 100 houses and a population of 500. It claimed five dry goods stores, two drug stores, two groceries, four warehouses and a hotel conducted by John Young.

TOWN OF ATLANTA.

As before stated by legislative act of Feb. 14, 1855, the name of the town of Xenia was changed to Atlanta. At the same time the town of Atlanta was formally incorporated and the incorporation act provided for government by five trustees and a president of the board, the board to have control of the schools. Before this incorporation there had been a voluntary organization of citizens, known as "the Big Grove rangers," which did effective work in preserving law and order. The first election in the town of Atlanta took place April 2, 1855, and resulted as follows: President, Richard T. Gill; trustees, A. N. Dills, A. K. Martin, William P. Hunt, William S. Leonard and Cornelius Lambert. The first meeting of the board was held April 7th, when the following officers were appointed: J. Henry Ball, clerk; Elza H. Dunagan, constable; Hezekiah Armington, street commissioner. The officers in 1856 were as follows: A. N. Dills, president; A. K. Martin, Cornelius Lambert, A. W. Morgan, Jefferson Howser and Hezekiah Armington, trustees; Harrison Maltby, treasurer; A. J. Turley, attorney; W. W. Higgs, constable; M. C. Hicks, street commissioner. In 1855 the seminary was opened with 75 students, the first instructor being Rev. L. Foster. Additions to the town plat

were made in 1855, as follows: John M. Gill and A. M. Morgan's addition, 21 blocks; R. T. Gill's west addition, 27 blocks; Gill's and Haughey's addition, 18 blocks and Downey's addition, 4 lots. To these in 1856 were added Druley's addition, 19 lots; Wm. P. Hunt's addition; Tenney's addition, 5 blocks; Peter Weed's addition, 2 blocks; Hall and Donnegan's addition, 9 blocks and Boynton Tenny's addition, 10 acres. In 1855 the Baptists erected the first church building on the town site, followed shortly after by the Christians, the Congregationalists and the Methodists. In 1855 buildings began to spring up like magic and from March 1st to June 1st of that year amounted to an average of ten houses per week. During the summer of 1855 there were 155 houses erected, and the town had ten dry goods stores, two drug stores, three furniture stores, two harness shops, three groceries, a hardware, two hotels and a variety of mechanical shops. The population was estimated at 1,200.

A BOOM TOWN.

The Logan County Forum, established by S. B. Dugger in July of 1855, was not only the first paper published in Atlanta, but the first paper published in Logan County. In an issue in 1856 appeared the following description of conditions in Atlanta that year: "Atlanta is still going ahead. We have a population now that no one places below 1,500. We have eleven dry goods stores, five groceries, three clothing stores, four furniture stores, a book store, a bank, two hardware stores, five grain warehouses, a boot and shoe store, three hotels, two liveries, two saddleries, two jewelry stores, two tailor shops, a cabinet shop, two carriage and wagon shops, three blacksmith shops, a steam mill, a large steam planing mill, a printing office, two bakeries and a beer saloon. We have four lawyers, seven physicians, four ministers and one dentist. The Baptists have a large and beautiful place of worship and 120 members; Rev. E. J. Thomas, pastor. The Congregationalists have a good society of from 40 to 50 members and will erect a church building next year; Rev. L. Foster, pastor. The Methodists have a good society of from 60 to 70 members and have a large house of worship in course of construction; Rev. Mr. Bartholow, minister in charge. The Reformers or Christians have a society of about 75 members; they have a good church building nearly ready for use. The Cumberland Presbyterians also have an organization. We have three schools with an average attendance of over 200 pupils. They are well conducted and have the best of instructors employed. The amount of goods, wares, etc., sold, approximate about as follows: Dry goods, $175,000; lumber, $40,000; furniture, $12,000; stoves and hardware, $20,000; groceries, $12,000; agricultural implements, $8,000; saddlery, $8,000; total, $275,000. There have been delivered here the following amounts of produce: Wheat, 176,840 bushels @ $1.20, $212,208; corn, 86,000 bushels @ 22 cents, $19,920;

pork, $90,000; oats, 11,000 bushels @ 25 cents, $2,750; beef cattle, $20,000; total, $364,000. We notice a countless number of larger sized buildings going up; among them the three-story, sixty-feet-square brick, just built by H. Armington, on the corner of Vine and Railroad streets, the four story hotel of G. A. Colton on Vine street, the large warehouse of Dill & Houser, with steam elevators for handling grain, two new churches and 80 or 90 other stores and residences in process of construction. Notwithstanding the number of doctors here, there is no place in the west which will show a healthier record than Atlanta. The land on which the town is situated was assessed in 1852 at about $1,200; in 1855, at over $200,000. The revenues of the town last year were over $1,200, which was all spent in public improvements. An ordinance has just been passed requiring sidewalks to be built on both sides of the most prominent streets, which will speedily be complied with. On Tuesday morning of last week, a train of 41 cars arrived at this place, principally loaded with lumber and drawn by two locomotives. It was followed by a second train of 18 cars."

A correspondent of the Springfield Register visiting the town in 1856 wrote to his paper: "We believe the growth of Atlanta is without a parallel in the county. Two years ago there was hardly a building in the place or within a mile of it. Now the village numbers 260 buildings and over 1,000 inhabitants. The buildings are all very good and many of them large and splendid, while all are painted. Being situated upon a prairie where trees have not had time to grow, the village is presented at a single view and looms up like a young city. Mr. Gill entered the town two and a half years ago at $1.25 per acre. He platted it and sold three-fourths of the lots at prices merely nominal. By this policy, which is the only one that can build up a village rapidly, the remaining lots have become very valuable. He also sold a quarter section near the town for $5.00 an acre. Mr. Gill has made, we are informed, within two years, $75,000. During the month of August there were sent out of Atlanta on cars 42,000 bushels of wheat and 7,000 bushels of corn. Atlanta may be put down as one of the first class villages of the west."

A communication in the Chicago Tribune in the same year 1856, on the subject of Atlanta, was to the following effect: "Before I visited this renowned place, I had heard much said about it, its business and the country it was supported by, that I almost came to the conclusion that it had only been represented on the bright side, but I confess that I was surprised to find so much of a town and so much done here in the way of business. The place was staked out and the first lots exposed to sale on June 22, 1853, by R. T. Gill, of Pekin, who removed to this point and made it his home. At this time the people of this region of country did their trading at Pekin and Waynesville. The railroad was not completed until late in the season and winter came on and found some 15 or 20 houses on the spot. Business commenced pouring in however and

it was found it required more men and more house room. The season of 1854 came on and it will be remembered that in Central and Southern Illinois, the crops were cut short by the drouth, but manifest destiny had written the word city upon the spot and it must be fulfilled. During 1854 about 100 houses were built and in 1855 about 150 more were added. According to my figures Atlanta has about 300 houses and a population of about 1,200, all of whom have found their way here in a little over two years. Over 40 of these houses are business houses. The country for miles around this place is unsurpassed anywhere for fertility, beauty and state of cultivation. It is already densely populated and sends forward to Chicago and St. Louis as much produce as any county of the same extent in the state. Not less than 110,000 bushels of wheat have been shipped from this point this season. I believe that Atlanta surpasses any town of its age in the state and it is not unreasonable to suppose that in a year or two it will begin to contest the title of Prairie City with its neighbor Bloomington."

Another correspondent, in the same year, wrote the Alton Courier, as follows: "Of all the towns it has been my fortune to visit, since I have been in the rambling trade, Atlanta possesses the largest share of the young American spirit of progressiveness. It is the largest town of its age I have ever seen. It was laid out in May of 1853, has now a population of about 1,500 and the amount of business that is done is immense. Part of the cause of this extraordinary rapid growth may be found in the fact that the country around is extremely fertile and has been settled about 20 years. For five or six miles around, one-half the land is in cultivation and occupied by thrifty and prosperous farmers. Atlanta is situated on the level prairie a mile and a half from timber, on the line of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis railroad. R. T. Gill and Morgan Williams were the original proprietors. They laid out the town very regularly, with wide, straight streets and erected some very good buildings. The houses are nearly all frame and although mostly small, look very well. The citizens are intelligent, sociable and hospitable. They are nearly all Americans, anti-Nebraskans and for the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic by a large majority. From the obliging station agent, I learn that the shipments from here for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1855, was as follows: 129,363 bushels of wheat, 17,245 bushels of corn, 4,080 bushels of oats, 1,560 bushels of rye and barley, 240,000 pounds of dressed pork, 141 barrels of lard, 212 barrels of pork and 151,200 pounds of sundries. During this time the dealers were paid about $175,000 for wheat and $75,000 for pork. There are six grain dealers and one large pork packing establishment. There is a steam flouring mill and a large fanning mill factory. Vacant lots on the business streets are worth from $200 to $500 each and lots suitable for dwellings can be had for from $50 to $150. Within five miles of Atlanta, about one-third of the country is timber, the balance being level prairie,

five-sixths of which is now in cultivation. What little unimproved land there is can be bought for about $15 per acre."

From these extracts, taken from the issue of June 19, 1856, of the Logan County Forum, now in the possession of H. Cribfield, of Atlanta, it will be seen that at that time Atlanta was one of the boom towns of Illinois, and was known far and wide. Illinois was then counted a "Western State." Had Atlanta continued to grow in subsequent years as it did from 1854 to 1857, it would have been quite a metropolis by this time. Unfortunately the panic of the fall of 1857 dealt a disastrous blow to Atlanta's progress. Building ceased and many families moved away in 1858 and 1859 and a number of mercantile houses closed their doors. By 1860 Atlanta's population was 1,140 and has not materially increased since.

EARLY BUSINESS CONCERNS.

Among the business concerns in Atlanta in 1857 were Shores, Hawes & Co., Ball & Gill, Hamilton & Dugger, A. K. Martin, Sherwood & Fields, Dunham & Maltby, Dills & Houser, Eichberg & Bro., Kirk & Haise, A. J. Ludlam & Co., Milner, Edes & Co., Milner & Co., John A. Crihfield, R. W. Burt, Ira A. Church, E. H. Dunnagan, Hicks & Co., W. N. Smith & Co., Owen Davis, G. B. Dugger, R. H. Killin, J. Q. A. Lewis, G. Mason & Co., J. S. Pallady, J. J. Palmer, John Warner, W S. Hunt, E. S. Wicklin, D. Houser & Sons, Martin & Reed, T. N. Gill & Co., J. H. Mulholland, J. L. Brown, E. Lane, C. H. Strathman, M. S. Hoblit, Johnson & Beymer, John Pallady, H. Armington, Burrit & Hayden, A. B. Sanford, J. C. Hoblit and the Logan House, conducted by Col. Worthington. A civic improvement society formed in 1856 had the following officers: President, A. W. Morgan; vice president, George L. Parker; secretary, S. D. Fisher; treasurer, J. L. Dugger.

The first fire of any consequence in the new town occurred in 1857 and destroyed what was then known as the Atlanta House, the same being one of the early hotels. On July 4, 1859, a monster Fourth of July celebration was held in the town, which is noteworthy in view of the fact that Abraham Lincoln was present and delivered a short address. Full particulars of this occasion will be found in connection with the chapter on Abraham Lincoln and Logan County, where also will be found an account of Mr. Lincoln rehearsing his famous Freeport speech in the Lincoln-Douglas debate, in the Gill building in Atlanta, on the day prior to the delivery of that address. In 1860 the Atlanta Fair Association was organized and the first fair was held Oct. 9, 10, 11 and 12 of that year. An account of this enterprise, with its continuous success of a half century, is given in the chapter denominated "Agricultural." The fair was incorporated Feb. 15, 1861. R. T. Gill's warehouse burned Jan. 9, 1861, including 7,000 bushels of corn and 1,200 bushels of wheat. About this time also the Civil War broke out and few communities in the state

rallied so unanimously to the call for assistance as did Atlanta, an account of which has been noted in the chapter on the Civil War.

EARLY FIRES.

In 1865 fire again broke out in the town and laid waste all the buildings between Armington's block and Arch street. The same year, another equally disastrous fire destroyed other buildings in the business portion of the town, at which time the town records were unfortunately destroyed. A fire on the night of April 25, 1867, destroyed W. Mix & Company's hardware store, owned by Dr. Rankin; J. F. Hyde & Company's shoe store, owned by Alex Downey; Allen's drug store, owned by W. E. Dicks; Shores, Dunham & Company's store, loss $5,000, besides several other smaller buildings. A fire engine was shipped in from Bloomington or the town would have been destroyed. On July 7, 1867, another fire destroyed the remainder of the block left standing from the fire of April preceding. This fire destroyed Leonard's grocery store, Graser's grocery store, Hicks & James' warehouse, Seth Turner's warehouse, Dunlop's harness shop, Flugel's shoe shop, Mason's grocery, the Downey building, printing office, and other buildings. On July 11th, four days afterward, E. H. Tuttle's warehouse burned.

Following these fires new buildings were generally erected on the burned sites, among them a bank building by Frank Hoblit, a building by Alex Downey and the Union Hall building. The latter was constructed for a hall for general purposes, the first floor being store rooms. The incorporators of the Union Hall Association were Benjamin Bean, James Shores, Alex Downey, Charles B. Van Horn, A. C. Barnes, A. N. Dills and Morgan Williams. The association was incorporated Feb. 25, 1867. The Hawes' building and a Masonic hall was also erected about this time. In 1867 a company was also formed for the purpose of sinking a coal shaft. The boring for coal began Nov. 26th of that year and a good vein of coal was reached at a depth of 245 feet. Owing however to the great difficulty experienced in keeping out the water of the underground lake, the project, after repeated efforts, was abandoned.

CITY OF ATLANTA.

The town form of government was relinquished in 1869 and a special act was passed by the Legislature March 11, 1869, creating the city of Atlanta. This act was to take effect upon its adoption by the voters. A vote was taken on the matter March 16th, there being 173 votes favorable to city organization and 19 against. A special election was held March 23 for the election of city officers with the following result: Mayor, Samuel H. Fields; clerk, J. Henry Ball; marshall, J. B. Ransdell; treasurer, L. James; assessor and collector, S. D. Fisher;

attorney, William E. Dicks; street commissioner, J. Finfrock. The charter provided for three wards, with one alderman to each ward. The following aldermen were elected: First ward, W. P. Hunt; second ward, George Estabrook; third ward, E. Stuart. The last town officers were A. N. Dills, president; B. F. Gardner, A. J. Randolph, Charles Flugel, J. C. Dunlap, Seth Turner, trustees; treasurer, W. E. Dicks; constable, William Foltz; justice of the peace, Charles J. Ormsby. In 1869 the Atlanta Argus was established by Albion Smith.

At the same time that Atlanta was organized as a city the schools were reorganized under the state law as graded schools. The old Seminary building, which had been used as a high school since 1858, was sold to private parties and removed in 1870 and a three story building erected in its stead at a cost of about $30,000. (See chapter on "City Schools.") An electric light plant was established in 1895 and located near the C. & A. tracks south of the depot. Work began on the Peoria, Atlanta & Decatur railroad in 1870, the same having been incorporated the year previous. The line was completed in 1874 and a history of this road, now part of the Vandalia system, as it bears upon the history of Atlanta, has been noted in the chapter denominated "Transportational."

LATER FIRES.

In 1872 the Baptist church was destroyed by fire and on May 25, 1873, West, Fluss & Company's planing mill burned, at a loss of $7,000. On, April 5, 1874, the Armington three story brick block was destroyed by fire, at a loss of $12,000, and in November of 1876 another fire destroyed Dills & Houser's warehouse. In 1877 new buildings were erected on the sites of those which had burned. Murphy Hall was erected in 1878, as a result of the temperance movement of that year, it being named for Father Murphy, the founder of the Father Murphy Total Abstinence society. Another series of fires began in 1882. On July 5th of that year the freight depot of the Illinois Midland railroad burned. On Oct. 26, 1882, flames destroyed the Turner & Tuttle mills. These mills were built of brick and stone in 1868, by Harvey Turner and J. A. Hoblit, and cost $30,000. At the same time, Armington's elevator, with a capacity of 15,000 bushels of grain, was destroyed by fire. The Atlanta House and the M. E. church were on fire but the flames were extinguished. In 1885 Barnett's carpenter shop and Hilpert's wagon shop were burned and in November of the same year the Cumberland Presbyterian church was consumed. On March 23, 1887, fire also destroyed a row of seven frame buildings on the corner of Vine and Arch streets. These fires resulted in the establishment of the first water works plant in Atlanta in 1887, the same being established by private parties and wells being sunk at the location of the abandoned coal mine. A movement was begun in 1891, looking to the purchasing, by the city, of the water works plant

or the establishment, by the city, of a new system. The proposition was submitted to the voters, Sept. 7, 1891, for the issuance of bonds for a city plant and the same was approved by a vote of three to one. A lot was purchased adjoining the old well on the south and a large tube well sunk. A pumping station was also established and a tower erected in 1892. In 1881 the Catholic church edifice was erected and in 1885 the Baptist society erected a new church, at a cost of $4,500, on the site of the one burned in 1872.

The first rural free postal delivery route in Logan County was established out of Atlanta Dec. 4, 1899. The carrier was A. E. Mountjoy and there were 105 families on the route. The route ran north from Atlanta by way of George Verry's, Kenby Elbert Stroud's, W. N. Mountjoy's, Walter Beverly's, the Dempsy farm, George Burt's, Allen Quisenberry's, the Emden road, the Hoerr road, the Pekin Hill road, the Gilbert bridge, the Roades road, the Ludlam corner, John W. Adam's place and back to Atlanta. The second and third routes also ran out of Atlanta, John E. Larison being the first carrier of the former route and Milam Perky first carrier of the latter route. General rural free delivery was established in the county in 1906.

The high school building erected in 1870 succumbed to the flames in the summer of 1908. In its stead was erected in 1908 and 1909 one of the finest high school buildings in the state, a full account of which has been noted in the chapter on "City Schools." The building was ready for occupancy in September of 1909. In 1906 the new library building was erected, the same being dedicated March 28, 1907. The population of Atlanta is about 1,350.

CITY OFFICIALS.

The city officers of Atlanta, since the organization of municipal government in 1869, here follow:

MAYORS: Samuel H. Fields, 1869-70; George I. Harry, 1870-71; Benjamin Bean, 1871-72; William P. Hunt, 1872-73; E. Stuart, 1873-74; James Shores, 1874-75; Andrew P. West, 1875-76; Benjamin Bean, 1876-77; P. R. Marquart, 1877-79; F. J. Fields, 1879-81; S. H. Fields, 1881-82; A. E. Church, 1882-83; Alfred Turner, 1883-84; C. H. Turner, 1884-85; John J. Downey, 1885-86; S. S. Hoblit, 1886-87; Elias Harness, 1887-88; W. S. Dunham, 1888-89; C. T. Rock, 1889-90; S. H. Nolder, 1890-91; Alfred Turner, 1891-92; C. H. Turner, 1892-93; W. S. Dunham, 1893-94; W. W. Mix, 1894-95; J. L. Bevan, 1895-97; C. T. Rock, 1897-98; J. L. Bevan, 1898-99; H. C. Hawes, 1899-1901; J. T. Webster, 1901-04; R. F. Quisenberry, 1904-07; J. T. Webster, 1907-08; William Hunt, 1908-09; J. R. Patton, 1909—.

CITY CLERKS: J. Henry Ball, 1869-70; Arthur Paullin, 1870-72; Andrew P. West, 1872-74; W. H. Mason, 1874-75; B. A. Field, 1875-76; M. H. Young, 1876-79; W. H. Mason, 1879-80; J. Henry Ball,

1880-83; W. H. Mason, 1883-84; R. H. Gill, 1884-85; W. H. Mason, 1885-87; James A. Ladew, 1887-89; W. H. Mason, 1889-90; James A. Ladew, 1890-94; A. O. Haines, 1894-96; R. F. Quisenberry, 1896-98; E. R. Mason, 1898-99; H. J. Folts, 1899-1901; J. B. Jordan, 1901-02; C. B. Hess, 1902-03; A. B. Watt, 1903-06; C. B. Hess, 1906-08; M. M. Hoose, 1908-10; C. R. Crandall, 1910—.

The following is the list of aldermen for the first, second and third wards respectively, the city council being comprised of three aldermen elected one from each ward annually:

Aldermen First Ward: W. P. Hunt, 1869-70; Andrew Turner, 1870-71; Seth Turner, 1871-75; J. G. Reise, 1875-76; J. Q. McKinnon, 1876-77; J. S. Perriton, 1877-78; Alfred Turner, 1878-81; Gibson Bail, 1881-82; A. J. Randolph, 1882-83; P. R. Marquart, 1883-84; F. J. Fields, 1884-85; L. M. Hoblit, 1885-87; S. S. Hoblit, 1887-88; Alfred Turner, 1888-89; Benjamin Turner, 1889-94; W. H. Mason, 1894-97; P. W. Houser, 1897-98; W. J. Horrom, 1898-99; Maskel Lee, 1899-1901; J. M. Boyd, 1901-02; Jesse Smith, 1902-03; J. E. Hawes, 1903-04; A. L. Applegate, 1904-07; W. H. Neel, 1907-08; Wm. Morphis, 1908-09; W. H. Neel, 1909-10; George Paullin, 1910—.

Aldermen Second Ward: George Estabrook, 1869-70; R. A. Super, 1870-71; Thomas Camerer, 1871-72; J. M. Gallon, 1872-73; Solomon Morris, 1873-74; Frank Hoblit, 1874-75; Thomas Worthington, 1875-76; H. C. Hawes, 1876-77; Thomas Camerer, 1877-78; A. P. West, 1878-79; S. H. Nodder, 1879-81; S. S. Hoblit, 1881-82; G. F. Bennett, 1882-83; J. M. Ruch, 1883-85; G. F. Bennett, 1885-86; Wm. Estill, 1886-88; J. L. Bevan, 1888-90; A. E. Church, 1890-92; A. W. Chenoweth, 1892-94; J. T. Camerer, 1894-98; A. O. Haines, 1898-1901; Charles Drehr, 1901-03; A. W. Chenoweth, 1903-04; J. T. Camerer, 1904-06; Charles Dreher, 1906-07; R. S. McIntyre, 1907-08; J. F. Adams, 1908-10; R. S. McIntyre, 1910—.

Aldermen Third Ward: E. Stuart, 1869-71; S. D. Fisher, 1871-72; E. E. Beath, 1872-73; F. J. Fields, 1873-74; E. E. Beath, 1874-75; R. D. Kesler, 1875-76; E. E. Beath, 1876-77; Elias Harness, 1876-79; Albert Hamilton, 1879-81; Elias Harness, 1881-82; James Shores, 1882-83; A. V. Scott, 1883-85; W. S. Dunham, Jr., 1885-86; A. W. Chenoweth, 1886-87; Joseph A. Uhr, 1887-88; Scott Martin, 1888-90; H. C. Hawes, 1890-91; Scott Martin, 1891-92; Elias Harness, 1892-93; I. C. Morse, 1893-94; W. A. Miller, 1894-95; Charles Haise, 1895-98; A. L. Moorehead, 1898-1900; J. H. Hawes, 1900-02; A. C. Miller, 1902-03; W. F. Watt, 1903-05; A. C. Miller, 1905-06; E. G. Ransdell, 1906-07; A. C. Miller, 1907-08; I. J. Mountjoy, 1908-09; J. W. Gordon, 1909-10; T. N. Hamilton, 1910—.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

In addition to the three municipalities named in the foregoing chapters, Logan County boasts a number of sturdy, thriving and enterprising villages. These are located along the line of the four railroads penetrating the county and substantially date their birth from the laying out of these highways of commerce. An exception to this rule is the town of

MIDDLETOWN,

which historically speaking is one of the most interesting points in the county. Middletown is the oldest town in the county. It is older than the county itself by seven years. It is the first town of any sort laid out on Logan County soil. It is older than Chicago. It is older than railroads, electricity, friction matches, photography and scores of other inventions now part of daily life. When laid out there were only 22 states in the union, Missouri was the only state west of the Mssissippi, Andrew Jackson occupied the White House and Vandalia was the capitol of Illinois. Middletown was laid out by Hiram S. Allen and was surveyed and platted Oct. 13, 1832, by T. M. Neale, deputy surveyor of Sangamon County. Hiram S. Allen was a real estate speculator residing at Pekin. The first lot in the town was sold in June 1833 to Hawkins Taylor. The deed to this lot was witnessed by Abraham Lincoln, who had just returned from a three months' service in the Black Hawk war and had accepted a position as clerk in a grocery store at Old Salem.

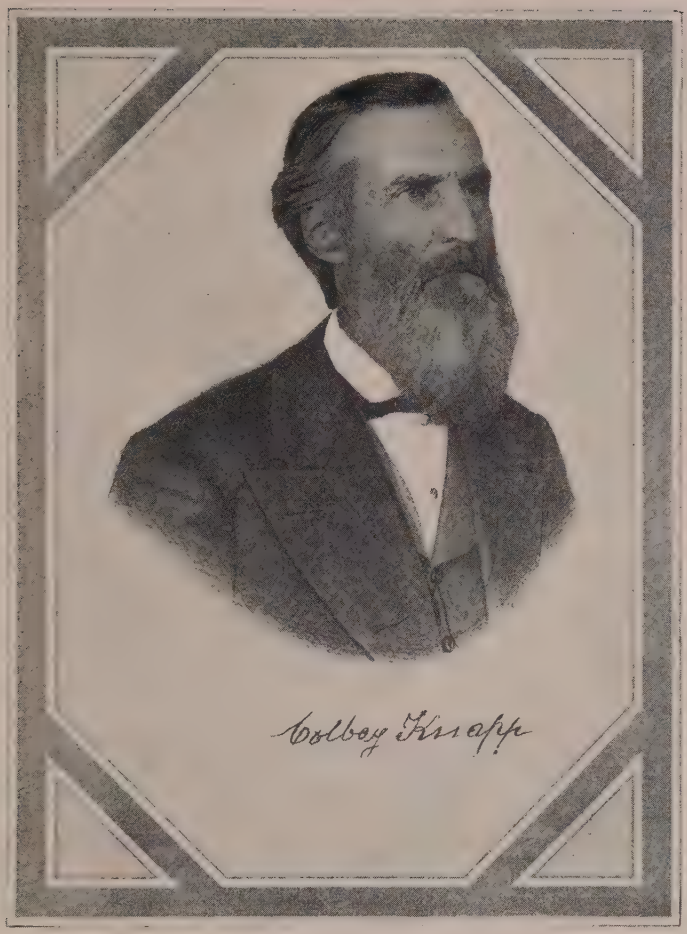
The site selected for Middletown was on the famous stage route between Springfield and Peoria, which accounts for its early activity, for a year or two later, it boasted of 200 souls, made up of hardy pioneers and speculators and contained a grocery store, general store, meat market, barber shop, dance hall and two taverns. In its early days it was a famous rendezvous for sports and was a typical frontier town. Two race tracks were laid out there at an early date, one a circular mile track and the other a straight track of 600 yards. Twice a year race meetings were held and men and horses came to these meets from Springfield, Peoria and other points and stayed in Middletown for two weeks at a time.

At these meets large sums of money were wagered and the sporting element not only ran their horses but ran the town.

Probably the first store building in the town was erected by Josiah B. Smith and David King under the firm name of Smith & King. The firm quit business in 1836, King having died and Smith moved away. The original survey of the town covered 16 acres and included 64 blocks. In 1836 James R. Smith for Hiram S. Allen, John W. Casey, and Ambrose C. Hankinson, all of Pekin, laid off an addition to the town and the same year Moses L. Knapp and William Glenn, Jr., laid off a second addition. Despite the sporting character of the town, one of the first buildings erected was a church of the Presbyterian denomination. This was built in 1835. This church was moved to Irish Grove in 1867 and dismantled in 1905, the brick being used in the erection of a church for the same society in Middletown in 1907. Allen & Stone also erected a store building in 1834. Among the purchasers of lots in the town in 1836 were James H. Swan, Josiah B. Smith, Peter Bashaw, David Enslow, Ambers L. Stone, Lewis Reynolds, James Beaham, Aaron Longshore, Hannah Sundershan, Farrington Price, William Glenn, David A. Glenn, James Glenn, William Patterson, Robert McConnell, and Samuel Weaver. The Sangamon County records show a license issued at the December, 1837, session of the Commissioners' Court to George W. Dunlap to keep a tavern at Middletown at which the prices for meals are fixed at twenty-five cents, a night's lodging twelve and a half and stabling of a horse over night twenty-five cents. The prices of intoxicating beverages are also regulated in the license as follows: French brandy and wine, twenty-five cents a half pint; apple brandy, whiskey and domestic gin, twelve and a half cents a half pint; Holland gin, rum and peach brandy, eighteen and three-quarters cents a half pint.

A school petition dated June 27, 1836, contains the following names of early settlers in and around Middletown at that date: Nathan Barnett, John Barnes, William Glenn, Hutson Low, Aaron Longshore, Asahel Halstead, Abraham Musick, James S. Halstead, David Enslow, James R. Smith, J. Sullivan, John Deskins, Alexander Ewing, John D. Enslow, David A. Glenn, James Glenn, Lewis Myers, John Snyder, John A. Ross, Alexander McGarvey, Joseph Pence, S. R. Lowry, Jason White, Berry Boughan, J. W. Stapleton, Jonathan Shinn, Jesse Hobles, William Stallings, John Pence, Joseph H. Rayburn, John S. Stone, Stephen Stone, Jonathan Musick, John Critz, John Hedrick, David L. Sutton, David Donaven, Samuel G. Martin, John Martin, Peter Bashaw, William Wilkeson, Irvin Low, William Stone and Peter Price.

Colby Knapp came to Middletown from Maryland in 1836 and in October of that year engaged in mercantile business with William Glenn, Jr. About a year after he bought out Mr. Glenn's interest. He had married just previous to his coming and he and his wife reached Middletown by stage route from the East to Pittsburg, then by the Ohio,



COLBY KNAPP

One of the first promoters of the village of Middletown

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Mississippi and Illinois rivers to Pekin, where they tarried a short while, and then to Middletown. His first store was a frame building. In 1840 he built a brick house, probably the first brick structure in the county. This was used as a dwelling as well as a store and it was at one time the largest store in this section of the state. Mr. Knapp was postmaster at Middletown from 1837 to 1860, a period of 23 years. He was township treasurer for over 20 years. Soon after the organization of the county he was elected probate justice of the county and was later one of the early county commissioners. In 1851 he was elected to the Legislature and in 1862 was state senator. He came to Lincoln in 1864, where he died in 1882, having been mayor of the city in 1869 and treasurer of Lincoln University.

During the seventy years following the laying out of Middletown, the town remained substantially stationary. A number of buildings were erected and some residences built. A Methodist church was built in 1870 at a cost of $3,000. A school house, two stories in height, was erected in 1889. The first incorporation of the town was effected, under the general law, Nov. 17, 1900, by a vote of 59 for and 22 against. The first village officers were: President, W. V. Guttery; clerk, Gilbert Gunsten; trustees, H. A. Binns, A. L. Deaton, Owen Anson, Thomas Dorgan, W. C. Young was the first village treasurer.

A new era dawned for Middletown in 1903 on the sinking of the coal shaft and the discovery of an ample vein of coal. Since then the town has increased in size and as a business point with great rapidity. The population more than doubled in the first few years after the opening of the shaft and many new buildings have been erected both in the business and residence portions of town. Seven small additions were laid out to the village from 1902 to 1905. A telephone system was established in 1904. In 1907 the new Presbyterian church was built at a cost of $9,000; St. John's Catholic chapel was erected in 1908 and a new Methodist church built in 1909 at a cost of $11,000.

Middletown has been the victim of numerous fires in the last few years. A number of frame buildings were consumed in 1905. On Nov. 16, 1907, the Deaton building was burned to the ground. On Aug. 13, 1909, the school building was destroyed by fire at a loss of $4,000. The greatest fire in Middletown's history, however, occurred June 3, 1910, with a loss of over $25,000. Among the buildings burned were the Farmers' State Bank, the Leisy Brewery Company buildings and property owned by A. L. Deaton. Middletown supports a newspaper conducted by Grant Heatherwick, the same having been established in 1908. The village officers for 1910 were: W. A. Koch, president; George James, clerk; Garrett Rayburn, treasurer; trustees, L. E. Thompson, L. Boyer, Tobias Gibbs, William Lambert, T. L. Foster, Wesley Montgomery. Middle-

town is the fourth town in size in Logan County and is located in Corwin township.

ELKHART.

In some respects the history of Elkhart dates from the first settlement of James Latham at Elkhart Grove in the spring of 1819. A detailed account of this, the first white settlement in Logan County, has been given in connection with the chapters on early settlement and need not be repeated here. From the very earliest times Elkhart Hill has been the scene of more or less activity, James Latham's house and later Richard Latham's place on the brow of the hill further south being locations on the early stage routes from Springfield to Blomington and here travelers were received with true pioneer hospitality. In later days, Abraham Lincoln, David Davis, John T. Stuart and others, when "traveling the circuit" frequently tarried over night at Elkhart Grove, all of which has been frequently referred to in these pages. About 1820 James Latham also built a horse mill at the Grove. Before this, the early settlers had been compelled to go to Edwardsville to mill. During the existence of this mill, settlers came a great distance to get their grinding done and frequently camped out over night waiting their turn.

A town site was at one time projected by Aquilla Davis but nothing definite was done in that direction until the Alton & Sangamon (now the Chicago & Alton) railroad came in 1853. As soon as the railroad had been completed an old horse mill, owned by Seneca Woods, was brought from Springfield by William Mozee and converted into a warehouse. This was the first building in the town of Elkhart. In 1855, John Shockey, of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, laid out the town and the same was surveyed by County Surveyor Conaway Pence on April 11th of that year. Christian Shockey and John Rinehart were chain carriers, Wm. F. Elkin and A. E. Constant were witnesses to the survey and the town was given the name of "Elkhart City," this being done to distinguish it from Elkhart Hill and Elkhart Grove. The same year Mr. Shockey erected a large frame hotel. J. R. Saunders also built a brick store and offered the first general stock of goods for sale in the town. A few goods had been for sale in the old warehouse, prior to this, but no regular stock had been kept. Quite a number of houses were built the same summer and the town had quite a growth during the later fifties. J. R. Saunders was the first postmaster and railroad agent and William Rankin was his assistant. In 1858 John Gibbs erected a warehouse. Shockey's addition of 16 acres was added to the original town, Jan. 19, 1858. Rigney's addition was laid out in 1863 and Thompson's addition was added in 1865. A small district school house was moved into the town in 1856, which gave way to a more pretentious structure in 1865.

For many years Elkhart was one of the largest shipping points on the C. & A. railroad, due to the large stock raising farms of John D.

Gillett that were adjacent thereto. The town was incorporated Feb. 22, 1861, by special legislative act. The first officers were James Rigney, president; W. M. Helm, clerk; T. H. Cantrall, treasurer; L. D. Dana, justice; Martin Buzzard, constable; A. H. Bogardus, street commissioner; Charles Elwood, Martin Buzzard, A. Downing, A. Buzzard, R. J. Williams. A Methodist church was built in the village in 1863, a Catholic church in 1864 and a Christian church in 1867. Elkhart was the home of Capt. A. H. Bogardus during the time he was champion wing shot of America and at the time he won the world's championship medal in London in 1875. The present new depot at Elkhart was built in 1888. The town has had some experience with fires. Near the town, the residence of John D. Gillett was burned Feb. 14, 1871, and on March 2, 1891, Gov. Richard J. Oglesby's residence was consumed by fire. A new residence was erected by Mr. Gillett on the former site. Gov. Oglesby also erected a new residence but on a site further to the south and east, now known as "Oglehurst." Here Gov. Oglesby died, April 24, 1899. On May 24, 1889, lightning struck the Crang building, occupied by the general store of Hughes & Mendenhall, setting fire to the same and communicating the flames to adjacent buildings, resulting in destroying the main business portion of the village. Ten buildings were consumed in all, nine being business stores and one a residence.

In 1885 the town was incorporated as a village under the general laws of the state, relinquishing the special charter. The first board under the new incorporation consisted of Henry Stahl, C. P. Bridges, A. H. Bogardus, C. B. Taylor, David Lippet and Luther Wood. A handsome new library building was erected in 1904, the gift of the Gillett family, an account of which has been given in the chapter on "Libraries." Elkhart is a station on the Illinois Traction System, which was built through the village in 1904. The village is located in Elkhart township and has a population of about 400.

BROADWELL.

The town of Broadwell was laid out in 1856, on the line of the then Chicago, Alton & St. Louis railroad, as a grain station between Lincoln and Elkhart. The proprietor of the town was one Thomas C. Meyer, of Joliet, who associated with him in the enterprise, J. C. Spencer, Richard P. Morgan and S. M. Blatchford. The town was surveyed May 25, 1856, by Conaway Pence, county surveyor, and the chain carriers were Jacob Eisiminger, Elijah Cordier and William B. Broadwell. The latter resided in Springfield, owned the land on which the town was laid out, and the town was given his name. The survey included 82 acres and was divided into 26 blocks. The first settler in the village was Thomas Debety, who built the first house on the town site. William Sample built the first store. It is still standing fronting the railroad. Charles D. McCauley

built the second store and George Barry the first blacksmith shop in the village. Thomas Debety was the first railroad agent and Albert McCollister was the first postmaster. A school building was erected in 1857, now used as a private residence. A new school building, two stories in height, was built during the war. The first school teacher in the town was a Mr. Wilbert.

Broadwell was first incorporated by special act of the Legislature, March 13, 1869, the boundaries of the town, as defined in the act, including land one mile square. In 1887 the village was reorganized under the general law. The first election under this act was held Dec. 23, 1887, the following officers being chosen: President, E. M. Miller; clerk, John A. Critchfield; trustees, Stephen Lloyd, I. Eisiminger, George Smith, Owen Fagan, Samuel Roles; treasurer, A. Eisiminger; justice, J. H. Billingsley; constable, P. Brannan. The officers for 1910 were: Nathan Cosby, president; S. J. Rickord, clerk; trustees, Isaac Eisiminger, Thomas Hanahan, Wilson Hedges, H. B. Dove, Louis Luckhardt, Anton Kattner. Subsequently to 1887, the reorganization of that year was further legalized by further organization Nov. 5, 1894. Broadwell is a station on the Illinois Traction System, which was built through the town in 1904. The village is in Broadwell township and has a population of about 225.

LAWNDALE.

Lawndale was laid out and platted by Thomas Esten in 1854, the next year after the Alton & Sangamon (now Chicago & Alton) railroad was completed to that point. Thomas Esten came from Massachusetts as agent for an eastern company that had planned to locate a colony in Logan County. He had built a saw mill on Kickapoo creek close to the present site of Lawndale several years before, had erected a residence and store near there and the locality went by the name of "Kickapoo." His son, Aurelian Esten, afterwards built an elevator at Lincoln. The new town of Lawndale was surveyed June 27, 1854, and originally contained twelve blocks. Ewing's addition in 1864 added seventeen blocks more. A church was built in the town in 1872 by the Methodists and Cumberland Presbyterians jointly. The village has never been incorporated. It is located in East Lincoln township and has a population of about 200.

LATHAM.

The village of Latham was laid out in 1871, following the completion of the Peoria, Lincoln and Decatur, now the Peoria and Evansville branch of the Illinois Central railroad. The village was laid out on land owned by Edwin A. Joynt and Lemuel Parish, by the directors of the new railroad, one of whom was Col. Robert B. Latham, from whom the town received its name. It was surveyed Dec. 4, 1871, by Thomas

Gardner, county surveyor. The first store was built by William and B. F. Darden; the second store by Frederick Joynt; the third by Dr. Leathers and the fourth by Henry Mitchener. The first elevator was built in 1872 by G. M. Stine & Co. J. W. Corbett was the first postmaster. A Methodist church was built in 1872 and a Baptist church in 1873. A correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser in 1875 writing of Latham said: "There are two churches, one elevator and ten business places. A. J. Edick, railroad agent, reports for the past year the following business: 700 cars of grain, 96 cars of live stock, $2,700 of passenger receipts, with $6,000 as receipts for freight on imports." In 1875 a two-story school house was erected.

The village was organized under the general law, July 22, 1884. The first officers were: President, W. H. Kretzinger; clerk, J. A. Colvin; trustees, W. H. Kretzinger, W. F. Henn, J. F. Huston, Peter Maus, Charles Sherman and Charles L. Costello; justice, George W. Howe; constable, C. E. Joynt. Latham has been the victim of numerous fires. On Oct. 8, 1875, the Allison and Kretzinger elevator, erected in 1873, was burned to the ground; loss, $4,000. In 1886 a two-story brick building belonging to F. M. Hostetler, together with a stock of goods belonging to Sheldon Brothers, was consumed; loss, $15,000. On July 26, 1880, the J. D. Simpson building succumbed to fire. Two fires occurred in 1890 and 1891. The former occurred on May 5th and burned Horn's hardware store, Stanley's restaurant and the Allison building. The latter occurred April 13th and destroyed Simpson's hall and adjoining buildings. On Oct. 17, 1894, fire swept the entire east side of the business street from Auer's brick south to the railroad, then crossed the street and burned everything from Gasaway's brick building south to and including the railroad depot, then swept around the rear of Gasaway's building and destroyed the Cottage Hotel and two residences, being two solid blocks of buildings; loss, $35,000. On Aug. 9, 1895, the Mt. Pulaski Grain Company elevator burned, with 9,000 bushels of grain; loss, $10,000.

Numerous additions have been platted to the town by E. A. Joynt, Lemuel Parish and John Kiick. A new Christian church was erected in 1909 and a new Methodist church in 1910. Both are modern structures. The village officers for 1910 were: President, A. J. Pease; clerk, E. E. Rice; trustees, W. H. Williams, J. N. Vaughan, N. P. Gasaway, E. Armstrong, B. A. Stennett, H. F. Bradshaw; treasurer, A. Eisiminger. The village is located in Laenna township and has a population of about 500.

EMDEN.

The village of Emden was laid out in 1871 by John M. Gill, of Pekin, for the directors of the Peoria, Lincoln & Decatur, now the Peoria and Evansville branch of the Illinois Central railroad. The town was surveyed by Thomas G. Gardner, county Surveyor, June 15, 1871, and con-

tained 30 blocks. The land prior to the survey had been portions of the farms of A. J. Snyder and William Johnson and their houses were on the plat of the new town. At the time the town was laid out the P. L. & D. railroad ran two trains daily between Pekin and Emden. B. F. Burnett built the first store and was the first postmaster and railroad agent. Sol Jennings was the first blacksmith. During the summer of 1873 the first elevator in the town was built by A. W. Ray, of Delavan. The second elevator was built in 1875 by Smith, Hippen & Company, of Pekin. The first store built by Mr. Burnett was located on the present site of Theodore Van Beuning's store. The village is said to have received its name from Emden on the river Ems, in Germany, from which locality a number of the settlers in the vicinity of the Logan County town of Emden emigrated.

Emden was incorporated as a village under the general law of 1894. The following is a list of the first officials: President, J. G. Zimmer; clerk, Theo. Van Beuning; police magistrate, Philip Ward; trustees, J. L. McCormick, Rudolph Jacobs, George Mayer, Charles D. Taylor, Anton Ricken, N. T. Rademaker. The village officers for 1910 were: President, B. M. Irwin; clerk, Cyrus J. McCormick; trustees, John Nagel, William Taylor, William Cross, August Klopp, John P. Johnson, Jr., John C. Mammen. The village has three commodious churches and an up-to-date school building. It also supports a newspaper, the Emden News, edited and published by Charles H. Scholz and W. E. Mickle. A fire in 1906 destroyed the Bartlett-Frazier elevator, operated by H. Van Beuning; loss, $6,500. The village is located in Oran township and has a population of about 400.

HARTSBURG.

Hartsburg was laid out by David H. Harts, of Lincoln, for whom the town was named in 1871. It was surveyed on June 22 of that year by Thomas G. Gardner, the Peoria, Lincoln and Decatur, now the Peoria and Evansville branch of the Ilinois Central railroad, having been completed to that locality about that time. The first store in the village was erected by E. R. Woland, who rented the same for business purposes to Henry Ruhaak, of Pekin, who also bought grain for Smith, Hippen & Company, of Pekin. J. E. Miller built the second store, which was conducted by Miller & Applegate. J. D. Hoyne built the third store and L. Nall the fourth. In 1874, A. W. Ray, of Delavan, erected an elevator on the site of a small one he had used a year or two previously. P. P. Brady built the first residence in the village and J. A. Musick the second. In 1876, a commodious school house was erected. A fire in 1874 consumed the store and residence of A. L. Kellogg. A Lutheran church was erected in 1886 and a German Methodist church in 1889.

The school house was destroyed by fire in 1873 and a new one soon after erected on the old site. Fire, in May of 1896, consumed the Harts block and Nall's hotel. On April 25, 1900, the Miller elevator was also burned to the ground. In 1904, a new Methodist church was erected. The village was organized under the general law Dec. 20, 1886, with the following officers: President, John A. Houge; clerk, John R. Barnett; treasurer, C. Van Gerpen; trustees, Cornelius De Fries, Samuel Mangas, J. O. Brady, R. P. Nall, David Stewart. The village officials for 1910 were: President, H. Bruns; clerk, Frank Behrends; trustees, J. H. Butler, G. C. Laughran, H. O. Ahrens, H. Leesman, Wm. Chenoweth, H. Kromminga. The village is located in Orvil township and has a population of about 300.

BEASON.

The village of Beason was laid out July 29, 1872, by Silas Beason, Jonathan R. Hall, George Gelsthorp, Elias Hammerton, Lewis C. Turk and Joseph Wilson on the newly completed line of the Havana, Lincoln and Eastern, now the Champaign and Havana branch of the Illinois Central railroal. Survey was made by Thomas G. Gardner, county surveyor. The town was named for Silas Beason, who was attorney for and one of the promoters of the new railroad. Additions to the original town have been made by Joseph Wilson, Elias Hammerton, Lewis C. Turk, J. E. Bumcrats and William Gelsthorp. The first store was built by Berryman H. Pendleton and by him used as a grocery. The second store was erected by M. R. Hall and occupied by Joseph Barwick with a general stock of goods. John A. Evans built the first dwelling in town and very shortly after William Verry and Berryman H. Pendleton erected houses. The latter was the first postmaster. Rudolph & Evans built the first shop in Beason and Pruitt & Gelsthorp erected the first elevator. In 1875, the Christian society built a house of worship and in 1877 the Methodists moved in their church building, which had previously been erected a mile east of the present site of Beason. In May of 1891, Armstrong & Company's elevator was destroyed by fire at a loss in building and grain consumed of $40,000. Another fire in 1893 destroyed nearly half the business structures in the town. The principal buildings have since been replaced by a new brick block erected by J. H. Hammerton. The present school house was erected in 1893. In 1904, the Methodists built a new church at a cost of $5,000. Beason is located in Oran township and has a population of about 200.

NEW HOLLAND.

The town of New Holland was laid out by Oliver Holland, for whom it was named, in 1875. It was surveyed by Thomas G. Gardner, county surveyor, on April 6th of that year. The original survey included only four blocks, to which have been added twenty blocks in additions laid out

by Jacob Bolinger, Oliver Holland, Henry Niewold, A. M. Caldwell, Adam Wenzell and J. W. Wurtzbaugh. The first building in the town was a dwelling built by William Towberman. The first store building was erected by Randolph & Company, who opened a general merchandising business. Soon after, Mr. Towberman also erected a store building. An elevator was built in 1875 by M. R. Laforge at a cost of $6,000. A commodious school house was built in 1876. A number of other business houses and residences were erected in the succeeding years. The town was visited by disastrous fires in 1885. On March 11, William O'Shea's building and stock of buggies and farm implements were consumed; loss, $5,000. Three days later fire destroyed Burchett & Company's building, in which was located the post office, postal telegraph office and village library, the entire contents of the building being consumed. At the same time the fire was communicated to and destroyed the James Ryan building and stock of hardware, the Stumpf harness shop, S. O. McKennan's drug store and stock, Dr. J. A. Smith's office, Baker's meat market, Ryan's implement warehouse, besides blacksmith shop, barber shop and other small buildings; loss, about $30,000. On June 29, 1887, D. M. Burner's elevator was also consumed by fire and in 1910 D. H. Curry & Company's elevator and grain office was burned to the ground. The New Holland Telephone Company was organized in 1904. The village contains two commodious church buildings.

New Holland was incorporated as a village under the general law June 7, 1897. The first village officers were: President, Landrum Burchett; clerk, C. F. Mayer; treasurer, W. J. Sullivan; police magistrate, B. S. Talbott; marshal, J. W. Wurtzbaugh. The officials in 1910 were: President, P. H. Ryan; clerk, Lewis Sheary; treasurer, W. J. Sullivan; police magistrate, J. W. Wurtzbaugh; marshal, H. Zimmerman; trustees, Harry Copper, Adam Wenzell, Harry Huffman, Ed. Ginther, George Ginther, John Brown. The village is located in Sheridan township and has a population of about 400.

CHESTNUT.

The town of Chestnut was laid out in 1872 by David W. Clark, administrator for the heirs of Isaac Clark, deceased, in conjunction with the directors of the then newly completed Gilman, Clinton & Springfield, now the Springfield branch of the Illinois Central railroad. The land was surveyed April 24th of that year by Thomas G. Gardner, county surveyor. Two years prior thereto a town had been laid out, platted and surveyed on the same section by William M. Allen and S. Linn Beidler, and a post office had been established there under the name of Allenville, in honor of Mr. Allen. On the laying out of Chestnut, the town of Allenville was abandoned. Chestnut was named in honor of one of the directors of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield railroad. The Britton Brothers erected the

first store, having moved the building from "Yankeetown," a few miles distant. Dement & Clark erected the second store. William H. Daniels soon after started a blacksmith shop, George Lakin a drug store and I. J. Michener erected an elevaor in 1873. Mr. Lakin was postmaster and Mr. Michener was the railroad agent. In 1876, fire consumed the store and stock of Britton Brothers, at a loss of $3,000. In 1877, Dement & Clark's store and stock burned at a loss of $5,000. On Jan. 24, 1905, the general store of Gobleman & Bapst was destroyed by fire at a loss of $10,000. A Methodist church was erected in the town in 1873. An effort to incorporate Chestnut as a village was defeated at a special election in 1898. The town is located in Aetna township and has a population of about 150.

CORNLAND.

The town of Cornland was laid out in 1871 by Joshua Day, soon after the completion of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield, now the Springfield branch of the Illinois Central railroad. It was surveyed in August of that year by James M. Bourne, surveyor, and contained 16 blocks. Joshua Day and Dr. Phinney opened the first store in the village, which they sold in 1873 to the Capps Brothers. Thomas Bell erected a grocery store in 1871, but discontinued business in 1873. R. W. Jess also opened a general store in 1871, but sold out three years later. Andrew Wilkinson was the first mechanic in the town. A small grain warehouse was erected in 1871, which was succeeded by a large elevator in 1876. A school house was erected in 1877. In 1875, the Methodists built a church and the same year the Christian society moved a church edifice into the town from a point three miles north of town. Cornland is located in Elkhart township and has a population of about 150.

BURTON VIEW.

Burton View is a grain station which was located on the Champaign, Lincoln & Eastern, now the Champaign and Havana branch of the Illinois Central railroad, soon after the completion of that railroad through Sheridan township. The place was first known as Burton and was changed to Burton View in 1873, when a post office was established. Pegram & Brother erected an elevator at this point, which was destroyed by fire in 1900. The Burton View Grain Company, a farmers' co-operative elevator, was organized in 1909.

LAKE FORK.

Lake Fork is the name of a station on the Springfield branch of the Illinois Central railroad southwest of Mt. Pulaski and in Mt. Pulaski township. It was laid out by Daniel Handlin in 1881 and was surveyed

by J. W. Ewing on Nov. 30th of that year. The original town contained four blocks to which additions aggregating eight blocks have been laid out by Elias Buckles and A. H. Billings. The town sustained a loss by fire in 1886, when the general store of Rial Turner, with his stock of goods was consumed in January of that year.

SAN JOSE.

The town of San Jose is located partly in Mason County and partly in Prairie Creek township of Logan County, while the Tazewell County line is but one mile north of the town. Three-fourths of the village is in Mason County, the remaining one-fourth being in Logan County. The Logan County portion of the village is comprised in Isaac C. Brown's addition laid out in 1858, containing four blocks and Crabb and Linbarger's addition of three blocks laid out in 1868. The additions were surveyed by Bentley Buxton. San Jose was incorporated as a village under the general law June 12, 1876, and has a population of about 500. It is located on both the Jacksonville and Peoria branches of the Chicago & Alton railroad.

HARNESS.

The town of Harness was laid out, April 19, 1900, by Daniel R. Harness, from whom it receives its name. It is located on section nineteen of Prairie Creek township on the Springfield and Peoria branch of the Chicago & Alton railroad between San Jose and New Holland.

OTHER STATIONS.

Mount Joy is a grain station located on section eleven in Eminence township, on the line of the Vandalia railroad.

Skelton is also a grain station located on land owned by John R. Skelton, on section thirty-one in Oran township. It is on the line of the Champaign and Havana branch of the Illinois Central railroad.

Union is the name of a new station on the line of the Illinois Traction system, located on section nine in Eminence township. It was laid out by S. R. Quisenberry, April 9, 1909. It received its name from Union church, which is adjacent to the station, the church having been built during the war by a union of denominations.

Chesterville and Narita are grain stations on the line of the Peoria and Evansville branch of the Illinois Central railroad, the former in Chester and the latter in Laenna townships.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

RICHARD J. OGLESBY.

On Elkhart Hill, not far from the actual site of the first white settlement in Logan County, there now rests the remains of all that is mortal of a man, who, in his day, was one of the leading characters of the state and nation. Soldier, statesman and civilian; three times governor, once United States senator, and all the time the plain, every day American citizen, it has been considered fitting to devote this final chapter, in this history of Logan County, to his record and his career, with especial reference to where the same runs parallel with the story of the county.

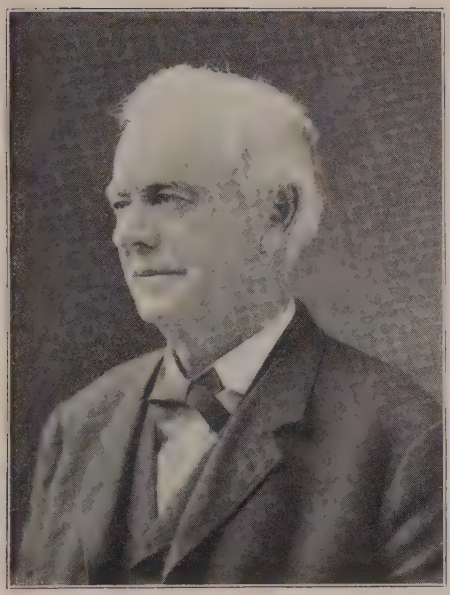
Richard James Oglesby was born in Oldham County, Kentucky, on the 25th day of July, 1824. He was of Scotch extraction, and bore in many traits of his character the impress of the sterling virtues of that race. His parents, Jacob and Isabella Oglesby, were sturdy pioneers. In 1833, by a visitation of cholera, father, mother, brother and sister fell victims to that dreadful scourge. At that time Richard Oglesby was but nine years old, one of six children, left without a home, dependent upon the kindness of relatives and friends for protection and care. He was taken by his uncle, Willis Oglesby, who, in 1836, moved to Decatur, but at the age of fourteen, his uncle sent him to live with his two sisters, Mrs. Prather and Mrs. Peddicord, who also resided in Decatur. Three years of his life were spent in the business of farming and, at the end of that time, he concluded to return to his native heath and learn the trade of a carpenter. Prior to going to Kentucky, for that purpose, he had acquired some education in the common branches in the early schools of Decatur, taking advantage of every opportunity offered him in that line. After remaining in Kentucky about a year, he returned to Decatur. In 1844, he commenced the study of law with Silas W. Robbins, of Springfield, and upon his admission to the bar, located in Moultrie County, for the practice of his profession.

Soon after locating in Moultrie County, the Mexican War broke out, and young Oglesby was among the first to volunteer for service in that contest. Although but twenty-one years of age, he was made First Lieutenant of Company C, Fourth Illinois, commanded by Col. E. D. Baker. The regiment marched more than 700 miles through the interior of Mex-

ico, participating in the battles of Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo. In the latter battle, he commanded the company. On his return he settled at Decatur, but his practice of the law was again interrupted by his joining the band of "forty-niners," who, in the summer of 1849, went by overland route to California in search of gold. Two years later he returned to Decatur and in both 1848 and 1852, he became conspicuous by his ability as a political campaigner and stump speaker. In April of 1856, he made a journey to Europe, Egypt, Arabia and the Holy Land and came back with a store of valuable information gleaned in his travels.

The winter of 1857-58 was the formative period of those elements which marked with such peculiar significance the campaign of the latter year, when Lincoln and Douglas contested in forensic struggles over the political issues of that day. He became a candidate in 1858, of the Whig contingency for the office of congressman from the Congressional District extending from Logan and Macon Counties on the northwest to Clark County on the southeast. The district was largely Democratic and he was defeated, but he succeeded in reducing perceptibly the Democratic vote. He carried Logan County in that campaign by a vote of 1,315 to 1,174 for James C. Robinson. In 1860, he was elected to the State Senate, and received more votes for that office in the Senatorial district than did Mr. Lincoln for President, in the same district. His incumbency of this office was cut short by the breaking out of the Civil War.

Under the call of the President, Illinois was required to furnish six regiments. The troops were rendezvoused at Springfield and were formed into regiments during the brief session of the Legislature. On the last day of the session, the Eighth Regiment held an election and unanimously chose Senator Oglesby for Colonel of the regiment. In the fall of 1861, he was placed in command of Cairo, then the southernmost position occupied by the Union army. He served about a year as Colonel, and led the right of General Grant's army in his advance upon Fort Donelson, which finally yielded with its 14,000 prisoners, after a severe three days' struggle, on Feb. 14, 1862, being the first substantial Union victory up to that time. In 1862, Colonel Oglesby was appointed Brigadier General by President Lincoln for gallantry at the battle of Fort Donelson. In the autumn of 1862, the great battle of Corinth was fought on October 3rd and 4th. General Oglesby commanded a brigade in that fight, and on the afternoon of the first day, fell upon the field, as was then thought, mortally wounded. He passed six months of intense suffering and danger before he was able to leave his home, and for the rest of his life carried in his body the enemy's bullet, which brought him at that time so near the gates of death. In consideration of his meritorious services, in 1863, he was promoted to the rank of Major General of Volunteers, by President Lincoln. Though still suffering from his wound, he returned to active duty in April, but was compelled because of his physical condition to tender his resignation in July, 1863, which was not accepted; but he



RICHARD J. OGLESBY

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was granted a leave of absence and returned home. After a short time he was detailed as president of a general court martial, which sat in Washington from December, 1863, to May, 1864.

On May 25, 1864, he was nominated on the first ballot by the Republican State Convention as a candidate for Governor of Illinois, and was elected by a majority of over 30,000. He succeeded Gov. Yates in January, 1865, and was Governor until January, 1869, performing the duties of the office to the general satisfaction of the people. It was in the first year of his incumbency as Governor, that the corner stone of Lincoln University was laid, he delivering the address on that occasion. In 1872, he was again nominated for Governor, and again elected, this time by a majority of over 40,000. At the ensuing session of the Legislature, he was the caucus nominee of his party for United States Senator from Illinois, and was elected to that exalted position on the first ballot. He served in the United States Senate until March 4, 1879, after which he retired from public life.

At that time he was a resident of Decatur, but in 1882 he moved to Lincoln and occupied the residence at the northwest corner of what is now known as Latham Park. It was while a resident here that in 1884, he was nominated a third time for Governor of the state and a third time elected, entering upon his third term in January, 1885. At the close of his third term, he determined to retire permanently from public life. In 1873, he had married Mrs. Emma Gillett Keyes, eldest daughter of John D. Gillett, and later upon the death of Mr. Gillett, Mrs. Oglesby inherited a considerable estate, which included valuable lands in and around Elkhart Hill. Governor and Mrs. Oglesby, after the Governor's retirement to private life, first built a residence upon the exact spot where in 1819, James Latham had settled, the first white settler in what is now Logan County. This was on the northwest slope of the ridge of Elkhart Grove. In 1835, the Lathams had built a house on this site, to take the place of the old double log cabin of pioneer days. In 1890, when the Oglesbys built on this site only the old chimney and fire place of the old house of 1835 remained. This chimney and fire place was used as a nucleus for the Oglesby house and the residence when completed was known as Oglehurst. On March 2, 1891, this building caught fire and burned to the ground. With the house, the contents were also destroyed, nothing being saved from the wreck. A large amount of furniture, china, jewelry, paintings, books and valuable property was thus lost, the loss aggregating in all about $20,000. Among other property destroyed were various war trophies and various presents made the Governor at different times, the loss of which deeply affected him, and which was a source of regret to him as long as he lived. In 1891, the Oglesbys erected a larger and more imposing structure than the one destroyed by fire, the new structure being erected farther up on the crest of the hill, to the south and east, about one-quarter of a mile from the old location.

Concerning Governor Oglesby's law practice, an exceedingly characteristic letter on that subject from Gov. Oglesby, written to Gov. John M. Palmer in 1898, and dated at Elkhart, is published in Palmer's work on the "Bench and Bar of Illinois." The letter reads: "Now you know very well, I never was much of a lawyer, hardly enough of one to get in your book; still I was a lawyer and practiced on and off for fifteen years. The last case I tried was in November, 1860, at Decatur. After my services as a soldier in our Civil War, I did not return to the practice of the law. I was born in Oldham County, Kentucky, July 25, 1824, and am now nearly seventy-seven; am alive yet, but I have quit kicking. I was admitted to the bar in November, 1845, after reading law for eighteen months (I never studied law), went at once over to Sullivan, in Moultrie County, and put up my sign; remained there until the close of the spring term in May, 1846; returned to Decatur, and at once volunteered for the Mexican War; served a year and returned to Decatur again, and at once went back to the practice of law, and stuck to it until the spring of 1849, when I went to California. From California I again returned to Decatur, in 1851, with more money than I had made practicing law at that time. I went to the practice again and stuck to it until the spring of 1856, when I went to Europe and the Holy Land. On my return from Europe, in December, 1857, I again went to the practice and stuck to it until the war of 1861. Then I went to war, and when I returned from it, in 1864, before I got started into the practice of law, I slipped in to be Governor, and that finished my fooling with the law—a noble profession, but one that will not be trifled with. My experience at the bar was not sufficiently interesting to deserve special notice. I believe that I only had two fights during the whole time; I demurred, but was overruled, and in neither did I have any costs to pay. And now, in old age, I look back and wonder if I ever was a lawyer. What a strange thing, anyway, this whole matter of life is. I wish some good lawyer would explain it to the world, to the profession, and to me."

Volumes could be written of Gov. Oglesby's eccentric speeches and habits. The writer especially recalls that when, at the age of twenty-four, he was making his first race for the Legislature, he met Gov. Oglesby at the Chicago & Alton depot in Lincoln, one day, the writer embarking and Gov. Oglesby disembarking. On the Governor asking the writer if he was "going somewhere to make a Democratic speech" and on being told that such was the intention, the Governor dryly remarked: "Well, young man, how the devil do you suppose that you Democrats could run this government? Why, blamed if it ain't all we can do to run it." While Gov. Oglesby could be very correct in his English, still there were times when he enjoyed dropping back into the old vernacular of pioneer days. The writer heard him at a Farmers' Institute in Lincoln, at one time, when surrounded by his old-time friends, descant upon the fertile soil of Central Illinois, comparing it to the soil of Kentucky, upon which he was

born. "Why," said he, "down in old Kaintuck, where I was born, God bless her, the soil is yaller—not just yaller, but the yallerest kind of yaller," and then he proceeded to advise his farmer auditors to keep the boys on the farm and away from the cities where he said they would grow up to become "liars, rogues, thieves and dudes," as if "dudes" was the climax of all earthly perversity.

His ability to handle excellent English, however, as well as the poetic fancy which reposed beneath the rugged exterior of his soul was evidenced by his celebrated address delivered at a banquet of the Fellowship Club of Chicago, Sept. 9, 1894, on the occasion of a Harvest Home festival. The following extracts are illustrative of the entire address:

"See the glorious corn! Look on its ripening, waving field! See how it wears a crown, prouder than monarch ever wore, sometimes jauntily and sometimes after the storm the dignified survivors of the tempest seem to view a field of slaughter and to pity a fallen foe. And see the pendent caskets of the cornfield, filled with the wine of life and the silken fringes that set a form for fashion and for art. And now the evening comes! The scudding clouds conceal the half and reveal the whole of the moonlit beauty of the night. Then the gentle winds make heavenly harmony on a thousand harps that hang upon the borders and the edges and the middle of the field of ripening corn, until my heart beats responsive to the rising and falling of the long melodious refrain. Glorious corn, that more than all the sisters of the field wear tropic garments. Nor on the shores of Nilus or of Ind does nature dress her forms more splendidly. * * * Aye, the corn, the royal corn, within whose yellow heart there is of health and strength for all the nations. Corn triumphant, that with the aid of man hath made victorious procession across the tufted plain and laid foundation for the social excellence that is and is to be. Transmuted by the alchemy of God, it sustains the warrior in battle, the poet in song and strengthens everywhere the thousand arms that work the purposes of life. Majestic, fruitful, wondrous plant! Thou greatest among the manifestations of the wisdom and love of God that may be seen in the fields, upon the hillsides or in the valleys."

Gov. Oglesby's political speeches were unique. He was ofttimes bitter, in his denunciations of his political opponents, and yet so well understood was he, by his old friends, that his closest intimates, who happened to differ from him in political persuasion, would sit and smile as he "lampooned" them with such attributes as "rascals," "copperheads" and "rogues." It was "Uncle Dick" and "it was just his way." In later years he mellowed somewhat in his political notions, although a rock-ribbed partisan to his death. As a sample of his political speeches, the following extract from one delivered in 1890, at Latham's Park in Lincoln, is characteristic: "I do not feel toward Democrats as I used to at all. I used to dislike them. I used to be pretty mad at them. They gave us a heap of trouble at the beginning and they haven't quit worrying us

yet. But there are lots of clever fellows among them—lots of them. There are plenty of them around where I live—rather too plenty for comfort. They are good neighbors, good farmers and good citizens, and it is amazing to see how well they behave themselves, with such abominable politics. They sow and reap with us, they cut and shuck the corn with us, they attend our markets, enjoy our society and even have the impudence to ask us to let them hold office. And every once in a while they slip in on us, too. They are good fellows, all right, but their politics is dead wrong."

The last set speech made by him was made at the Old Settlers' meeting at Mt. Pulaski in 1898, and it was prophetic. First he began to joke, as was his custom. He said: "I came to Illinois sixty-two years ago, a buxom, frolicsome, young ass. Why, I never heard of a night shirt until I was thirty years old. And when I got one, I was ashamed to put it on. It was hard enough in those days to get a day shirt." Then turning to an old friend he said, with a grin: "Jim, I don't believe you know what a night shirt is yet," and the audience roared. Then growing eloquent, he referred to the career of Abraham Lincoln and said: "How grandly he walked this land, the friend of all humanity. His heart beat in harmony with the poor and no man will be able to fathom the mystery of his character." Then came the prophecy: "Neighbors, I'm glad to be with you to-day, but I think this is the last Old Settlers' meeting I will ever attend. The end of the career of every human being is inevitable. It comes alike to old and young and yet it is not a day to be dreaded, but should be faced without fear." It was his last Old Settlers' meeting, for in about six months, Richard J. Oglesby was no more.

His last public appearance was at the Presbyterian church in Lincoln, on the night of December 1, 1899, on the occasion of a lecture of Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia. The scene was nationally historic. The lecture was given under the auspices of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic. The veterans of the post occupied front seats in the audience room. Gov. Oglesby presided, although quite feeble. It was to be his last public appearance on earth, and somehow or other everybody seemed to intuitively divine it. It gave pathos to the scene. Both distinguished men sat upon the platform, none others. One was a representative of the North, the other of the South. Both were national characters. Both had been Governors of their respective states, Illinois and Georgia. Both had represented their respective states in the United States Senate at the same time, but on opposite sides of the aisle. One was a leading Major General in the Federal army, the other a leading Major General in the Confederate cause. Two more representative men of the two sections could not have been found. Here they met as friends, and as they shook hands before the large audience, it seems as if no greater demonstration of the indissolubility of the Union could have been asked. Gov. Oglesby rose to his feet, tremblingly and unsteady. His

voice shook with emotion, but the audience was so quiet that every intonation of his voice could be heard. He referred to their old association in the Senate, then to the fact that the Union had been preserved and that now there was no more North, no South, only one common country. Feelingly he introduced General Gordon. Feelingly Gordon responded. Tears stole down the cheeks of each, handkerchiefs came from the pockets of the auditors and there was scarcely a dry eye in the house. All realized that Gov. Oglesby's days were numbered. No more historic scene was ever witnessed on American soil. Both participants have gone to their last reward.

Governor Oglesby died April 24, 1899, at his home on Elkhart Hill. Four days later his funeral was held from the house. It is estimated that over 4,000 visitors were in attendance, including his son, Robert T. Lincoln, Gov. Tanner and all the state officers, three ex-Governors, namely, Joseph Fifer, John M. Palmer and Shelby M. Cullom, the two latter being United States Senators; also Congressmen Cannon, Lowden, Marsh, Henderson and Warner; also Judges Kohlsaat, Longnecker, Carter and Holdom; Gen. John C. Black, ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, William Penn Nixon, Melville E. Stone, a large representation of members of the Legislature and scores of prominent public men from all over the state. The funeral oration was delivered by Bishop Seymour, of Springfield, who was assisted in the ritualistic work by Archdeacon F. W. Taylor. A boy choir of thirty voices from St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral furnished music. The funeral cortege from the house to St. John's Chapel, located opposite "Oglehurst" in the grove, included four companies of State Militia, the Fifth Regiment band, Goodman's band of Decatur, and the Decatur and Lincoln posts, G. A. R. The casket was deposited on a bier in the chapel in the center of the structure under a canopy of white crepe. Interment took place May 8, 1899, in the Oglesby lot in Elkhart Cemetery, in a vault of solid concrete twenty-four feet high, one-half underground and eighteen inches thick.

No better conclusion to this sketch of a distinguished citizen of Logan County could be given, than to quote from the funeral oration of Bishop Seymour over the remains of Governor Oglesby. Bishop Seymour said:

"Where is there to be found a man who united in himself the sympathies and affections of so many and various conditions of social life? Children loved him, for he played and romped with them like a child. Youths and maidens loved him, because he ministered to their pleasures and shared heartily in their amusements. The farmer loved him, since he had held the plow. The pioneer loved him, for he had endured the hardships of early days. The jurist felt drawn to him, since he had practiced law. The soldier revered him, because he had risen from the ranks to lofty positions as a reward of bravery, and bore on his body the scars of wounds received in the red rain of battle. The civilian respected him, because his avocations were from choice, among the peaceful pursuits of

unobtrusive life. The politician honored him, because his career was clean and upright and he was fair and just to friends and foes. Finally the people loved him, because he was one of them, by birth and early association, and made himself one of them, whether in office or out, whether in the humblest or most exalted position in life. He grasped the poor man's hand as warmly when he was governor or senator, as when in private life. In tender affection, universal throughout this great state, the people got near him and brought him in turn near to them, by calling him 'Uncle Dick.' "

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